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the gums, allays all pain,
the best remedy for diarrhoea.
CENTS A BOTTLE.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 145. SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FALL OF TWO STARS.

Police Sergeant and a Patrolman in Deep Disgrace.

O'MALLEY IS THEIR NAME

They Are Relatives of the Malodorous Ex-Senator.

CONFLICT IN A STATION.

Desk-Sergeant O'Donohue Thumped and Otherwise Abused.

OFFENDERS AT ONCE DISMISSED.

At least two O'Malleys—Sergt. J. O'Malley and Patrolman Peter J. O'Malley, both relatives of the notorious North Side ex-Senator John F. O'Malley—who have figured in the long list of O'Malley taxeaters, yesterday ceased drawing pay from the city.

Both were suspended by Capt. Koch of the West Chicago Avenue Station, to which they were attached, for conduct unbecoming police officers and their stars were taken away. Their case will be heard at the next session of the Police Trial Board. The charges are that they were intoxicated yesterday morning and while in that condition Sergt. O'Malley brutally assaulted Desk Sergeant Jeremiah O'Donoghue of the West Chicago Avenue Station. At the same time Peter J. O'Malley used foul language in the station.

The affair occurred shortly before roll-call at 4 a. m. Here is the story told by Desk Sergeant O'Donoghue—who has been connected with the Police Department for fifteen years, and, his superiors say, has always been an able, trustworthy, efficient officer—to his superior officers:

When the men came in at roll-call at 4 o'clock Sergt. O'Malley and Policeman O'Malley were under the influence of liquor. They stood near the desk and Policeman O'Malley began a vindictive tirade against some "squealer," who had furnished a reporter for an afternoon paper an account of meetings between himself and a young woman.

Highly Offensive Language.

"O'Malley was excited and as he had evidently been drinking he was not particular about the language he used. It was vile and I objected to it."

The policeman became furious and paid no attention to Sergt. O'Donoghue's protest. A number of policemen were in the station at the time listening to the policeman's language, but did not attempt to interfere. Sergt. O'Malley, who O'Donoghue declares was also in the room at the time, did not reprimand his cousin. Presently he walked back of the Desk Sergeant's desk and noticing a handkerchief in the latter's hip pocket accused him of stealing it from him.

O'Donoghue resented the charge, but Sergt. O'Malley became abusive and called the Desk Sergeant names. Things began to look serious and the Desk Sergeant wishing to avoid trouble tried to get out of Sergt. O'Malley's way, when the latter, so O'Donoghue says, struck him a blow on the head. The blow almost landed the Desk Sergeant on the floor and he would have fared badly had not the other policemen interfered and separated the combatants. When comparative quiet was restored Sergeant and Policeman O'Malley staggered out of the station.

Excites the Policemen.

The affair created a good deal of excitement among the policemen and all day long it was the subject of general discussion among the attachés of the West Chicago Avenue Station. Strenuous efforts were made to keep it from becoming public.

Desk Sergeant O'Donoghue made a written report of the affair to Capt. Koch. When the Captain read it he immediately sent for the O'Malleys. After questioning them he ordered them to take off their stars at once and suspended them from duty until the Police Trial Board could pass on their cases.

Sergt. Martin J. O'Malley has been on the police force nearly ten years. His record is fairly good. Patrolman O'Malley has been on the force five years. Nov. 24, 1891 he was discharged for entering saloons while on duty. He was reinstated, but Oct. 6, 1892, he resigned under charges of conduct unbecoming an officer. He was again reinstated July 7, 1894, and since that time has been continually in the city's service.

EXCITING ROW ON A STREET CAR.

Yerkes' Peculiar Transfer System Causes Angry Passions to Rise.

Mr. Yerkes' transfer system was in great working order last night on Paulina street car No. 224. This car has No. 1,326 for a conductor. When this car reached Jackson street going north J. A. Hamlin of No. 536 Washington boulevard, an old man accompanied by his wife, got aboard. He presented two transfers from the Harrison street line. The conductor refused to accept them because the passenger presenting them got on at Jackson instead of Harrison street. Mr. Hamlin explained that there was no car in sight and he walked along in the direction he was going so as to save time in the event no car came and he would have to walk home. The explanation was not accepted. The car was stopped and the driver and conductor prepared to throw him off. Henry B. Marks, a lawyer, interfered, and so did other passengers. The conductor and driver were outnumbered until a south-bound car arrived and its crew came to the rescue. The passengers who evidenced a willingness to go to war in Hamlin's cause were reinforced at the same time, so the railroad men were afraid to tackle the belligerent crowd. All this time the car waited. The conductor said if Hamlin did did not pay his fare he (No. 1,326) would have to pay it. Hamlin then paid the 10 cents demanded.

During all the time passengers with transfers at Madison street walked down to meet the car. They boarded it at Monroe street. Among them were Harry Caspar of No. 581 Austin avenue and Willie Swain of No. 583 Austin avenue. The conductor refused these transfers also. Not because they got on the car too late, but because they got on it too soon. The whole carload of passengers were in a fighting mood by that time. They started for the conductor. The demonstration had more weight with him than the rules in his guidebook and he took the transfers and the car went on.

BOLD ROBBERS GET LITTLE BOOTY.

Good Fortune of David Field in Leaving His Wallet at Home.

David R. Field did not have last night the amount of money he usually carries or it would now be in the pockets of three robbers. Field is a collector for a bakery, No. 3022 Cottage Grove avenue. He is in the habit of going around in company with a well filled wallet, a circumstance that was probably known to the thieves. Last night at 8 o'clock he went to the stable back of the bakery, and when he emerged he was confronted by three men.

All the booty secured was Field's watch and $6 in silver change. They swore roundly in their chagrin at the slim reward of their nefarious industry and departed threatening to shoot Field if he followed them.

Mrs. L. Meyers, No. 1841 Frederick street, her daughter, and another woman were walking along Wabash avenue at 8 o'clock last night when they were met by two colored men, one of whom snatched Mrs. Meyers' pocketbook containing $5. The men ran to Adams street and through an alley, followed by three screaming women and Policeman P. G. McKenna. Two shots from the latter's revolver brought one of the fugitives to a halt. He said his name was Charles Wilson and that he was the victim of hard luck, as he was innocent of the robbery and unfortunate in being by mere accident in the company of the guilty man. The one who got away had the purse.

FLAMES DISTURB HIS DREAMS.

Exciting Experience of Edward Jeffery in a Brisk Fire in a Barn.

Edward Jeffery, who sleeps in Ernest Schloeman's barn at Root street and Emerald avenue, was enjoying a nap yesterday afternoon when he awoke to find the hay in his bed and his clothes as well, afire. So he screamed and rushed to the floor below, where he was cared for and taken to the County Hospital. He will not die.

Meantime the fire was spreading, and when the firemen got to the barn a "4-11" alarm was considered necessary. The hostlers in the barn turned out all the horses, but could not move the buggies and carriages and several carloads of feed, all of which were burned. Half an hour after Jeffery found out there was a fire the building fell, a total loss. Mr. Schloeman placed his loss at $40,000 and said the insurance would not reach that sum. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but some person smoking is thought to have been the cause of the blaze. Fire Marshal Fitzgerald places the loss at $15,000.

JUMPERS STEAL MOST OF CREEDE, COLO.

Error in Entry Invalidates Holders' Claims and Trouble Is Feared.

Denver, Colo., May 24.—[Special.]—Creede has been in a somnolent condition since the silver barons got knocked out two years ago, but the events of this morning promise to restore all the old-time prestige to the town that boldly declared to the world there was no night in Creede. Its residents are now deploring the loss of all their real estate through the devices of a ring that got in some fine work with the United States Land Office at Del Norte. There may be serious trouble when the news spreads into the hills, where the miners and chief owners are working, but the jumpers have the Federal law on their side, backed with a display of rifles.

At midnight the Amethyst Improvement company with a force of men quietly entered the town and took possession of the old site of Jimtown, where the famous killing of Bob Ford took place three years ago. When the sun rose the newcomers announced they had taken possession of the land for the company, as the former locations had been forfeited by a decision of the District Court, owing to the entry having been made in Saguache County, when a subsequent suit showed Creede was situated in Hinsdale County. The site was swept by fire during the boom, and then an ordinance was passed by the Council ordering that nothing but brick buildings be erected. A great deal of money was spent in permanent improvements and the new town was regularly established on the burned district. Now the owners declare they will not submit to the loss of their property and will resist the company to the bitter end.

Walter Boyle, F. E. Wheeler, and a few others staked the entire town site for a placer claim as trustees for the non-residents, whose lots they expect to protect by this course. The same parties also staked a mining claim on the same ground and will commence work immediately to sink a shaft as a further protection for non-residents. John Knedel, who, like many others, paid a large price for his lot, attempted to throw the stake and foundations from his lot, but was prevented by Sheriff Jones, who is a stockholder and director in the Amethyst Improvement company.

LIVES OF OVER 800 CONVICTS IN DANGER

Flames in the Kansas Penitentiary Cause a Panic Among the Inmates.

Leavenworth, Kas., May 24.—[Special.]—A few moments before 7 o'clock tonight fire broke out at the Kansas penitentiary, at Lansing, four miles below this city. Before it was got under control it burned the wash-house, laundry-house, storehouse, and kitchen. The fire, which started in the dry-house, was well under way when citizens discovered it and rushed to the prison. The word "Fire" was passed to the 800 or more convicts locked up in cells, and they began screaming so they could be heard three miles away. The alarm was sounded and the guards, who were at home at supper, thought a mutiny was on and came rushing in seizing their guns. This only increased the confusion, and a menagerie turned loose was not worse for a time. A little order was restored when four streams of water were turned on the burning buildings. The convicts were quieted and forty "trusties" turned out, who manned the hose and did much to save the prison. The fire came near reaching the hospital and insane-house when the inmates were removed, many by the "trusties." While the three buildings were burning and it was thought the whole prison would go the Leavenworth fire department and citizens generally were asked to come out and help. Fire Chief Sprague and many citizens responded. The buildings burned were the oldest at the prison and were worth about $10,000. The convicts did not seem anxious to escape, but were frantic for fear of burning up. At 10 o'clock there was a double guard around the prison and everything was quiet.

RICH OCTOGENARIAN'S DREAM OF LOVE.

Levi Paddock Marries a Woman Young Enough to Be His Granddaughter.

Rochester, N. Y., May 24.—[Special.]—Levi Paddock, aged 84, was married under romantic circumstances yesterday. He arrived at Niagara Falls at midnight and at break of day applied to the police station for the Mayor. Upon Mayor Cutler's arrival the octogenarian was united in marriage to a young woman named Ethel E. Clark of Wheeling, W. Va. Paddock gave the Mayor a fee of $1, which his Honor turned over to the hospital fund. Paddock is a cousin of Gov. Fenton and wealthy. He has been a number of years a widower and said he always intended to remain so until he met Miss Clark.

"Life would be miserable without her," he said.

The old man gave his bride a rich gift of lands. He has a daughter old enough to be his present wife's mother.

SAVAGELY BEATEN BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Albert Edison Narrowly Escapes Being Murdered for His Valuables.

Albert Edison, No. 132 Austin avenue, was savagely assaulted at 1:30 o'clock this morning by three highwaymen at Morgan and Randolph streets. Two watchmen in the New York Biscuit company's building across the street rushed to Edison's assistance, and the robbers fled, firing a shot to scare the watchmen who were pursuing them. Edison was brought to the Desplaines Street Station bleeding profusely about the face and head, and later was taken home.

TO GO WET OR DRY?

ABSORBING QUESTION TO BE SETTLED BY THE HARVEYITES TODAY.

Town in a Turmoil Over the Contentions of Rival Factions and the Candidacy of Three Men for the Mayoralty—Threats and Exhortations Used to Influence the Opinions of Voters at Today's Election—Maze of Side Issues Further Complicates an Already Hopeless Tangle.

To drink or not to drink?

That is one rock on which the citizens of Harvey have split.

Shall drug stores, restaurants, and billiard-rooms be open Sunday?

That is another.

Shall children be allowed on the streets of the South Side suburb after 7 p. m.?

That is still another.

And there are others.

So, taking all the signs and omens into consideration, today's election in that burg will be a hummer from the word go.

The chief bone of contention, however, is "License" or "No License," and the warring factions have managed to stir up the liveliest kind of a fight. Business is practically suspended in this South Side suburb "where saloons never come"; women and children, crazed with the prospect of a liquor administration, have for the last few days mingled their exhortations in churches and tents, while threats, oral and written, have been issued, presumably by the "Prohibs," to the reputed righteous who lack faith.

The coup of the campaign was made when patriotic school meetings, addressed by Prohibition candidates, were held yesterday afternoon in the four city wards. Feeling ran so high yesterday as to move the friends of cold water to attempt to get the school children to parade the streets in the interest of the Prohibition candidates. This action, however, was enjoined by the School Board, and special orders not to permit such a demonstration were sent the public school teachers.

Threats and Exhortations.

Charles F. Craver and H. H. Craver are respectively President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Craver and Steele Manufacturing company, Harvey. Yesterday morning a letter was found in the office mail directed to "Mr. Craver." Here is the document:

"Woe to him who putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips, and if a man sin willfully there is no sacrifice for sin.

"He that knoweth to do his master's will and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stripes.

"Now, if your ballot is cast for a man who upholds this traffic, you in all probability will meet lost souls at the judgment day who were lost through that ballot.

"We are told to warn the righteous that he sin not, then the blood will not be upon us."

The Cravers are prominent citizens and members of the First Methodist Church. T. C. Martin, the Prohibition candidate for Mayor, accosted the pastor of the Methodist Church a few days ago and solicited his vote. Upon the pastor's assertion that he would vote for Thomas D. Hobson, the Republican candidate for Mayor, Martin told the man of the cloth "I'll make it hot for you."

These are samples of substantiated threats which have embittered the preliminaries to today's election.

Three tickets are afield: The Republican ticket, headed by Thomas D. Hobson; the Democratic, represented by Jonathan Mathews, proprietor of the Mathews boiler works; and the Citizens' No License or Prohibition ticket, captained by Tazewell C. Martin. Peter B. Lamber until yesterday led the Independent-Republican ticket, but withdrew in favor of Matthews. The Democrats are openly for license, the Republicans promise Sunday billiard and pool rooms, open drug stores and restaurants, and the Prohibitionists will be satisfied with nothing less than the closing Sundays of cigar stores, drug stores, and all public places of resort, and an unconditional veto of the Harvey saloon.

Will Soon Ring the Curfew.

An ordinance prohibiting the opening Sundays of drug, cigar, and all other stores except restaurants has been enforced for six weeks. A petition has also been going the rounds asking that children be kept off the streets after 7 p. m.

"We shall have a curfew ringing here soon," said Candidate Hobson in commenting on the "Prohibs'" reforms.

The issue is clearly the saloon issue. The Second and Fourth Wards are expected to elect license Aldermen and the First Ward one license Alderman. Of the eight Aldermen to be elected this will give the "liberals" a majority in the City Council. The contest is said to lie between Hobson and Mathews, with the chances slightly favoring the former. Certain Harvey property-owners have threatened to sell their property under the hammer at 50 per cent of its value should the city declare for license.

Should the Prohibitionists win a desperate effort will be made to disfranchise the Harvey Transit company which furnishes the city its water, electric transit, and electric lighting. The Transit company taxes the city about $7,000 annually, the method of payment being for the company to sue the city, the city to confess judgment and issue bonds thereon, the bonds being negotiated at a discount by the company. Should a Prohibition administration refuse to confess judgment the stockholders of the company declare they will shut off the water and lights. The Transit company is arraigned by the "Prohibs" for charging excessive rates, and for having secured its franchise through fraud. The Transit company answers that 127 hydrants are furnished the people at less than $42 per hydrant per year and that the water tax is only 62 cents per lot. The Transit company also declares its properties are unreasonably taxed by the city, and that a large percentage of Transit taxes reverts to the city in city taxes.

Of the three candidates for Mayor, Hobson is a contractor, Mathews is ex-Mayor of South Bend, Ind., and proprietor of the Mathews boiler works at Harvey, and Martin is a grocer. The polls will close tonight at 5 o'clock. Meanwhile the youthful city is prospecting as to who shall be its first Mayor.

PRINCELY GIFT FROM UNKNOWN DONOR.

Immense Central Building for the New York University.

New York, May 24.—[Special.]—Fast upon the announcement of President Low's gift to Columbia College comes that of a princely benefaction to the New York University, the greatest that has come to it in its history of two generations. It is a central building on University Heights at One Hundred and Eighty-first street. The giver insists on being unknown as one of the conditions of the gift. The other is that the edifice shall, in beauty and cost, accord with its purpose and surroundings. No definite cost is prescribed, but it will not be less than $250,000. The building is to comprehend a library, a commencement hall, a museum, and administration offices. This means to the University of New York the hastening of the completion of the splendid plan of those at its head, the establishing on the beautiful hill overlooking the city of a home befitting a great university. The making of this gift was intimated last month, but the University Heights Building committee did not make it public until today.

CADETS IN FOR A LONG BICYCLE RUN.

They Will Make a Test from Highland Park to Springfield and Back.

It has been left for the boys of the Military School to make the first practical test in the Department of the Missouri of the feasibility of the bicycle as a means for the transportation of troops for a long distance. The Cadet Corps of the Northwestern Military Academy at Highland Park is to make a long hard ride to Springfield and return, beginning Thursday next.

The cadets will carry arms, tents, blankets, change of underclothing, and cooking utensils. They will leave the Academy building Thursday morning. They will carry the regulation army blanket bag, which will be attached to the wheel by an improved method. In it will go a double tin plate with a handle attached to the lower section. This forms a frying pan. The upper part of the plate lifts off, and from it each cadet will eat. A knife, fork, spoon, and cup complete the cooking and eating outfit. The tents are the little shelter tents used by troops in making forced marches. When rolled they take up about as much room as a flannel shirt. With them are little, pointed, jointed stakes for holding the canvas in position. The boys will camp each night of the journey and will sleep under this canvas, one man to a tent. When pitched the shelter tent is not more than twenty-four inches high. It has a roof, head, and sides, and the occupant crawls into it head first. Erected on ground of the proper inclination, the tents keep one as dry as any tent in the service. The canvas will be strapped to the tops of the blanket bags.

Three times a day during the entire trip the cadets will stop where wood and water are to be had, and will cook their own meals. The distance to be covered by the road taken will be 475 miles. The strictest military discipline will be maintained. After the camping ground is reached at night there will be guard mount and the camp will be patrolled regularly until reveillé.

The test will be a thorough one of the carrying power of a wheel, light enough to be serviceable for quick changes of base and yet of sufficient strength to bear fairly hard use.

The bicycle corps will leave Highland Park shortly after reveillé Thursday morning under command of Maj. R. P. Davidson. Arriving at Chicago it will assist in the Associated Cycling clubs during the Chicago road race. In the afternoon the start for Springfield will be made. The first night's camp will be near Joliet. From there the march will be taken up for Bloomington. The corps will pass through Decatur and after reaching Springfield will go into camp for twenty-four hours and will take a look at the Illinois Legislators. Then the return will be made by practically the same route.

During the camp at Springfield, lasting as it will for twenty-four hours, guard will be maintained day and night. The wheels which the boys will ride weigh twenty-five pounds apiece and are furnished with quick repair tires.

MIDNIGHT CLOSING LAW ENFORCED.

Saloonkeepers Arrested and Fined for Violating the Ordinance.

It will require more than persuasion to induce George Randich, who keeps a saloon at No. 1210 Wabash avenue, to sell liquor after midnight hereafter. Randich was arrested last night on two charges of keeping his place open after 12 o'clock the nights of May 23 and May 24.

Anybody who wanted to get a drink in John Farrell's saloon, No. 1207 Wabash avenue, after midnight could get it by using the side door on Twelfth street. Mr. Farrell is fitting up a restaurant so that he may sell drinks undisturbed.

Peter Wendell, a saloonkeeper, of No. 187 Twenty-second street, was arrested and taken to the Stanton Avenue Police Station last night charged with keeping his saloon open after midnight.

A warrant for the arrest of John Schotzhuber for keeping his saloon, No. 470 Clybourn avenue, open after midnight was issued yesterday. F. H. McWarter and John Keleher, saloonkeepers in the Thirty-fifth street district, were arraigned before Justice Wallace on the same charges and their cases were continued. Mrs. S. F. Price, No. 1324 Wabash avenue, and Andrew Monatte, No. 332 State street, were fined $20 each by Justice Foster.

President I. P. Rumsey and a delegation of the Citizens' League conferred with Mayor Swift yesterday about the prosecution of saloonkeepers who sell to minors. They were referred to Chief of Police Badenoch, who said he would issue orders to the whole department to look after such cases.

SUDDEN DEATH REVEALS AN IMPOSTURE

Man Who Masqueraded as an Army Lieutenant a Discharged Private.

Denver, Colo., May 24.—[Special.]—By a sudden death that occurred this morning an imposture practiced for weeks upon army officers here has been exposed. The man who died said he was Lieut. Lacey of the Seventeenth United States Infantry. His record during the last two weeks was such as to exclude him from the army set at Fort Logan. Papers found in his room now prove he was a member of the Seventeenth merely as a private, who was discharged before the regiment was changed from Fort Russell, Wyo., to Columbus, O. The real Lacey is Francis C. Lacey Jr. of the Tenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and whose father is Maj. Lacey of the Eighth Infantry, Fort Niobrara, Neb. Frederick W. Lacy was the right name of the man who died. His father is employed in the shops of the Pullman Palace Car company at Pullman, Ill.

LOSES HIS BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

Maryland Justice Sues a Woman and a Jury Finds Against Him.

Westminster, Md., May 24.—[Special.]—The breach of promise case of D. Calvin Warner, a Justice of the Peace, against Mrs. Emma S. Powell, resulted in a verdict today for the woman. This was a novel case, and the usual method of procedure was reversed—a man suing a woman because she failed to marry him when she had promised to do so. The woman had $15,000 in cash, and Warner intended to make her pay roundly. It took the jury only fifteen minutes to return a verdict for the defendant. The woman's reason for refusing Warner was that she caught him drinking, and he tried to disguise the odor of liquor with coffee.

ACCIDENT IN A COLORADO TUNNEL.

One Man Is Killed and Twelve Others Are Injured.

Denver, Colo., May 24.—[Special.]—Twelve men were injured and one killed at Alpine tunnel this evening. The tunnel has been closed for five years until today. The first car through in descending the steep grade on the eastern side became unmanageable. The passengers and crew jumped for their lives. Charles Michaelson was killed and twelve others were injured.

FIND A "LONGAGE" IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Refreshing Novelty in This County, Which Owes Its Ex-Clerk $1,500.

Kankakee, Ill., May 24.—[Special.]—As the result of an expert's investigation of the records of the county for ten years back it has been discovered the county is in debt over $1,500 to ex-County Clerk Kenaga because of his neglect at three different times to draw his quarter's salary. He held office for thirty years.

KILLS SELF AND CHILD

UNKIND GOSSIP MAKES LOUIS KRACMAN DO AN AWFUL DEED.

Tired of Hearing It Said His Second Wife Was Supporting Him, and Unable to Obtain Work, He Murders His Little Girl by a Former Marriage and Puts a Bullet Into His Own Brain—Leaves a Request His Child Be Buried in the Same Grave with Him.

Rather than endure the reproach of living off his wife's earnings Louis Kracman killed himself yesterday at his residence, No. 508 South Lincoln street. Before he did it he murdered his little girl, 2 years of age, who was a daughter by a former marriage.

Mrs. Kracman was not at home at the time. She returned a half hour later to find her husband, to whom she had been wedded but three months, cold in death. The child was gasping and unconscious and died a few minutes later. A revolver was still clinched in the hand of the dead man. He had fired one bullet from it which entered the back of the child's head. Another bullet wound he inflicted in his left temple. A note was found written in his native language containing the following message to his wife:

"Please, friends, don't think it hard of me that I have done this. It is because I could get no work.

"Please, Katie, put us in one grave."

Kracman was a carpenter, a widower with this one child, when he met Mrs. Katie Hacek. This was in February last. She had buried her second husband four weeks before. The next day after they met they were married. She had some property. The house in which they lived was hers. She was a tailoress and worked at her trade. He could find no work, but they were not in want by any means. They were not happy, either, according to neighborhood gossip. Her relatives found fault with her for marrying so soon after her last husband's death a man she had known but one day.

She had supported them since their marriage, and as he had no money and could get no work this became a reproach to him and caused him to commit the crime he did. He was 29 years old. She was 45. Both were born in Bohemia.

Several members of Mrs. Kracman's family live in the same block. They are well-to-do Bohemians. The bodies of the dead man and his little child were taken to the county morgue. An inquest will be held today.

OLD "JOE" STABBED TO THE HEART.

Brutal Murder of an Aged Fisherman on the North Pier by Boys.

An old fisherman, known as "Joe," was murdered on the North Pier at 1:30 o'clock this morning. He was stabbed in the heart during a quarrel between white and colored boys who were on the pier, some for a night's lodging and others after fish. The old man has made his living by fishing for a number of years and was known to all fishermen who visit the pier. The police were called to the scene, but made no arrests.

PUNCHES A LAWYER IN A COURT-ROOM.

Party to a Suit Resents Offensive References to His Character.

Edward C. Berriman of Berriman Bros., wholesale tobacco and cigar dealers, Kinzie street and Dearborn avenue, leaped over a table in Justice Hoglund's court yesterday afternoon and struck Attorney Henry S. Goldsmith several stiff blows in the face and neck. The little court-room was in an uproar in a moment. Justice Hoglund pounded his desk to restore order and a couple of constables pushed between Berriman and Attorney Goldsmith and separated them.

When order had been restored Justice Hoglund called Berriman before him, reprimanded the pugilistic tobacconist, and fined him $5 for contempt of court.

The case on trial was a charge of embezzlement against Lemuel Lemmel, a former traveling salesman for Berriman Bros. Lemmel was accused of collecting and appropriating to his own use $400 of the firm's money. In summing up the case Attorney Goldsmith, for the defense, reflected severely upon Mr. Berriman's motives and referred offensively to his character. When the attorney at last remarked that if there was any thief in the case it was Berriman, the complainant could no longer restrain himself. He jumped over the table and struck Goldsmith a number of blows before he could be stopped. Lemmel was held to the Criminal Court.

WANT SILVER UNDER NO CONDITIONS.

English Bankers Memorialize Sir William Vernon Harcourt on the Subject.

London, May 25.—The Times in its financial article this morning says the following have signed a memorial to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, against any attempt being made to adopt the silver standard, either alone or concurrently with gold: Brown, Shipley & Co., Denistown, Cross & Co., Frubling & Goschen, Hambro & Son; Frederick Huth & Co., Kleinwort, Sons & Co., Ralli Bros., R. Raphael & Sons, Schroder & Co., and all the private banks and principal discount houses, and many of the directors of the leading joint stock banks in London.

Madrid, May 24.—At the cabinet council today the Finance Minister announced Spain was willing to join an international bimetallic conference.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Showers probable; southerly winds.
Sun rises, 4:22; sun sets, 7:13.
Moon 2 days old; sets at 9:10 p. m.

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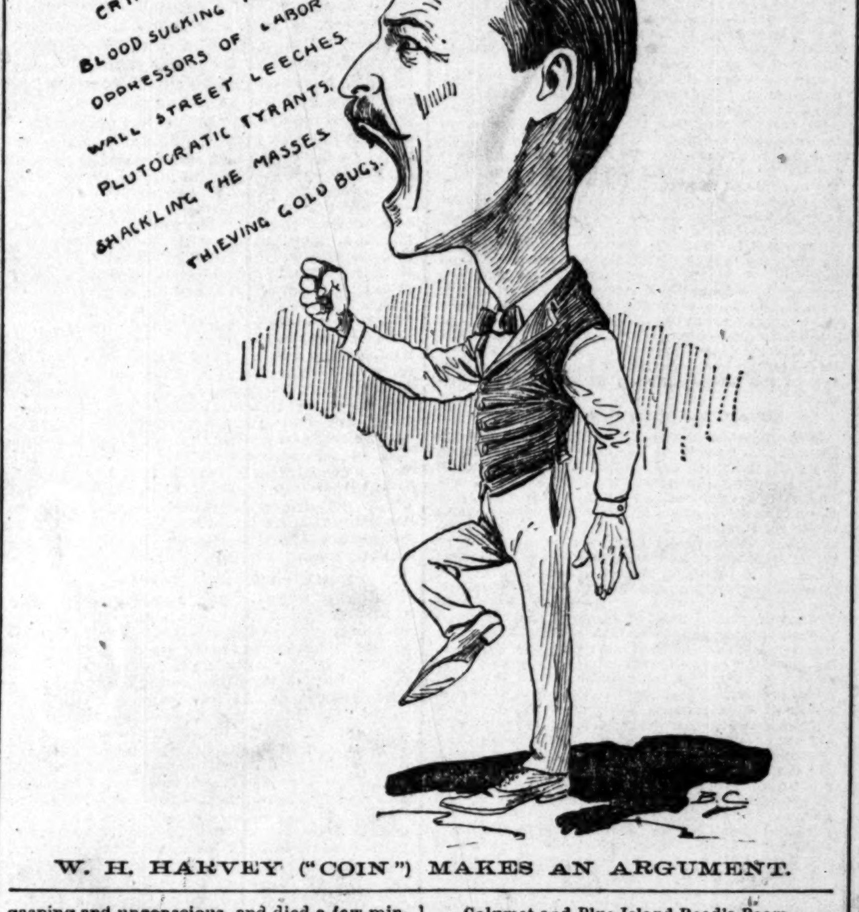
Calumet and Blue Island Road's Boom.
4 More Designs for Cycling Costumes.
Fast Bicycle Races at Louisville.
Trial of Street Postal Cars.
5 Knighthood for Henry Irving.
6 Armour Institute's Second Field Day.
Splendid Work at Berkeley Oval.
Kendall's Clothes Lead to His Arrest.
7 Another Day for Long Shots at Roby.
Chicagos Tied in Second Place.
8 U. S. Treasury Settles Lake Front Site.
9 Fifer's Shouters to Go Out.
Carlisle a Presidental Possibility.
Wheat Tumbles in the Pit.
Trouble at De Pauw University.
10 Review of the Literature of the Day.
Uncle Rastus Knocks Out Coin.
11 Chicago Wheat Market Quieting Down.
News of the Financial Centers.
13 Southeas Rate War May Be Ended.
Dun's Review of Trade Conditions.
14 Michigan Murder Mystery Solved.
Affairs in the Insurance World.
16 Worth's Successor Talks of Fashion.
Physical Culture in the Boudoir.
Latest Styles of Hair-Dressing.


CRIME OF 73.
BLOOD SUCKING MONOPOLISTS.
OPPRESSORS OF LABOR
WALL STREET LEECHES
PLUTOCRATIC TYRANTS.
SHACKLING THE MASSES
THIEVING GOLD BUGS.
B.C.

W. H. HARVEY ("COIN") MAKES AN ARGUMENT.

LINE IS FORMED AT THE LAND OFFICE

There Are Four Applicants in It for Each Kickapoo Claim.

Oklahoma City, Ok., May 24.—[Special.]—All or nearly all of those who located on claims in the Kickapoo Reservation came to Oklahoma City last night and this morning. They crowded about the doors of the land office like a mob all forenoon. There were two to ten ready to file on the same claim. The land officers struggled manfully to effect an organization among the boomers that their application for filings might be made in a systematic manner. Receiver Ross made a speech to the impatient crowd, in which he said the doors of the land office would not be opened and that no filings would be received until a line was formed and numbers given out. This had the desired effect and about 11 o'clock the organization was effected by dividing the line into squads of ten, each squad selecting a captain. The line was constantly receiving recruits during the day, and at 5 o'clock this afternoon No. 1,821 had been given out.

RECEPTION TO KENWOOD CLUB OFFICERS

Fashionable Function in Honor of the Newly Elected Directory.

The Kenwood club last night gave a reception to the officers and directors elected two weeks ago for the ensuing year. There was dancing until a late hour. At 10 o'clock the company partook of refreshments and then returned to the quadrille. The officers and directors to whom the reception was given were as follows: Marvin A. Farr, Wallace Heckman, Charles H. Morse, Edward Rosing, George B. Shattuck, Charles C. Whitacre, Walter C. Nelson, George E. Marcy, Charles E. Woodruff, A. J. Hageman, Carlos H. Blackman, Edward G. Shumway, and William C. Thorne.

BUST OF JUDGE COOLEY IS UNVEILED.

Presented by the Senior Law Class to Ann Arbor University.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 24.—[Special.]—Twenty-five hundred people witnessed the dedication exercises of the Cooley bust memorial this afternoon in University Hall. The bust, which was presented to the university at a cost of $600 by the senior law class, will be placed in the law department as a tribute to the services of Thomas M. Cooley of Ann Arbor as the virtual founder of the law school of the university and as a tribute of respect to him as, perhaps, the leading jurist of the country at the present day.

FOR A CATHOLIC SALVATION ARMY.

Nucleus of a National Organization Is Started at Cleveland, O.

Cleveland, O., May 24.—Catholic missionary workers are about to start a Salvation Army movement, except that some of the old features of the Salvation Army will be omitted. The missionaries have the indorsement of Bishop Horstmann of this diocese to the plan of street work, and meetings will soon be begun on the street corners and curbs. A national organization will be formed, and the work extended to all the great cities of the country.

LAST EDITION.

MOB IN THE JAIL.

Desperate Effort to Hang Two Men at Danville, Ill.

DOORS BATTERED DOWN.

Victims Hear the Barriers Shattered One by One.

SHERIFF IS POWERLESS.

John Halls and William Royce Sought by Mad Farmers.

SEEKING VENGEANCE FOR A GIRL

Danville, Ill., May 25.—[Special.]—At midnight a mob appeared at the door of the Vermilion County Jail and demanded admission. It was composed of farmers from Indianola Township, and they came to lynch John Halls and William Royce, who assaulted Miss Laura Barnett in this city Wednesday night.

When no answer was obtained to their summons a telegraph pole was obtained and for half an hour the iron door was battered without result. The Sheriff appeared at a window and besought the crowd to cease. The farmers listened to the Sheriff while they rested, and then, with cheers proceeded to batter at the door.

Firemen Refuse to Interfere.

A fire alarm was turned in, but when the department arrived at the jail and found the cause of the alarm the firemen returned to their houses. The police force massed at the jail, but was unable to do anything. It was not believed the mob would succeed in getting into the jail, and if it did get into the first door it was thought the six others to be battered down before the prisoners wanted could be reached would prove a successful obstacle. The Sheriff informed the mob he would defend the prisoners at all hazards. The wife of the Sheriff tried to address the mob, but her voice was drowned out by cries of "Give us the keys" and "Bring them out." There was some talk of using dynamite, but this was not resorted to.

The ardor of the mob seemed to have cooled somewhat for a time from overexertion on the telegraph pole, and the men commenced to argue with the police and deputies.

Batters Down the Doors.

This lasted only a short time when the mob secured a piece of railroad iron and with this the front door was soon shattered. When the infuriated farmers rushed in they found the office vacant and at once commenced on the next door. The office is small and they were cramped for room. A shorter piece of railroad iron was obtained and the blows upon the door, which could be heard on the streets, were received with cheers from the great crowd upon the outside.

The mob grew more determined after its success in breaking down the front door. The police force had its hands full in trying to stop the small fights in the street caused by several good citizens trying to put a stop to the proceedings.

At 1:40 a. m. the mob had broken down six doors and a party had come out for lanterns with which to search the cells. Pounding could still be heard in the jail and the work was being done as fast as possible, the report having been sent into the jail that a company of militia was coming by special train from Paris. A large whiskered farmer who was the leader was encouraging the other farmers to work with a will and it seemed certain they would soon have the men at the ends of ropes.

Appeals to the Mob in Vain.

Judge Bookwalter of the Circuit Court arrived on the scene and appealed to the mob to leave the jail, but they gave no heed to his words. The sounds of the battering ram could be heard upon the cell doors as the mob proceeded in its search for Halls. The inside of the jail was reported at this stage of the proceedings to be almost a total wreck.

The Sheriff appealed to the mob not to liberate all the prisoners. Mr. Barnett, the father of the young girl and who was in the crowd on the outside of the jail, went in to identify Halls when he should be found.

When the Crime Occurred.

The assault was made at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening on Miss Laura Barnett by Halls and Royce, who bore an unsavory reputation. Miss Barnett and Lilian Draper were walking on the Vermillion River bridge at the foot of Main street when they were accosted by the two men. The girls started to run. One of the men knocked Miss Barnett down. Miss Draper escaped up Main street. Their shrieks collected a crowd, which started in pursuit of Halls and Royce, who dragged Miss Barnett with them. They passed John Downs, an old man, who attempted to interfere. He was knocked down by Halls. The two men subsequently escaped, dragging the girl with them. She was found at 12 o'clock unconscious. Halls and Royce were arrested, waived a preliminary examination, and were bound over to the grand jury in $5,000. Both girls belonged to respectable families.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Hyams jury at Toronto disagreed.

The wheat boom drives up the price of bread in Kansas.

English capital will buy the Rawhide mine in Sonora, Cal.

At Defiance, O., the plant of the Light and Power company; loss, $10,000.

At Huron, S. D., C. D. Houghton's stables, with many valuable horses; loss not known.

At Gasport, Ind., Park Hotel, owned by Mrs. A. A. Rogers; loss, $10,000; insurance, $3,000.

Capitalists of Alabama have formed a $100,000 company to mine gold along Santa Creek.

Bill Fields, a mule driver, and Neal Brandle, a miner, were killed in a mine accident at Birmingham, Ala.

The Jefferson County grand jury at Louisville, Ky., has refused to indict Fulton Gordon for the double killing of his wife and Arch Brown.

Temporary organization of the Pueblo and Silver Cliff railroad company was effected at Pueblo, Colo. The capital will be $500,000.

O. W. Winthrop, assistant superintendent of Laurel Hill Cemetery, San Francisco, Cal., was arrested early in connection with the mysterious death of Mrs. Jennie Matthews last Saturday.

Mrs. Victoria Machen, widow of United States Senator Willis B. Machen, committed suicide at the residence of her sister, Louisville, Ky. Her health had been bad and suffering had unbalanced her mind. Senator Machen was appointed by Gov. Leslie and served one term.

The Mexican Minister denies that the export duties proposed by Mexico on silver and gold are discriminating against American capital. He says the scheme is to distribute equally between all the silver producers of Mexico the present taxes, which now lie on some classes of miners.

HILL TO THE EDITORS

NEW YORK SENATOR GIVES THE KNIGHTS OF THE PEN PRAISE.

He Makes a Speech Before the Democratic Newspaper Men of the Empire State After a Banquet at Delmonico's—Letter from President Cleveland Anticipates Bourbon Consolidation Against the Coming Campaign—Controller Eckels Speaks on "Sound Money."

New York, May 24.—[Special.]—The Democratic editors of this State, who, since their coming to town, have been sounding the praises of Senator Hill with the undeniable intention of booming that gentleman for the Presidency, assembled at Delmonico's this evening to do further honor to their champion in a banquet. Senator Hill was greeted warmly at a reception that lasted an hour. Every element of the Democratic party was represented. Ex-Gov. Flower arrived half an hour after Senator Hill's entrance. The two ex-Governors shook hands and greeted each other cordially.

Controller of the Currency Eckels, who had left his post in Washington to attend the banquet, came up in time to be introduced to Mr. Flower and to shake hands with Senator Hill. On all sides were heard conversations showing that there is to be a determined effort made this fall to line up the Democracy in a solid column. Ex-Gov. Flower, and, in fact, every man at the banquet, took occasion to express the belief that the coming of the autumn season will mark a reunited Democracy.

Program of the Speeches.

After the banquet the following program was followed:

Address by the President, Stephen H. Parker; reading of letters, John A. Mason; "Democracy," David B. Hill; "Sound Money a Fundamental Principle of Democracy," James H. Eckels; "Party Principles." Charles S. Fairchild; "The Democracy of the State of New York," Roswell P. Flower; "The City of New York," Ashbel P. Fitch; "The Legislative Minority of 1895," Jacob A. Cantor; "No East, No West, No North, No South," John R. Fellows; "The Press," Albert R. Kessinger.

Secretary Mason read a letter from President Cleveland in which the latter reiterated his views on the money question as already published. He said he did not believe the Democracy of New York State would be found wanting when put to a test on the subject. He urged the Democrats to continue their fight for sound money.

Text of Cleveland's Letter.

President Cleveland's letter is as follows:

When a compaign is actively on foot to force the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver by one government at a ratio which will add to our circulation unrestrained millions of so-called dollars, intrinsically worth but half the amount they purport to represent, with no provision or resource to make good any deficiency in value, and when it is claimed that such a proposition has any relation to the principles of Democracy, it is time for all who may in the least degree influence Democratic thought to realize the responsibility.

Our party is the party of the people, not because it is wafted hither and thither by every sudden wave of public popular excitement and misconception, but because, while it tests every proposition by the doctrines which underlie its organization, it insists that all interests should be defended in the administration of the government without especial favor or discrimination. Our party is the party of the people because in its care for the welfare of all our countrymen it resists dangerous schemes born of discontent advocated by appeals to sectional or class prejudices and reinforced by the insidious acts of private selfishness and cupidity. Above all our party is the party of the people when it recognizes the fact that sound and absolutely safe money is the life blood of our country's strength and prosperity, and when it teaches that none of our fellow-citizens, rich or poor, great or humble, can escape the consequences of a degeneration of our currency.

Democratic care and conservatism dictate that if there exist inconvenience and hardship resulting from the congestion or imperfect distribution of our circulating medium, a remedy should be applied which will avoid the disaster that must follow in the train of silver monometallism.

Letters of regret were received also from Secretary Lamont, Postmaster-General Wilson, Oscar S. Strong, and ex-Recorder Smythe.

Senator Hill told the editors why he was a Democrat, and how much he was indebted to them and their learned editorials for his educational grounding in that faith. The Senator believed it was impossible to overestimate the influence of the press in shaping the politics of a free government like ours. He continued:

It is indeed the prominent, the conspicuous, the controlling feature in American politics today, largely overshadowing all other instrumentalities. It has to some extent superseded the political orator because it speaks constantly while he talks occasionally. It overmatches our public schools, because they take long vacations. It out-rivals the pulpit, because it preaches week days as well as Sundays, observing no holidays and taking no European trips. It diminishes the influence of our courts, because it anticipates their decisions—usually accurately. It towers above Congresses and Legislatures, because it is not hampered by official responsibility, and with its freedom guaranteed under our Constitution it can freely recommend, criticise, and condemn with absolute fearlessness and independence, with no veto power to intimidate or revise its actions except the force of an enlightened public opinion which is always supreme.

Hill on the Money Question.

Mr. Hill considered the currency question as "now creating the most burning issue in our national politics." He believed the voters of the country preferred the bimetallic system of coinage that prevailed previous to 1873. He could not see how any fair-minded European, reading the platforms of 1894 of both parties, could infer that American voters intend to coin 50 cent silver dollars or make a half dollar to be a dollar in paying debts. He continued:

I do not believe a majority of either party in any State advocate coinage laws which the advocates believe will produce a silver dollar of less value in fact than the gold dollar. I do believe, and so probably do you, that the concerted laws of the principal governments of the world combined can, on a ratio of 15½, determine and maintain that relative value everywhere of coined or uncoined silver and gold. Upon that belief I shall act till it is overthrown by facts.

In conclusion Senator Hill said if New York could not be carried by the Democracy this fall it could be carried in 1896, and with it the country and the Presidency. Another defeat here forebodes national disaster then. The stake was great.

Ex-Gov. Flower came out flat-footed as still being proud of his veto of the Lexow committee appropriation bill.

Controller Eckels' Speech in Full.

Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels said:

A distinguished Democratic statesman, speaking in opposition to the passage of the sedition law, declared that "the heart and life of a free government is a free press." The experience of a century of Republican institutions has demonstrated the truth of the declaration and proven the folly of those who placed upon the statute books that harmful legislation. A free press, the fruit of the first national Democratic victory, has been with us the impregnable bulwark of the citizens' liberty and the great conservator of the public good. Unawed by legislative action and independent of governmental censorship it has attacked corruption in high places and in low, and brought into open gaze every form of oppression and wrong. It has in every crisis through which the Nation has been called to pass sunk bitter partisanship in broadest patriotism and placed the welfare of the country above the gaining of party success. Its force has been nowhere so potent and its effect for good so manifest as in its promulgation of and insistence upon sound economic and political teachings. In the past it has been, and in the future it must continue to be, the one great weapon in the Democratic armory with which to defend the party against harm from within and attacks from without. Upon its trustworthiness must Democracy rely for the maintenance of party honor and the enforcement of party principles.

Those principles are so few in number as to be stated within the limits of a single sentence and yet so comprehensive as to form the basis of the right conduct of this government of 65,000,000 of people. They found their birth in the wisdom of the fathers of the party and from that day to this they have been voiced in every Democratic platform, sanctioned by every Democratic leader of commanding importance, and vindicated by every Democratic Chief Executive from Thomas Jefferson to Grover Cleveland. When you have stated that the will of the people is always to govern; local self-government always maintained; guaranteed individual rights neither taken from nor denied to the citizen by legislative or executive act; the best government the one which governs least; the taxing power to be exercised equally and impartially, raising no more revenue than necessary to meet the expenses of government and pay the public debts; and a financial and monetary system upheld which guards sacredly the public credit and makes each dollar which bears the governmental imprint or sanction worth a dollar, you have written the whole Democratic creed. I will not elaborate upon it but will content myself with discussing but a single principle of it of vital importance, that one which is embodied in the sentiment which has just been announced, "Sound money a fundamental principle of true Democracy."

Mr. Tilden in the course of the discussion of the currency in his letter accepting the Democratic nomination to the Presidency asserted that "the public mind will no longer accept shams; it has suffered enough from illusions. An insincere policy increases distrust; an unstable policy increases uncertainty." Within three months Mr. Cleveland has demonstrated how completely that distrust can be disarmed and that uncertainty dispelled by a policy neither insincere nor unstable, and yet despite the precept of the one and the accomplished results, with returning prosperity attendant upon them of the other, it is insisted that in dealing with the silver question the party shall hang its present and its future fortune upon a sham and an allusion. In the light of such facts I am sure Democrats bent upon advancing their party's interest and their country's prosperity can do no better service than discussing the objections from a distinctively Democratic standpoint to the position to which the advocate of free coinage of silver, as it is now presented, would commit the party. Because of this view I may be pardoned if at this gathering a question wholly of a business character is presented wholly from a political and a party standpoint. There is nothing in any principle of the party, in the utterances of its recognized authorities, from first to last, or acts of its chosen officials, which warrants a step so radical as that contemplated in many sections of the country. It has been in the past and is now a Democratic boast that class legislation has no place in a Democratic political creed, but is something repugnant to it and subversive of the essential principles of a government founded upon the doctrine of equal rights and privileges to all and special privileges to none. In the same breath with which Democrats have lauded this Democratic virtue they have condemned the opposition as a party organized for the purpose of enriching the few at the expense of the many, and at no time have these declarations been so frequently and so emphatically made as during the years when the tariff question was under discussion. The gravest indictment Democrats presented against the protectionist was that they were aiding and abetting class legislation in maintaining protective tariff laws upon the statute book. Both in and out of Congress was this charge repeated, and yet, in the face of Democratic protestation that protective tariff laws are in violation of the spirit and genius of a republican form of government and thoroughly undemocratic, the attempt is now being made to place the Democracy in the position of advocating, for the politics there is in it, legislation that is as distinctively class legislation as the most extreme measure ever conceived by the warmest adherent of protection.

I do not overstate when I say that the present agitation of the free coinage of silver is due, in the first instance, to the silver producing class, who, complaining that their mining interests are languishing, claim it to be the duty of the government to revive them by affording a market for all the silver bullion that they can deposit at the mints, and to make them more profitable by coining for them, free of charge, all such bullion into dollars endowed with full legal tender properties, containing less than $1 worth of metal. An attempt is made to disown any such claim by pleading that the amount of our circulating medium is too small per capita, and that the country is in financial distress by reason thereof, though the circulation per capita is greater now than at any time in the country's history, made so largely by the coinage since 1878 of 423,127,039 silver dollars, but under this pretext is to be found the real reason, and that is the promotion of the silver interests by legislative enactment.

Silver Producers the Agitators.

If there be doubt as to the truth of this charge let an examination be made as to those who in the first instance originated the movement to have silver again made a standard money in our monetary system and it will be found that from the day in 1877 that Senator Jones of Nevada made his famous financial report until the present moment the power behind this agitation of silver legislation has been the silver producing class. I do not mean that no others have joined them in their onslaught upon the government, for such is not the case, but these men have been the inspiration of the movement, and through sheer persistency have at last succeeded in making their demands a factor in party politics. At no time have these silver advocates discussed this question on its merits or in the light of its history. Their arguments throughout the whole of the agitation have been of the most specious and their oratory of the most pyrotechnic kind. Their "hue and cry" has enlisted the demagogue upon the floor of Congress and upon the stump. Nowhere has it received the indorsement of either the student of finance or the man of extended business affairs. But back of the demagogue, seeking the suffrages of the voter for personal ends, stands the mine-owner anxiously awaiting the day when, by force of a statute of the United States, he will be enabled to have far less than one hundred cents' worth of his product stamped by his government as of the legal value of one hundred cents. Enact such legislation and the mine owner alone will profit by it. The debtor may possibly scale his debts, but it will be at the expense of his honor; the farmer will gain nothing by a depreciated currency; the laborer's wages in such money will not make him a richer man nor give him more of the comforts of life; while the patriotic American will be compelled to see his government's circulating medium patterned after that of the Mongolian.

History relates that in the early days of England the Kings, through right of might, enriched themselves by clipping the coin of the realm, but if a subject dared to do as much he was hung in mid-air until life was extinct. The right of profiting through dishonesty was the King's particular province, and he was unwilling to share it with any of his subjects. The method in this country will be reversed if this free coinage of silver measure ever becomes a law. To the silver kings of America, under the sanction of law, will be given the sole right to clip the coin of the republic that they alone may be enriched.

If legislation which would promote in such a way but a single industry or class of our citizens is not class legislation, then the legislation which protects the manufacturer of steel and tin plate is not class legislation, and to be consistent the Democrat who advocates this proposed silver legislation must cease his pretension of being a believer in tariff reform. It the attitude of these silver advocates is right the position of the Farmers' Alliance people, who ask that the government establish government storehouses to receive their products and advance money thereon, is right, and they should be aided in securing such legislation. If the demand of this silver class that the government gain for them through means of law an artificial price and afford them a profitable market for their silver is not invoking the extreme of paternalism in government, then the demand of the socialist and the nationalist is not. Democrats, even though party success should follow such concession, cannot afford to concede that it is either part or lot of the government to join any body of men, whether few or many in numbers, in promoting a purely commercial enterprise. It is wrong in theory—it would be disastrous in practice. It would mean the infliction of a wrong upon a great number of our citizens; it would bring dishonor upon the Nation's credit.

Legislation That Is Objectionable.

Objectionable on the ground of being class legislation it is equally objectionable on the ground that it is legislation that will, if ever enacted, set at naught the Democratic principle that such legislation should conform to and aid the natural and fixed laws of commerce and trade rather than conflict with and retard them in their operations. The inevitable effect of such legislation as this must be to disturb and injure our commercial relations at home and abroad—at home by recklessly inflating the volume of our currency, thus unsettling values; abroad by destroying our credit, because in the monetary circles of the great commercial nations of the world silver is a depreciated money. It is not to the point to say that it is wrongfully discriminated against; the incontrovertible fact is, whether right or wrong, it holds only a secondary place in the transactions of those who have the commerce of the world within their keeping. If another and different standard is to be here set up there must be invoked in behalf of our monetary system by those who would accomplish this thing the Chinese wall which these silver Democratic tariff reformers have rejected as a menace to our trade and the principle of that American system which they have scouted as impracticable must be now accepted by them as the cardinal tenet of their financial faith.

There is one more objection I desire to state, and I am done. This proposed silver legislation designs to give us a dollar which as a matter of fact is not worth a dollar. Upon the face of it it is a cheat, and the government ought not to be, from the standpoint of either sound law or good morals, party to a fraud. It is in violation of the rights of every creditor and an encouragement to wrong-doing in every debtor. Such money would be as it ought a reproach to the American people. If there be any Democrat advocating such a currency and at the same time cherishing as his political idol Thomas Jefferson let him read and reflect upon these words, translated by Jefferson from a French manuscript and sent to John Adams with his hearty indorsement: "It is to be desired that coins had never borne other names than those of their weight and that the arbitrary denominations called moneys of account, as pounds, shillings, pence, and so forth, had never been used. But when these denominations are admitted and employed in transactions to diminish the quantity of the metal to which they answer, by an alteration of the real coins, it is to steal, and it is a theft which even injures him who commits it." In contradistinction to this Jeffersonian Democracy is the Democracy that would, for party advantage, urge and aid such free coinage legislation as that which is now being advocated and to which I have alluded. It is legislation that ought not to receive the indorsement or aid of the Democratic party of any State or of the Nation. It is un-Democratic in every feature of it and when it is suggested by Democrats that it shall receive Democratic support, Democrats who believe in Democratic principles ought to enter a solemn protest against it.

It cannot win now or ever through the agency of the Democratic party. The Democratic party is so constituted that to bring forth results it must stand for something that is sound in principle and correct in practice. It has never accomplished anything when it has coquetted with heresies which receive neither recognition nor sanction at the hands of its greatest leaders. It will hold to itself the respect and the confidence of the American people as long as it best represents economy in public expenditures, efficiency in public service, honesty in party professions, determination to maintain unimpeached the financial integrity of the country, a system of taxation which does not permit one unjustly to take from the other, and a monetary system in which each and every dollar is of the full value which it purports to carry by reason of its own intrinsic worth and not because of the government's fiat placed upon it. It will cease to command that respect and confidence when it abandons either one or all of these great principles essential to the well-being of this great republic.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

KING COTTON IS DEAD

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION AND NEEDS OF THE NEW SOUTH.

Its Progressive and Wealthy Element Represented by the Sound Money Gathering—Cotton Planters Enslaved by Factors—No Remedy but Northern Capital and Immigration—Bryan Answers Secretary Carlisle—Senator Voorhees Forms an Alliance with Gov. Matthew.

Memphis, Tenn., May 24.—[Special.]—Now that the sound money conference is over and the delegates on their way home, interest centers in the plan by which the objects of the gathering are to be attained. The first and main work will probably be in the formation of sound money clubs all over the South. While enthusiastic in their opposition to free silver coinage, the business men who took part in the conference realize there is an arduous mission work before them. There is denial of the assertion made by the free silverites that at least seven-tenths of the Southern people are enlisted under the standard of that faction. But strong as they are in numbers they lack organization and effective leadership. It is the intention of the sound money men to meet this with a solid front. They will form clubs and arrange for speeches and the dissemination of sound money literature wherever possible. They will control the nominations of Democratic Congressmen, and, when unable to do this, join with the Republicans in support of candidates who are right in line on the question.

The South, with the possible exception of Tennessee, is still thoroughly under bourbon control, and, thanks to the race issue, likely to remain so for many years to come, or until Northern immigration changes the complexion of the voting population. This being the case, it is natural the main effort of sound money men should be in the direction of controlling the nomination of Democratic Congressmen, for it is these who stand the best show of election. In Tennessee, with wise leadership, Republicans can win just as they did the last Gubernatorial election, and there will be a sentiment among the better class of Democrats this time which will prevent the marplots from counting them out as they did in 1894.

In other sections there is a good chance of electing Republican or sound money Democratic Congressmen in scattering districts, and, on the whole, if the North and East do as well proportionately there will be little to fear from the action of the next House in the currency tinkering line. The fight may be summed up as one between the regular troops and the militia, the first representing the sound money men and the second the followers of the Falstaffian silver cranks. What the result will be of a war fought under these conditions with well organized, concerted action on one side and disorderly, disconnected skirmishing on the other, there is little room for doubt.

Southern Wealth Represented.

In many respects the Memphis convention was a peculiar body. It was quiet, grave, and dignified in its deliberations and sound in its utterances save when a sop was thrown to Cerberus in the shape of plank No. 5 in the platform, which advocates a certain form of silver coinage. It was a far more important body than appeared on the surface, as it was representative of all the vital interests of the South. While only 700 delegates were in attendance many of the individuals represented business organizations of 300 and 400 members, whose sentiments they voiced. These men came together from all parts of the South merely to register a vote for themselves and their constituents on the money question. There was no hope of favorable notoriety, no prospect for political advancement in their action. On the other hand, their course, so far as the present temper of the Southern people is concerned, was decidedly unpopular, but they had the courage of their convictions and braved popular clamor to utter them in a way which is sure to bring good results.

The Southern people are in a peculiar mood these days. They have come to the conclusion that they want aid from the North in the shape of immigration of small farmers and manufacturing, and they are making it pleasant for all Northern visitors. Cotton is king no longer. Low prices, attendant upon overproduction, have convinced the people that they must change their tactics, but how to do so is a grave conundrum.

How the South Is Shocked.

The South today is in a queer state of thraldom. It has fertile soil and beneficent climate. It is rich in minerals, and its lands are well watered and timbered, but it does not advance so rapidly as so favored a section should. True, there are signs of prosperity on every hand. The factories and business ventures are profitable, and it is this very fact which makes thinkers worry, for, while the attractions are unusually strong, capital and people are slow about coming in from other parts of the country.

Northern folks have queer ideas about the South, which a little personal inspection would dissipate. Life and property and the right to exercise political opinions are as sacred and well respected here as in the North except when it comes to counting the vote of the negro, and this is something the Southern people will not do, and they say so openly. The negro is one of the things which holds the South in thralldom. He is a poor laborer, but it is Hobson's choice with the people and they have to accept him. It is charged that the negro is lazy, improvident, dirty, and dishonest. Many planters say they know it is a curse to raise cotton to the exclusion of other crops year in and year out and buy their supplies, but they are forced to it by the negro. In explanation of this queer statement they assert negro farm hands will steal corn and hogs and chickens as fast as a planter can raise them, and it is even useless to issue them rations for themselves or the stock in their charge for more than one day at a time, as they will steal the surplus and sell it to get whisky, tobacco, or finery. The only way to keep supplies on a plantation is to store them under lock and key and keep armed guard over them. This is not the biased political statement of Bourbon Democrats. Business-men of the Republican faith indorse it.

Fatal Grip of the Cotton Factor.

Another potent agency in Southern thralldom is the cotton factor. The close of the war found the people impoverished, so far as having actual money or the means to get it goes. They had fertile lands, but bankers would not make loans, and a set of harpies came into the field. They were the cotton factors. They said to the planter: "We will advance you money and supplies to carry you through the year, but you must bind yourself to plant so much cotton, and give us a mortgage on the crop." It was no use for the planter to kick. He had to accept the factors' terms, and thus it comes that Southern men, who know better, keep on raising cotton as their sole crop and buying all their food supplies year after year, when every season brings them deeper and deeper into debt to the factor. They pay him excessive interest on the money, excessive prices on the supplies they get, and, in return, are forced to sell him their cotton at a nominal value. It is no use for the planter to suggest that he be allowed to lessen the acreage of cotton and put in other crops. It is to the interest of the factor to keep him in bondage, and he insists upon his pound of flesh every year, cutting nearer and nearer to the heart.

The thinkers see a hope of relief from this debasing condition in an influx of small farmers from the North, men with money enough to carry them through one season and who will buy or lease land and put in diversified crops. This, with an extension of magnificent facilities for industrial development in iron, timber, and coal, will quickly solve all political and racial questions, and the old-timers reverently take off their hats and say: "God speed the day."

BRYAN REPLIES TO CARLISLE.

Claims the Secretary Has Changed His Silver Views Since 1878.

Memphis, Tenn., May 24.—Tonight at the Grand Opera-House the friends of free coinage gathered in force to hear ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska reply to the sound money speech of Secretary Carlisle before the anti-free silver convention. The audience was large and enthusiastic. Mr. Bryan contrasted Mr. Carlisle's silver attitude now with his views in 1878. When he closed the audience rose to its feet and cheered.

The speaker contended that in February, 1878, Mr. Carlisle, in the House of Representatives, came out flat-footed for the free coinage of both metals and that he had never once since that date cast a single vote against free silver coinage until Mr. Cleveland was nominated for the Presidency in 1892.

"He said in his speech of 1878: 'I am opposed to the free coinage of either gold or silver but in favor of the unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality.' Not only is his present language contradicted by his former speech, but a letter written in 1890 by him says that he was at that time in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"Mr. Carlisle in 1878 said: 'The struggle now going on cannot cease and ought not to cease until all the industrial interests of the country are fairly and finally emancipated from the heartless domination of the syndicates, stock exchanges, and other great combinations of money grabbers in this country and Europe.'

"Now Mr. Carlisle is the honored guest at a convention attended by bankers and financiers who are opposed to the use of silver as the standard money.

"Mr. Carlisle asks why the advocates of bimetallism are no in favor of the restoration of silver gradually? What mockery this is! Did they not secure the passage of the seigniorage bill just after the repeal of the Sherman law, and did not Mr. Carlisle's chief, Mr. Cleveland, veto this bill, notwithstanding the fact that it was voted for by more than two-thirds of the Democrats of both houses?

"These are the words of the same distinguished statesman who, at Memphis and Covington, assures the people that there is now no need of relief, and that we have only to enjoy the prosperity guaranteed by a gold standard.

"What need is there for bimetallism if the gold standard will furnish a sufficient amount of money? The confession that bimetallism is desirable destroys all argument in behalf of gold monometallism, and when one has admitted the desirability of bimetallism he must either favor the restoration of it by the United States alone or submit the destinies of this people to foreign nations. It has been well said that it is more dangerous to put an English banker at the head of our financial system than to put an English Admiral at the head of our navy or an English General at the head of our army."

Mr. Bryan discussed various phases of the money question, quoting frequently from Senator Carlisle, and answered his arguments by arguments formerly made by Secretary Carlisle. He closed by saying that Secretary Carlisle had deserted the "struggling masses" for whom he formerly spoke.

THE MILK IN VOORHEES' COCOANUT.

Why He Meets Gov. Matthews to Crush Indiana's Apportionment Bill.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 24.—[Special.]—Senators Voorhees and Turpie were in consultation today with Gov. Matthews over a plan to attack the apportionment acts of the last Legislature. This is the first time Senator Voorhees and Gov. Matthews have come together since the Governor's election. Each has little use for the other, and would not have met at this time except for the fact that Democratic politicians of both factions in Indiana are clamoring for the overthrow of the law which knocked their Congressional and legislative gerrymander. Ex-Congressman Jason Brown is to bring the suit, and that is now believed to be the true explanation of the visit of Voorhees and Turpie to the defeated Seymour statesman a few days ago. Republicans are not alarmed at the move of the Democratic big guns in this State for the reason that they believe the apportionment acts are the most equitable ever passed by an Indiana Legislature. There is a peculiar interest in the meeting of Voorhees, Turpie, and Matthews, however, for it is said that the bringing of the suit to test the new law depends on the promise of Gov. Matthews to keep out of the next Senatorial race. Senator Voorhees' successor will be elected by the next Legislature and the Senator does not care to help overthrow the law if Matthews intends to step in and take the Senatorial prize.

GEN. SCHOFIELD HAS HEARD THE BEE

He Will Not Deny That He Might Be Prevailed Upon to Run.

San Antonio, Tex., May 24.—Gen. John M. Schofield, to whom have been attributed Presidential aspirations, denied emphatically today that he had ever entertained the subject for an instant. When asked if it was true that he would be a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination on a free coinage platform, Gen. Schofield laughed and said: "I have never had that matter under consideration," and Gen. Schofield looked as if he were angry.

"Would you, if you should be a candidate at all, run on a free coinage platform?" was asked.

"That is an issue," he replied, "on which I have very firm convictions, having studied the question for many years, but I am sure the American people care absolutely nothing for my opinion on the silver question, so that an expression of my views would be entirely gratuitous. As to rumored that I would be a candidate for the Presidency," Gen. Schofield continued, "of course, I have heard them, but I don't know how or when they originated. Those who have been using my name in such connection have done so without authority."

Missouri Wants Schofield.

St. Louis, Mo., May 24.—In a leading editorial today under the heading, "Why Not Schofield?" the Post-Dispatch advocates the Lieutenant-General for President and says: "Lieut.-Gen. Schofield, who will retire from the army next fall, exactly meets the Crisp requirements. And he possesses other qualifications.

"Illinois will name the next President. Gen. Schofield is perhaps the most celebrated living citizen of Illinois. He is the son of a Baptist preacher and was born and reared on a farm.

"The next President must be acceptable to Missouri as the fighting-ground of West and South. Gen. Schofield has more friends in Missouri on both sides than any other Union officer."

A special from Jefferson City, Mo., says that Chairman Ferris of the Democratic County committee of Laclede County, "Silver Dick" Bland's home, has taken the first step toward calling a State silver convention at Jefferson City for July 4.

Too Many in the Ring.

Alliance, O., May 24.—The Hon. Charles C. Baker of this city, a prominent candidate for the nomination of Auditor of State at the Republican convention to be held next week, today withdrew from the contest because Luther M. Barrick, also of Stark County, is out for the same office.

WOLF REFUSES WETHERELL $10,000.

Will Not Let Money Go Without Security Against Personal Loss—Pay-Roll Sharks.

Controller Wetherell made a demand upon City Treasurer Wolf yesterday for $10,000 to pay some of the discharged laboring men whose names were on the rolls that did not get to the Treasurer's office in time to be taken care of Wednesday. The demand was refused, and Treasurer Wolf sent word back that he would not honor any more blanket warrants drawn by the Controller unless he was indemnified against loss. Later in the day the Treasurer went up to the Controller's office to explain his position, but Mr. Wetherell was out.

Some 500 men were paid off at Controller Wetherell's office yesterday and five cashiers were kept busy dealing out the money. It had been decided that all of the men who make affidavit will be paid at the Controller's office, and that each day the rolls where affidavits have been made will be forwarded from the Public Works Department to the Controller's office, and the next day payment will be made. The Controller still had some money on hand. Michael Fitzgerald, No. 4719 Atlantic street, called for money due him. The affidavits had been made out in the regular manner and the money was paid him. An hour later Michael Fitzgerald No. 2 called and demanded his pay in the amount of $60. The rolls showed he had been paid, but Fitzgerald No 2 held an order for his pay that had been given him at the time that he made his affidavit. The matter was investigated and it was found that two affidavits had been made out and that the bogus Mr. Fitzgerald was Fitzgerald No. 1, and No. 2 accordingly was paid the money due him. There were five known cases of this kind. How many more have obtained other people's money will not develop until later.

A conference was held yesterday between Mayor Swift and Controller Wetherell. Affairs relative to the finances of the city were discussed.

"We find that the number of men to be paid is much larger than was at first expected," said the Mayor. "It will be at least 6,000. They are on the rolls and the rolls have been authenticated and there is no alternative for us except to pay them. Whether they belong on the rolls rightly or not is another question."

PLAN TO GOVERN SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Ald. Mann Has an Ordinance in Preparation to Reduce Cost of Improvements.

Ald. Mann has in the course of preparation an ordinance relating to the government of the Special Assessment Bureau that is expected to reduce materially the cost of improvements so far as the labor is concerned. It is his idea that too much money is expended for inspectors and other employés.

READY TO BACK OUT.

MANY SILVER DELEGATES MAY NOT GO TO SPRINGFIELD.

Conflict in the Party Over the Silver Craze Is Annoying the Transportation Committee—Strong Denial Made That the Marching Club Will Be Represented at the Hinrichsen Conclave to Any Appreciable Extent—W. W. Tracy Talks of the Republican League Meeting.

Tom Gahan and his Committee on Transportation are having great difficulty finding out the number of Democrats who will go from Chicago to the Altgeld-Hinrichsen-Hopkins free silver convention. Secretary Burke said yesterday all the delegates would go, but the statement was disputed by two or three men who claimed to know that one-third of the delegates will stay at home. He also says 150 of the Cook County marching club can be expected to turn out. This announcement is also doubted, for the reason that considerable opposition has sprung up among its members to the club going at all. Trouble has arisen, too, in the ranks of the Cook County Democracy and one of its shining lights said that unless they kept out of this free silver business the organization would come dangerously near going to pieces.

Many of its members are strongly opposed to the free silver craze because they see in it only a scheme on the part of the machine crowd again to ride into office. They are likewise protesting vigorously against the marching club or any portion of it going to the Springfield convention, as the free silver fellows would falsely claim it as a show of strength for their movement. It is claimed in addition that the invitation was nothing more nor less than a scheme on the part of the machine to capture the County Democracy for free silver. It is further alleged that John S. Cooper, President of the County Democracy, and Capt. Farrell, Marshal of the marching club, are in with the scheme. That is why some of the strong members are kicking and threatening to pull out.

It is this wrangling that keeps Tom Gahan and his committee on the anxious seat. The Illinois Central company has promised them a special train, but does not want to furnish cars for 700 if only 300 go. Without some idea in advance as to the number the company cannot make its arrangements. There will be a meeting at Democratic headquarters this afternoon of the two Committees on Summer Picnics.

TRACY AND THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

He Predicts a Huge Gathering at Cleveland on the 19th of June.

W. W. Tracy, President of the Republican National League, says there is every indication that the national convention which will meet at Cleveland June 19 will be the largest in the history of the organization. Speaking of the matter he said yesterday:

Of course the convention will discuss the currency question, as it will all other questions of national importance, but I do not believe any attempt will be made to forestall the action of the Republican National convention. It has been the policy of the league to confine its work to organization, and, while fully discussing all national questions, we have always been careful not to overstep our prerogatives.

When asked if he would be a candidate for reëlection as President he said:

No, I will not be a candidate. I am opposed to third terms to begin with, and again I have given so much time to the organization that I feel I cannot further do so in justice to my private business. I have heard several names mentioned as probable candidates, among them ex-Senator Patton of Michigan, Mr. Goodnow of Minnesota, Mr. Taylor of Indiana, Mr. Woodmansee of Ohio, Mr. McAlpin of New York, and Mr. Cummins of Iowa. I think the convention will be a great benefit to the party, and I certainly believe it will point the way to a great victory in 1896.

Page Picks Morton for President.

J. Seaver Page, the New York politician, thinks Gov. Morton will be the Republican nominee for the Presidency. Mr. Page, who is at the Auditorium, argued last night showing why Mr. Morton is the logical candidate and proving why he will get the nomination.

SUDDEN DEATH OF GEN. J. B. HAWLEY.

Passes Away with Heart Disease at Hot Springs, S. D.

Deadwood, S. D., May 24.—[Special.]—Gen. John B. Hawley, general counselor for the Northwestern railroad, died suddenly at Hot Springs, S. D., of heart disease.

[John B. Hawley was for years a conspicuous figure in Illinois politics, coming to Rock Island in the late 50s, and up to 1862 he served as County Clerk and State's-Attorney. He served during the War of the Rebellion, and came out with the title of Captain. He was appointed Postmaster here by President Lincoln in 1865, and acted until 1868, when President Johnson removed him. He was six years in Congress in the old Fourth and Sixth Congressional Districts of the State, and was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Hayes. He resigned towards the end of his term and came back to Illinois to make the race for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination the year Shelby M. Cullom was first nominated. He then went into the practice of law in Chicago with ex-Attorney-General James K. Edsall, but later left the firm to accept the General Solicitorship of the Northwestern road in Nebraska and removed to that State, where his home has been since. The effect of the strife for renomination in the old Sixth District, in which Gen. T. J. Henderson was finally successful, is still felt in this county.]

Funeral of Congressman Cogswell.

Salem, Mass., May 24.—The funeral of Congressman Cogswell this afternoon was the most imposing scene in this city for a number of years. There was a general suspension of business and many buildings were draped in mourning. When the body of Gen. Cogswell arrived, escorted by the Congressional committee and that sent from the State Legislature, it was met at the depot by a guard of honor from the National Guard and the local G. A. R. post, which escorted it to the city hall, where it lay in state for three and one-half hours. The funeral services were held at the Tabernacle Church.

George T. Thatcher.

George T. Thatcher, for forty years a resident of Chicago, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 336 Flournoy street. Mr. Thatcher was born in New London, Conn., 79 years ago. He came West in 1845 and settled in Jo Daviess County, Wis. In 1855 he came to Chicago and located on the South Side. He was Secretary of the West Division Street railway up to the time of its amalgamation with the West Chicago Street railway company. He leaves a widow and four sons. The funeral will be held Sunday from the house, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, officiating. The interment will be at Rosehill.

Obituary Notes.

The funeral of James Canfield was held yesterday at the family residence, No. 514 Ashland avenue.

Mrs. Charles R. Williams, wife of the editor of the News and daughter of William Henry Smith, died at Indianapolis.

Arrangements for the funeral of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch will be made after the arrival of his daughter, Mary, who sailed from Europe for New York May 18.

THE REV. W. E. HINSHAW IS INDICTED.

Charged with Murdering His Wife Whom He Said Burglars Shot.

Danville, Ind., May 24.—[Special.]—The grand jury this afternoon returned an indictment against the Rev. William E. Hinshaw, charging him with the murder of his wife at Belleville the night of Jan. 10 last. A warrant will be issued tonight and his arrest will follow, as he is now at his temporary home eight miles south of Danville. Mr. Hinshaw haunted the corridors of the court-house and has been aided in his lobbying by a number of women and men and some brother ministers, all for the purpose of preventing an indictment. The grand jury was a unit in voting to indict. Hinshaw said burglars shot his wife. He has been preaching ever since.

RUNAWAY CHICAGO BOY IS ARRESTED.

John Kerwin Charged with Robbing a House at St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 24.—[Special.]—John Kerwin, 16, who ran away from his home in Chicago last week, is under arrest here for robbing the residence of Joseph Coalby, a wealthy horseman in Topeka. Kerwin had $200 worth of stolen jewelry. He says his father is a wealthy liveryman in Chicago.

[There is no Kerwin in the City Directory who keeps a livery stable.]

INCREASES OF SALARY MAY NOT BE MADE

Board of Education Takes Action Regarding Pay of Special Teachers.

The Board of Education, acting as a committee of the whole, took adverse action last night on the proposed increase in the salaries of special teachers, amounting to $14,500 to $17,000 annually, as variously estimated. At the last meeting of the board Mr. Brenan, Chairman of the Committee on School Management, presented the report on salaries which recommended the special increase considered last night. Mr. Halle said in order to bring the matter up for discussion he would move the committee recommend that no increase in salaries be made beyond the usual and regular increase authorized by the rules of the board. Mr. Cusack thought the matter should be referred back to the Committee on School Management, with the suggestion to recommend no salaries be increased except in cases warranted by an increased number of pupils. In response to a question from Mr. Kirk Mr. Cameron explained that the increase for the year amounted to $300,000 including the special increase. Mr. Rosenthal seconded Mr. Halle's motion on the ground of necessity and economy. He said this year's pay-roll would be close to $4,000,000, and he was informed the board's finances were not in good condition. There might come a time when the board could not pay anybody. The question could be taken up again and any injustice corrected.

Mr. Thornton spoke against the motion. He said the rate of compensation for teachers was less than that of any other profession. When the question was put Mr. Keane, the Chairman, overruled an objection to the roll call. Mr. Brenan's name was first on the list. He said he was not one of those who were afraid the school system would be cramped for want of money. The measure proposed was not an increase of salaries but a little leveling up. The vote resulted as follows:

Yeas—Halle, Beebe, Drezmal, Errant, Kohtz, Rosenthal, Cameron—9.

Nays—Brenan, Cusack, Keane, Thornton, Mrs. Sherman, Kirk—6.

Mr. Bluthardt was excused from voting.

Absent—Duggan, Mallette, Trude, Lindblom, Blount, Jirka—6.

The result is regarded as fatal to the special increase. Those who favor it will have to muster eleven votes and it is thought they cannot do so. The regular annual increase is not affected. The chief losers are the teachers in the drawing and singing departments. The report of the Committee of the Whole will be made to the board at its next regular meeting.

INQUEST IN THE ANNABLE TRAGEDY.

Details Published Sustained by the Evidence Before the Coroner.

Deputy Coroner Kelly held an inquest over the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Annable at Rolston's Hyde Park morgue yesterday afternoon. The body of Ernest Annable was identified by J. Quinn Annable, a brother, who lives at No. 7838 Reynolds avenue. Mrs. Annable's remains were identified by her daughter, Miss Myrtle Gordon, who gave the principal testimony and told the same story about the murder and suicide that has already been given in the newspapers. Two policemen told of finding the bodies, and the verdict was rendered. It was in accordance with the facts and declared that Mrs. Annable killed her husband and herself.

The body of Mr. Annable was shipped to Davenport, Ia., last night for burial Sunday. The funeral of Mrs. Annable will be held from Skeele's undertaking rooms at Forty-seventh and State streets this afternoon at 2:30.

Davenport, Ia., May 24.—[Special.]—Today's developments in regard to the murder of Ernest Annable show the suspicions of his wife that she had been supplanted in his affections by a Davenport woman were well founded. His recent sickness was a myth, but the woman was not. Since Annable became connected with the Troy laundry here, several weeks ago, he spent much of his leisure time in the company of a woman who, when he came here, was renting a room in the home of his parents, but was soon given notice to leave. Mrs. Annable came here and discovered the situation. Annable is said to have ordered her out of the laundry one day. It is believed the telegram that she sent here three weeks ago calling him back to Chicago on account of her illness was a fake, and the fact that he lost his position here by leaving is not supposed to have added to the peace of the family.

THINK DEGASPERIS WAS MURDERED

Suspicious Death of a Chicago Man at Mount Clemens, Mich.

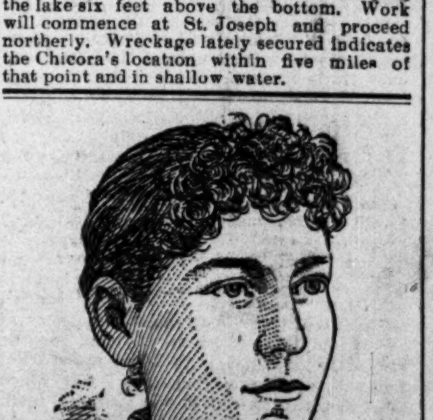
Mount Clemens, Mich., May 24.—[Special.]—Giuseppe Degasperis came here from Chicago May 7 for the baths. This morning at 4 o'clock he died after being unconscious for forty-eight hours. He was buried at once in the Catholic cemetery. This evening Anthony Allei, a street fruit seller with whom Degasperis was boarding, was arrested on suspicion of murder. Tomorrow the body will be disinterred and a post-mortem examination made and the medicine given him will be analyzed. When Degasperis left Chicago he had $411 on his person and a certificate of deposit for $500 more. Only $5.58 was found on him after death. Allei killed a man in Detroit some years ago and has been in a great deal of trouble since. Victor E. Maggi, Chairman of the Republican club league of Illinois, and a friend of Degasperis, is here investigating the case.

[Giuseppe Degasperis was for a number of years the junior member of the grocery importing firm of Cattorini & Degasperis, No. 376 South Clark street. Prior to his departure for Mount Clemens he sold out his share in the business to his partner for a sum placed last night by a friend at $2,000. Degasperis was unmarried, and his prominence among his countrymen in Chicago was due principally to the fact that he took a deep interest in politics. He was Republican and an intimate friend of Victor E. Maggi, an Italian Republican leader. Thursday Mr. Maggi received a telegram from an Italian priest at Mount Clemens saying Degasperis was dying, friendless and without money. He left for Mount Clemens at once, but 5as not communicated with Degasperis' Chicago friends since he arrived there. Some time ago Degasperis began to get troubled about business affairs. At the same time he fell ill and it was with a view to the recovery of his health that he went to Mount Clemens. His friends say he took with him the proceeds of the sale of his business and do not know how to account for his having so little money at his death.]

TO RENEW THE SEARCH FOR CHICORA.

Two Tugs Will Start Out Today from Benton Harbor, Mich.

Benton Harbor, Mich., May 24.—[Special.]—Graham & Morton start two tugs with crews at daybreak tomorrow to search for the Chicora. Everything has been in readiness today, but the sailors did not want to go out Friday, with the new plans for sweeping the lake six feet above the bottom. Work will commence at St. Joseph and proceed northerly. Wreckage lately secured indicates the Chicora's location within five miles of that point and in shallow water.



Anxious Friends

Thought I had consumption, as my father and three sisters died from that dreaded disease. I had lung chills, was scarcely able to work, all run down and reduced in flesh. My husband induced me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am glad to say I am cured by its use. I have taken five bottles and am restored to my former strength. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough." Mrs. Ada Brunty, Box 872, London, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. 25c per box.

Bicycle Suits to order, $15, $18, $20.

Pants to order, $5, $6, $7.

We have a large assortment of the right kind of goods for bicycle use and know how to tailor them for comfort, service, and style.

Business Suits to order, $20 to $35.

Dress Suits to order, $25 to $50.

Samples mailed.

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A TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT.

Prominent Speakers from All Sections—Lawyers, Preachers, Doctors, Workingmen, and Women.

There is no audience room large enough to hold the people who would wish to come together to hear of the wonderful benefits secured by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, the King of Liver Medicines. People who suffered from Malaria, Rheumatism, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia, and many other troubles which came to them as the natural result of a torpid or diseased liver. All these named ailments are suffered by the people because the liver is torpid or diseased. They are what the physicians call liver diseases. And the only relief, temporary or permanent, is to get the liver to work and keep it in active operation. Hear what is said by people in all walks of life.

The Experience of Clergymen.

"I have had experience with your Liver Medicine since 1865, and regard it as the greatest medicine of the times. It deserves universal commendation."—Rev. M. B. Wharton, Baltimore, Md.

"I hope you have plenty of your Liver Regulator, for I am afraid if it should fail my 'Review' would too. I am able to work only as I take the medicine."—R. G. Wilder, Ed. Missionary Review.

Physicians' Testimonials.

Dr. H. J. Pratt, Montello, Wis.—"I think Simmons Liver Regulator comes the nearest to doing what it is recommended to do than any other liver medicine."

Dr. V. H. Hodgson, Atlanta, Ga.—"Have used Simmons Liver Regulator very successfully for years."

Dr. D. A. Smith, Bridgewater, S. Dakota.—"Simmons Liver Regulator is all that is claimed for it."

THE KING
SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR

The Workingman's Helper.

"For over two years I suffered with torpid liver, and the doctor could not stop the pains. I finally tried Simmons Liver Regulator, and have not had a severe spell since."—Wm. A. Smith, West Liberty, Pa.

"Nothing did me any good during the two years I suffered with stubborn Dyspepsia until I tried Simmons Liver Regulator. Am now as well as ever in my life."—W. M. Thomas, Maxville, Ind.

The Woman's Friend.

"Friends advised me to try Simmons Liver Regulator for long-standing liver complaint. I had relief before I had taken one bottle. It did me more good than all medicine prescribed by physicians."—Mrs. M. M. Pennington, Sigourney, Iowa.

"I have recommended Simmons Liver Regulator to four lady friends suffering with Headache, and they say it acted like a charm."—Mrs. Helen Laurence, Corpus Christi, Texas.

"It does not pull down in order to build up. It has been a great blessing to me."—Mrs. Harriet Harris, Steubner, Texas.

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Positively Cured.

Not by medicines, but by electricity, which is the greatest and most scientific curative element in the world.

The value of electricity in Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and similar ailments is now a recognised fact. Dr. Sanden's system of Electric Self-Treatment supplies an element in the cure of these complaints wholly beyond the reach of medicines. Every leading physician and hospital use it, and it cures in thousands of cases where medicines and drugs are of no avail.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELTS place this great boon within the reach of every man. No doctor is needed, the methods of using being greatly simplified and easily learned.

These belts are worn next to the skin and are so constructed that a mild but continuous current of electricity passes through the body; and this warms the blood, invigorates the system, tones up the nerves, and rapidly drives out the complaint.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELTS were invented more than 20 years ago and have been constantly improved, keeping pace with the other great scientific developments in the electrical world.

These Belts cure at once Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Lame Back, &c., &c.

None can possibly form an idea of the wonderful currents produced by these body batteries without examining; therefore, if you can, call at our office and see and test one, and examine the thousands of testimonials on file; if not, our illustrated book will be sent free, sealed, by mail, upon application to inventor and manufacturer.

DR. A. T. SANDEN, 58 State-st., Chicago.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE

is guaranteed by him to be the surest, safest and most permanent. A genuine $100 forfeit is offered in any case his "Retentive Truss" fails to retain. Established over 30 years. Send for treatise.

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TO FORCE BYRNES OUT

NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONERS ENTER ON THEIR GIANT FIGHT.

Roosevelt Back of the Warfare for the Reform of the Department Which Began Yesterday in the Retirement of Inspector Williams—Chief to Be the Next to Walk the Plank as an Example to All the Rest of the Force—New York News.

New York, May 24.—[Special.]—The storm that has been gathering about police headquarters broke today, in the opinion of many, but it did not run its course. The day's net result was the retirement of Inspector Williams. Next, it is believed, to walk the same plank will be Supt. Byrnes.

Inspector Williams asked to be retired, and he goes out with an assured income of $1,750 a year. It was not for the salary, with no duty to perform, that he sought this retirement; and it is a matter of wonderment to many that this officer, with so many splashes of smut on his official record, should have been permitted to step to the rear. President Roosevelt of the Police Board said they were compelled to retire Williams and had no discretion in the matter. For so positive a man and so stubborn a fighter as Roosevelt to make such a statement shows how strong and significant is the condition of things that brought about such a situation.

The withdrawal of Williams from the arena leaves Chief Byrnes to make the fight alone, for it is to be war now, and to the knife, between the board and the Chief. It was Theodore Roosevelt's fixed intention when he became President of the board to rid the force of Byrnes and Williams. The Police Commissioners have agreed to say nothing about the circumstances of Williams' going. Commissioner Roosevelt objected to giving him the opportunity to retire. He felt it would have a good moral effect on the force if both Byrnes and Williams were formally dismissed. As regards Williams at least his views were not shared by a majority of the board, and Williams retires apparently voluntarily.

The case of Chief Byrnes is of far greater interest than any other. Roosevelt feels that Byrnes' presence on the force is demoralizing and an obstacle to reform and looks upon his going as the first step in the reorganization of the force. If it be possible he would prefer to make it plain that Byrnes has no choice. He has labored to convince his colleagues that the removal of the Chief under charges would produce a much better effect upon the force than Byrnes' mere retirement. To force Byrnes out, according to Roosevelt, and to have every policeman on the force know that he had been forced out, would do more good than anything else could possibly do. It would teach the men that the new Commissioners are real Commissioners and the real heads of the force.

If the thing comes to a fight on Byrnes it will interest the public in many ways. George Gould will be put upon the stand to testify as to the exact nature of the presents or tips which he gave to Chief Byrnes, and incidentally the nature of the services rendered to Mr. Gould in the Zella Nicolaus case will be gone into. Hitherto George Gould has declined to speak on the subject of Chief Byrnes' Lexow testimony. Byrnes' story of the acquirement of his wealth has not yet been verified formally by Mr. Gould. The Commissioners will be anxious to know what right Mr. Gould had to retain the Chief of Police as a private employé, and if he has rendered himself amenable to any punishment the inquiry will try to develop the fact. No doubt Dr. Parkhurst will be called upon to tell what he knows and to make any charges that may occur to him to strengthen the case against Byrnes.

It is generally understood that George Gould has been uniformly unfortunate in his own attempts at speculation in Wall street. Gould will be asked to tell in verification of Mr. Byrnes' story how he could give such good tips when he could not give them to himself.

Chief Byrnes said tonight regarding his retirement: "I have given no thought to applying for retirement, and don't know that I will in the near future. What I may do, however, I can't, of course, say now. Circumstances may arise that may influence me to change my mind. But I'm not thinking of getting out now. I am here to serve the public, and here I'll stay just as long as I think it is for the public's good. When I am brought to realize that the public will best be served by my retirement I'll be willing enough to get out."

Those that know him best say for him that he will never be frightened out. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, speaking of Inspector Byrnes tonight, said: "In regard to the Gould-Byrnes-Nicolaus affair, all I have to say is that the woman has been here to my house several times, I have heard her entire story, and it may soon get out."

TO COMBINE AGAINST ADAMS PLAN.

Northern Pacific Bondholders Seek Another Form of Reorganization.

New York, May 24.—[Special.]—The independent committee of Northern Pacific second mortgage bondholders held a meeting yesterday, at which it was determined that the committee would not accept less than par and interest for its bonds in any reorganization that might be offered and that it would continue to invite deposits of bonds from holders on this basis. A member of the third mortgage bondholders' committee said his committee was of the opinion it ought to get par and interest for its bonds also and would try to get it.

Independent committees have been formed in Germany and London which will invite bondholders to unite with independent committees here in opposition to the Adams committee's plan of reorganization. These committees, according to cable advices, have received considerable support. A cable received today says German bondholders other than those identified with the Deutsche Bank interests are bitterly opposed to the plan. It is understood the second mortgage bonholders' committee here is of the opinion it is in a position to foreclose on the property, and thus secure par and interest for its bonds. This is all it asks, but it wants this much.

NEWLY-LAID GAS MAIN EXPLODES.

Plate-Glass Windows Shattered and a Heavy Property Damage.

New York, May 24.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock this evening a newly laid gas main of the East River Gas company in Columbus avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth streets, exploded. A number of people were stunned and badly injured by flying glass. A gang of men had been busily at work but knocked off for the day a few minutes before, thus fortunately preventing a serious loss of life in addition to the heavy property damages. The effect of the concussion was disastrous to the store fronts on the East Side, twenty plate-glass windows being shattered to atoms and the frames demolished. The stocks of goods in the windows were ruined.

CORBETT AND FITZ DO NOT MEET.

The Australian Is Detained in Court—The Champion Makes a Threat.

New York, May 24.—[Special.]—It was arranged that Jim Corbett, Bob Fitzsimmons, and "Circular Joe" Vendig should have a meeting at 2 p. m. at the St. James Hotel to discuss the proposed championship battle. There was no discussion. After he had waited three-quarters of an hour for the New Zealander Corbett lost his temper and told a crowd of sporting men at the Coleman House, to which hostelry the meeting was transferred, that if Fitzsimmons declared the match off he would be angry indeed.

"He has signed articles to fight me," exclaimed Corbett, "and I am willing to fight him any place on earth, the sooner the better. Not so very long ago Fitz was quoted as having said that he would pull my nose on sight. He denied having said this. I want to make a proposition to fight here. If he declares this match off I'll pull his nose and I'll make good anything I say."

Vendig stated that there was no chance of pulling off the fight in Florida. His idea is to take the fight somewhere else. Corbett and Brady are willing to listen to any reasonable proposition. Both of them are worried considerably over the fact that Fitzsimmons has not yet posted his $5,000 forfeit.

Fitz was unable to be present at the conference because of a previous engagement in court, he said. He was told of what transpired at the Coleman House and regarded Corbett's nose-tweaking proposition in the light of a huge joke.

"I am very sorry to have put Mr. Corbett and Mr. Brady out by not being there," he said, "but I will met them tomorrow at the Coleman House if that suits them. I signed articles to fight in Jacksonville, and if it can't be pulled off there that settles Mr. Vendig. I shall insist that his $5,000 forfeit be divided between Corbett and myself."

WESTERN PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Cabin Lists of the Tourists Who Will Sail Today on Ocean Liners.

New York, May 24.—[Special.]—Among passengers from the West who will sail tomorrow for Bremen and Southampton on the North German Lloyd steamer Fulda are the following:

Mr. and Mrs. R. Born; Myron A. Crooks, W. Johnson, Mrs. Marie Jurgens, Mrs. Kuhne, Mrs. Louise March, Max Reuss, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. Bumberg, Terre Haute, Ind.; Mrs. G. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Himbert, Fort Wayne; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Kessler, Seymour, Ind.; Oscar Linke, A. Meinecke Sr., Miss L. Meinecke, Miss H. Rosenthal, Milwaukee; A. Muhlhein, Ellis, Kas.; Mrs. D. Robben, J. F. H. Schulz, Mr. Christ Spiegel, San Francisco; Mrs. George Weber and child, St. Louis; John C. Tarsney, Kansas City.

On Hamburg-American steamship Dania for Hamburg and Southampton:

Mr. Adolph Nissen, Edmund Schnecker, Mrs. Schnecker, Miss Elizabeth Schnecker, Miss Amamile Weberling, Miss Caroline Jensen, Mr. Oscar Tomblin, Chicago; Mrs. Minnie Eggers, Miss Minnie Pieper, Mrs. Tschientschy, Mr. Hans Pieper, Mrs. Andrew Crazmann, Miss Margott Crazmann, Miss Vivian Crazmann, Mr. Carl Holtz, Milwaukee; Mr. Emil Geisler, Æmilius Meissmer, Mr. and Mrs. George Wiggers and two children, Miss Anna Mengel, Davenport, Ia.; Mrs. J. G. Haines, Misses Marion, Gladys, Resley Haines, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Wilhelmine Bucker, Miss Minna Bucker, Pueblo, Colo.

Cabin passengers from Chicago and vicinity on board of Netherlands line steamer Veendam:

J. Blaauw, F. S. Burgy, Miss Charlotte, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ehrenfels, H. W. Hoog, Mr. and Mrs. Quiren Mueller, Miss Eva Henlein, Mr. and Mrs. A. Salomon, Master E. Salomon, Mr. J. H. Van Dewall.

On the Etruria, for Liverpool:

Mrs. M. Alsberg, Miss Elsa Alsberg, Miss Z. Bouvier, Miss A. E. Bouvier, Alfred Bradley, James H. Clark, John Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Donald, the Misses Donald.

On the Veendam, for Rotterdam:

Miss Lillian Bates, Miss Jenny L. Boyd, Miss F. L. Buchanan, Miss Nellie B. Coons, Miss Virginia Cover, G. W. Daily, James De Fremery, B. Van Gerbig, J. G. Tournade, Miss Emily Myers, Miss Anna Vernage, John R. Wilson, Miss G. R. Wood, Mrs. Minna Wuster, Miss Pauline Wuster.

On the State of Nebraska, for Glasgow:

Mrs. Mary Aiken, Mrs. William Armitage, Mrs. A. C. Bunton, Mrs. D. W. Comstock, Mrs. Hamilton, the Misses Hamilton, H. C. Hardy, Capt. Manson, A. Travers, G. Parkinson, Mrs. E. J. Porter, N. C. Walker, Mrs. F. W. Watterson, Mrs. J. L. Weed, Miss Elizabeth Wright, Edward McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham M. Groesbeck, Mrs. E. C. Paulton, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Hugh F. Jones, Mrs. Mary F. Jones, George L. Barinson, James L. Barinson, Mrs. T. Turner.

MILLIONAIRE'S SON HORSEWHIPPED.

Woman Plies the Lash on the Street and a Race in Cabs Follows.

New York, May 24.—[Special.]—A. H. Moore, son of a Philadelphia millionaire, was horsewhipped by Mrs. Bertha Leonard on Fifty-second street, near Seventh avenue, late this afternoon. Workmen in the vicinity saw a cab standing in front of the Manhattan company's warehouse shortly before dusk and noticed a well-dressed man seated in it. A few minutes later another cab stopped and a handsome young woman sprang out. She told her driver to "wait and see the fun."

She grasped the handle of the first cab door and flung it open. A cry of astonishment and fear came from within. "Where are my diamonds you took from me?" the woman shouted. She caught the man's coat collar and tried to pull him out of the cab.

"I don't know you," exclaimed the man.

"You don't know me," laughed the woman scornfully. "I'll give you a chance to know me."

She pulled a long, stout horsewhip from beneath the folds of her gown and laid it with great force across the man's face, neck, and arms. She succeeded in pulling him out of the cab, and continued applying the horsewhip with great vigor.

"Please, Bert," begged the man, "stop!"

"I thought you didn't know me," cried the woman, as she dealt another stinging blow. Then the man got into his cab and was driven away, the woman ordering her driver to follow. The race was on. Up Seventh avenue the second cab went in hot pursuit. They drove across Fifty-ninth street to Madison avenue and as far as the Madison Square Garden, where the first cab pulled up. The man made a flying leap and ran for his life toward Third avenue. There the chase ended.

A. H. Moore is a well-known sporting man from Philadelphia. His father is Andrew Moore of the firm of Moore & Sinnett, and is worth in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. One of A. H. Moore's brothers is the proprietor of the Girard House at Philadelphia. The one who was thrashed is devoting a good deal of his time to the breeding of blooded stock. His farm is one of the most magnificently appointed in the country at Cloverdale, Pa.

Mrs. Bertha Leonard created a furor last summer while living in a cottage at Mamaroneck, L. I. Moore presented her with diamonds valued at $25,000. Mrs. Leonard said Moore one day told her he feared she might be robbed. He would buy a safe, in which the jewels could be kept securely. He carried the diamonds away, saying he would bring them back with the safe. He sent the safe, but the diamonds were not in it. Mrs. Leonard is about 24 years old and lives in Harlem.

HARRISON MAY GO TO OCEAN GROVE.

Invited to Address an Open Air Meeting Next Sunday.

New York, May 24.—[Special.]—Ex-President Harrison was surrounded by a religious atmosphere today. Soon after breakfast he went to his room to smoke his cigar and meditate upon things political and transitory, when a minister from Ocean Grove visited him. The preacher was cordially received and forthwith invited the ex-President to address a religious open-air meeting next Sunday at Ocean Grove. The ex-President did not decline the invitation, but said he would consider the matter and communicate with the minister later. The next thing he did was to go to Brooklyn and review the Sunday-school children's parade, in which nearly 80,000 youngsters participated. There were distinguished guests present who the children felt were invited to be entertained entirely by themselves. Three great nationalities were represented—ex-President Harrison, Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, and Sir Bruce Burnside, the British Commissioner to New Zealand. At the conclusion of the review of the Prospect Park division the guests were driven to the Oxford club.

During the day Gen. Sam Thomas of the Committee of Seventy sent his card to Gen. Harrison at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Later he was asked if he thought the ticket for 1896 would be Harrison and Morton.

"That would be a good ticket," said Gen. Thomas, "for both men are strong. I do not know, though, what T. C. Platt would say about Gov. Morton taking the second place on the ticket. I suppose Mr. Platt would object. Of course I do not know whether either Mr. Harrison or Gov. Morton is a candidate. Gov. Morton might not desire to accept second place."

"Probably you would prefer Gov. McKinley for the Presidency, as you are from Ohio?"

"That Ohio idea is a bugaboo, started by Mr. Platt, and there is nothing whatever in it. Mr. Platt sneers at Mayor Strong and calls him a carpet bagger because he came here from Ohio. In the name of patience, I would like to know when a man becomes a citizen and ceases to become a carpet bagger. Mayor Strong has been a resident of this city forty years, and yet Mr. Platt calls him a carpet bagger."

Wisconsin Resorts.

Excursion tickets are now on sale by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway to Burlington, Elkhorn, Delavan, Milwaukee, Pewaukee, Hartland, Nashotah, Oconomowoc, Kilbourn, Sparta, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Lake Minnetonka, Tomahawk, Minocqua, Elkhart Lake, Ontonagon, and all the resorts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Michigan Peninsula, and the Northwest. Special low rates made Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of each week to Wisconsin resorts. For rates, time tables, and further information apply at ticket office, No. 95 Adams street, or Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison streets.

Wooden Sheathing a Good Thing.

DETROIT, Mich., May 24.—The great advantage of having a wooden sheathing on the bottom of a steel steamer was seen today when the steamer E. M. Peck was docked on account of having stranded on Spectacle Reef. It was found that the wood had fully protected the steel bottom, and that no damage had been done.

BOOM FOR THE ROAD.

CALUMET AND BLUE ISLAND'S RIGHT OF WAY LAUDED BY SPEAKERS.

They Seem to Be in Most Cases Railway People and They Crowd a West Side Hall in South Chicago—One Man Offers $10 to a Reporter to Pay Him for His Trouble—E. H. Gary Argues for the Steel Company's Proposed Extension of Its Facilities.

The citizens of South Chicago who reside on the West Side held a meeting last night at Liberty Hall, Ninety-second street and Commercial avenue, in the interests of the Calumet and Blue Island railway. The meeting, which was attended by 800 persons, was quiet, none of the East-Siders who are opposing the railroad's proposed right-of-way attending. The railroad people and their supporters were present in force, however, and much in earnest.

One individual, who said he was connected with the Calumet and Blue Island road, and who was on the stage furnishing information to reporters, had the cause of the road so much at heart he placed a $10 gold piece in the hand of a reporter for THE TRIBUNE "to pay you for your trouble in coming down here." Who he was and whether he was connected with the road was not learned.

The meeting was called to order by John McCabe, who introduced as the first speaker W. G. Brimson, President of the Calumet and Blue Island railway. Mr. Brimson explained the fight against the road was being conducted by one man. The road, he said, had secured the greater part of the right of way by voluntary purchase. The Rev. A. C. Kelly presented the arguments of the East-Siders, not, as he said, because he was their representative, but because he liked to hear both sides of the story. The audience, however, did not seem to relish even Mr. Kelly's arguments against the road.

E. H. Gary was then introduced and spoke at length on the benefits that would accrue to South Chicago, were the proposed road built and the new plant of the Illinois Steel company secured for the towns. The road might injure the homes of a few East-Siders, he said, but that was no reason the other residents of the town should injure its business future. The present owners of the Lake-Front property had never made any attempts to protect it, while, were it sold to the railroad, they would be forced to look after it.

At the conclusion of Judge Gary's remarks Chairman McCabe announced the committee had prepared a set of resolutions which would be read to the house and he hoped indorsed. They gave the Illinois Steel company's reasons for desiring the right-of-way and urged the Council to pass the ordinance now pending, and the Mayor to sign it, amended as follows:

First Amendment—That the railroad company should never construct more than four main tracks between Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and Second streets, and should not use the tracks between those streets, nor between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second streets, where they cross the Fort Wayne tracks and Avenue M, for the purpose of storing cars.

Second—That the railroad should elevate the tracks when ordered to do so by the City Council and when the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio, Fort Wayne, and Lake Shore roads shall be elevated. A committee was formed to attend the Council meeting Monday night and urge the passage of the ordinance.

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A meeting will be held tonight at Calumet Hall, South Chicago, under the auspices of the East Side Protective Association to combat the influence of the meeting held last evening under the management of the promoters of the Calumet and Blue Island railroad ordinance.

PREPARING TO LEAVE FOR GREY GABLES

Cleveland and His Family May Depart Next Week for Buzzard's Bay.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—[Special.]—All the arrangements have been completed for the summer flitting of the President and his family to Gray Gables and if necessary the cottage could be occupied at once. It is more than likely the President and Mrs. Cleveland will decide to start northward about the middle of next week. It is the intention of the President to refrain from work as much as possible and devote himself to having a good time fishing and otherwise enjoying himself and with this end in view there will be neither stenographer nor typewriter at Gray Gables this season. Such letter writing as is absolutely necessary will be attended to by Mr. Thurber. Sinclair, the President's steward, has been busily engaged at the White House and the country seat at Woodley packing up necessaries for use at Grey Gables this summer and a car will be required to transport what he deems essential. It is important, too, that Mrs. Cleveland should be made as comfortable as possible owing to the fact that there is a prospect of an interesting event in the President's family. Esther Cleveland is a White House baby, having been born here Sept. 9, 1893, while her elder sister Ruth is a Gothamite, where she first saw the light of day Oct. 3, 1891.

Another household treasure is to be vouchsafed the Chief Magistrate. It could not come to him in a more desirable place than amid the delightful surroundings of his summer home by the sea in the old Bay State.

Secretary Gresham is improving steadily. Representative Hitt also is reported better. There is no change of note in the condition of Miss Mary A. Dodge (Gail Hamilton).

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Coal Handlers Strike.

The destinations of several coal-laden steamers was yesterday changed on account of the coal-handlers' strike at the Philadelphia and Reading docks. The City of Paris and Sauber went to Milwaukee to unload their coal. All work on the docks was suspended. The trouble was caused by a foreman who is obnoxious to the union, and the men demanded his discharge. On the company's refusing to accede to the demand the men walked out at all of the docks, six in number. The company remains firm, and states that the foreman shall be retained, in spite of the efforts of the union.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain charters: To Buffalo—Robert Mills, John Eddy, corn at 1⅛ cents; Berlin, oats at 1 cent. To Kingston—Josephine, Parker, corn at 2½ cents.

DULUTH, Minn.—Two charters were made for wheat to Kingston at 3¾ cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The coal rate to Chicago advanced 5 cents today. It is expected that other Lake Michigan rates will advance. It is intimated that the Chicago rate will be 50 cents by June 1. Charters—London, W. P. Ketcham, Owen, Chicago, 35 cents; Davidson, Milwaukee, 30 cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—Vesselmen are trying to advance ore rates from Lake Superior, but as yet have not succeeded. The feeling is strong. Charters—Ore—Kershaw, Moonlight, Kent, Oscar Flint, Marquette to Ohio ports, 65 cents; Samoa, Northwest, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 45 cents.

Around the Lakes.

MENOMINEE, Mich., May 24.—The steamer Mary Mills was disabled when near Green Island this morning by breaking the crosshead of the engine. It was towed into port by the tug Gagnon.

CLEVELAND, O., May 24.—The steamers Corona and German were docked today for repairs. The Corona has twenty-nine damaged plates and only eleven of them can be put back. The German damaged twenty-five plates and nine of these are broken.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 24.—Maj. Ruffner, United States Engineer at this port, who has made a careful inspection of Niagara river to Tonawanda, makes the following report: "There is at present sixteen feet of water over Horseshoe Reef at the mouth of Niagara River at mean lake level. A dredge is engaged in cleaning up the low ridges left from dredging the last three years. After pasing the reef the ranges should be followed as far as the red can buoy only, and then vessels should head to the west of the inlet pier, passing it between 300 and 500 feet to the westward. Any closer approach might result in striking a shoal with 15 feet and 6 inches of water over it 100 yards below. When opposite the ferry landing on the Canadian shore vessels should head for the upper buoy of the International bridge buoys. Going down the Strawberry Island channel secures good water fifty feet from the three black spar buoys."

Vessel Movements.

HURON, O.—Arrived—Charles Foster.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared—Ahira Cobb, Duluth.

WASHBURN, Wis.—Arrived—Madagascar consorts, Tewksbury. Cleared—Arizona, Plymouth, Scotia.

MENOMINEE, Mich.—Arrived—Lloyd Porter, Kate Brainard. Cleared—Baldwin, Carpenter, Putman, Buffalo.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Vega, Lookout, Merrimac. Cleared—Washburn, Buffalo; Ellen Williams, Chicago.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Whitney, Sitka, Harper. Cleared—Light—Specular, Marquette; Onoko, Duluth; Pennington, Ashland.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Minnedosa, Fort William; Aberdeen, Law, Morley, Nicaragua, Duluth; Pueblo, coal, Milwaukee. Down—Norwalk.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Doty, Jeanette, Iosco, Raleigh, Tokio, Nyanza, Cranage, Lake Erie ports; Arnold, Biwabik, Bertha Barnes, Chicago.

ASHLAND, Mich. — Cleared — Ore — Tampa, Rhodes, Lake Erie ports; McWilliams, Selwyn Eddy, Caledonia, Chicago. Lumber—Hopkins, Nestor, Bourke, Tonawanda.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Pawnee, Young, Racine, Orton, Edwards, City of Paris, Veronica, Vail, Baltic. Cleared—Nyanza, Escanaba; Topeka, Chicago.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Maritana, Hackett, Trevor, Wright, Elphicke, Joliet. Cleared—Inter-Ocean, Chicago, coal; Kaliyuga, Duluth.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived — Ely, Ranney, Bacon, Kershaw, Kent. Cleared—Light—Pratt, Kent, Marquette; Folsom, Owen, Mitchell, Nelson, Duluth. Coal—Business, Detour.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleared—Light—Santa Maria, Gawn, Teutonia, Wayne, Duluth; Devereux, Continental, Holland, schooner Brown, Marquette; Ewen, Ashland; Magnetic, Two Harbors; Chili, Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Morley, London, Grand Traverse. Cleared—Coal—Maytham, Duluth; London, Chicago; Davidson, Milwaukee. Light—H. Chisholm, Cleveland; Comstock, Deer Park; Two Boyces, Toledo.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Choctaw, E. C. Pope, Italia, Ashtabula; Fay, Sophia Minch, Warmington, Buffalo; William Chisholm, Pioneer, Pontiac, Andaste, Wade, Cleveland; Cherokee, Chippewa, Fairport. Up—Jay Gould, Japan.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—R. Mills, John Eddy, Yuma, City of Berlin, Northwest, Samoa, Alva, Curry, Merida. Cleared—Minerva, H. Wells, A. R. Colborn, R. C. Wente, Manistee; Narragansett, Ludington; Manola, Two Harbors; Juniata, Milwaukee.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Toltec, Miztec, Smith, Fryer, Marvin, Shenandoah, Weed, Germanic, Hutchinson, Foster, Tuxbury, Sawyer, Naples. Departed—Ward, Gratwick, Campbell, China, flour, Buffalo; Arabian, flour, Montreal; Craig, Kirby, ore, Lake Erie ports.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Butcher Boy, midnight; Belle, 2 a. m.; Joys, New York, Advance, 11; Roanoke, 2 p. m. Up—Rudolph, 10 last night; City of Chicago, 6 a. m.; Normandie, 7; Hinton, Moss, Hinchman, Slauson, 6:40 p. m. Sheltered—Magill, Wood, Aldrich, Luling.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Northern King, 9:15 last night; Russia, 11; Presley consort, 11:15; Rugee, midnight; Flower, 12:30 a. m.; Susquehanna, 1; Mohawk, 7:15; John Owen, 10; Castalia, 10:20; Schlesinger, 11; North Wind, noon; Shrigley, 1:30 p. m.; Cadillac, 2:40; Missoula, 3:40; Oscar Flint, 4; Louisiana, 4:15; Chicago, 4:30. Down—Boynton, Porter, 12:30 p. m.; North Star, 1:40; Manchester, 2:30; Rome, 2:40; Wolf, 4:40.

Down—Prince, 5:30; H. A. Tuttle consort, 6; Samuel Mitchell, La Salle, Spencer consort, 7; Olympia, 7:20. Up—Maytham, 9:10. Wind south, light.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Marion, 9:50 last night; America, 10:50; Frost, 12:20 a. m.; Seneca, 3; Westcott, 4:20; New Orleans, 6:15; Neosho, 6:30; Washburn, 8; Armour, 11; Cheney Ames, 11:30; Naiad, 11:40; Cuba, noon; Maryland, 1:15 p. m.; Choctaw, 1:40; Steel, 2; Jewett, 3:15; Tacoma, 4:15; Doty and consort, 4:20; Wilbur, 5:20. Up—Florida, 10:30 last night; Alcona and consort, 6:30 a. m.; Rogers, 7; Cambria, 9:10; Cuba, arrived, 10; Radical, 10; Christie and consort, Brazil, 11:50; J. D. Marshall, noon; I. M. Forest, 1 p. m.; Gifford, 3:20.

Up—Susquehanna, 9. Wind southeast, light, clear.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Maytham, 12:20 p. m.; Elfin-Mere, 2:20; Helena, 3:40; Owego, Scranton, 3:50; Bartlett consorts, 4; Carpenter barge, 4:10; Leuty barges, 4:40; Tuscarora, Livingstone, 5. Down—Commodore, 10:20 last night; Gilchrist consorts, 10:40; Mather consorts, 12:20 a. m.; Sitka, Yukon, 1:20; Macy, Wilson, 2; Fisk, Samuel Marshall consorts, 3:30; Genoa, 5:30; Servia, Hawgood, 7; Northern Light, 7:15; Tuttle, Queen City, 11; Buffalo, noon; C. B. Lockwood, Kearsarge, 2:30 p. m.; Bulgaria, Tasmania, 3; City of Cleveland, 3:20; Orr, 4:20.

Up—Griffin, 6:30; Hall, Mason, 8:30. Down—North Star, 5:40; Marquette, Houghton, 6:20; Arabia, 6:30; Thompson, Porter, 8; Shickluna, Manchester, 8:10; Rome, 8:20; Weston barges, 8:40.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Italia, Cherokee consort, 10 last night; Colgate consorts, 11; Tower, Boston, Japan, 12:30 a. m.; Nicholas, Pioneer, 2; Schuck, Forest City consort, 3; Frontenac, St. Lawrence, 3:30; Andaste, Sibley consort, 4; Langell consorts, 5:30; Pontiac, Wade, 6:30; Fryer, Australasia, 7:30; Moran, Vulcan, 8:30; Masaba, Matoa, 9:30; Nimick, Saxon, 11; Coffinberry consort, Athabasca, noon; Cross consorts, 1:30 p. m.; Republic, 2:30; V. H. Ketcham consorts, 4; Outhwaite consort, Tilley, 5:30. Down—Globe, 10:30 last night; Panther, Neshoto, midnight; Traverse, Brazil, 1:30 a. m.; Alberta, 4:30; C. A. Eddy, 6; Iron Chief consort, 7; Monohansett, Bannockburn, 8; J. C. Lockwood, Portage, 9; Clyde, Montana, 10; Fedora, 11:30; Germanic consorts, 2 p. m.; Thomson consorts, 3; Oades consort, 6.

Up—Hoyt consort, 7; Marina, Hurlbut consort, 8; Tempest No. 2 consorts, Pauly, 9. Down—Street consort, 7:30; Spokane, 8:30; Pathfinder consort, 9:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—E. M. Stanton, A. Mosher, R. Mott, Ford River; C. Rietz, E. Buckley, Ida E., G. C. Markham, John Mark, Manistee; J. V. Taylor, Gladstone; H. L. Worthington, T. J. Bronson, D. R. Martin, Cedar River; J. H. Stevens, Ludington; Penobscot, Pine Lake; City of Sheboygan, Little Bay de Noque; G. Dunbar, Empire; B. Brown, St. Martin's Bay; Fountain City, A. R. Colborn, Cheboygan; M. F. Butters, Muskegon; Libbie Nau, Scott's Point. Merchandise—Tioga, Hudson, Saranac, Buffalo. Coal—C. S. Parnell, Buffalo; J. Plankinton, Erie. Light—A. B. Taylor, Michigan City; R. P. Fitzgerald, Milwaukee; Ionia, Manitowoc.

Cleared—Grain—Denver, Kingston; Niko, Erie; Ionia, Detroit; R. P. Fitzgerald, Buffalo; Mediator, Port Huron. Merchandise—Juniata, New York, Buffalo; Gov. Smith, Ogdensburg. Light—Roanoke, M. F. Butters, Menominee; St. Joseph, Naubinway; S. B. Pomeroy, Duluth; C. Campbell, Sable; R. Campbell, Muskegon; G. Dunbar, Kewanee; L. Nau, Scott's Point; Fountain City, Alpena; Penobscot, Pine Lake; R. Mott, Ford River; J. H. Stevens, E. Buckley, R. C. Wente, Manistee; P. Sawyer, Traverse City. Coal—City of Paris, W. F. Sauber, Milwaukee.

DIABETES.

(From the Port Jervis, N. Y., Union.)

Cure seems to follow cure very quickly, and evidence is rapidly accumulated as to the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In every case the facts are so strongly corroborated by affidavits and the word of leading citizens, that the most skeptical believe.

The latest is from Union, Broome County, N. Y., and is reported at length in the Port Jervis Union. The account is a description of the case of Mrs. Jeremiah Barnes and her son. Mrs. Barnes was in that run-down, dragged-out condition so familiar to the housewife, when she has to whip herself to her work every morning. Life seemed all toil, and any exertion was labor.

Her son, Barton Barnes, was bloated from diabetes, and was pronounced and thought to be incurable. But both mother and son are recovered and both are happy in renewed health, as a result of taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have an enormous sale, and from all quarters come in glowing reports of the excellent results following their use. An analysis proves that they contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. There are no ill effects following the use of this wonderful medicine, and it can be given to children with perfect safety.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50, and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from

Dr. Williams' Medicine Comp'y,
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
For 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

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COTUIT, CAPE COD, MASS.
EXCELLENT BOATING, BATHING, & FISHING.
OPENS JUNE 8TH.
JAMES WEBB, Proprietor.

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FRANKLIN HOUSE,
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Opens for its 27th season under present management on June 1st. Modern improvements. Cottages connected. Furnished and unfurnished cottages to let on lake shore. Send for booklet.
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1000 ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, JEFFERSON CO. N. Y.
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Opens June 10th. Engagement for rooms can now be made by applying to Hotel Brunswick, N. Y.
J. B. WISTAR, Manager.

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NARRAGANSETT PIER.
THE ATWOOD.
Situated on the ocean front, commanding the finest views and strictly first class; elevator; 200 guests. Opens June 20. Five minutes' walk from depot and three minutes' walk from Casino and Beach.
J. A. TUCKER, Proprietor.

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OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Opens June 27. Accommodates 500. Hot and cold sea water baths and all improvements. Address F. C. CUNDALL, East Greenwich, R. I.
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Fronts the Ocean. Near depot, beach, and casino, first-class, 200 guests. Opens June 20.
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Twenty-ninth season opens June 1. Superior location, modern improvements; 200 guests.

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Finest ocean scenery on the Massachusetts coast.
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On Brown's Lake, Burlington, Wis.
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The newest and prettiest of Wisconsin family resorts; all modern improvements; cuisine unsurpassed; rooms beautiful and commodious; best of boating, fishing, and bathing; terms very reasonable. Address JOHN E. ENNIS, Lessee, Mukwanago, Wis.

FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE,
WAUKESHA, WIS.
A magnificent brick and stone structure. Capacity 800; elevator; orchestra twelve pieces; electric railway just completed to Pewaukee Lake, affording a delightful ride of twenty minutes to the finest fishing in Wisconsin.
W. P. F. MESERVE, Manager.

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LAKE BEULAH, WIS.,
The Tourists' Paradise,
Wisconsin's most popular resort, opens June 1s for season of 1895. Situated in a picturesque spot on the shores of Lake Beulah, 80 miles from Chicago, on W. C. R. R. Hotel fitted with every modern convenience. Best fishing grounds in the State. Boating and bathing unsurpassed. Donkeys for the children to ride. For terms and other particulars address
JOHN PORTER, Prop., Lake Beulah, Wis.

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The Fountain Hotel,
(Formerly Lake View.)
The only modern Hotel at this resort, is now open for the season. Send for Photographs.
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On Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., will open May 20th. Extensively improved. Electric lights, bathing, fishing, and tennis court. Rates $10 and $14 per week. Children and maids, $7 to $10 per week. Five minutes' walk from Gifford station. Address
HOTEL GIFFORD, Oconomowoc, Wis.

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MACATAWA PARK, MICH. For your summer outing go to Macatawa Park, the most popular resort in Michigan. Reached by the Chicago & West Mich. R. R., Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R., and the Holland & Chicago Steamship Line. For rates address Hotel Macatawa, Holland, Mich.
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Special rates to families.
F. W. CORNISH, 97 Washington-st.

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Good boating and fishing.
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Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
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For comfort, for improvement of the complexion, use only Pozzoni's Powder; there is nothing equal to it.

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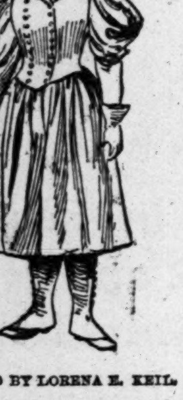
Apply at Room 4 Tribune Building for order blanks and further information.

PRIZES NEXT WEEK.

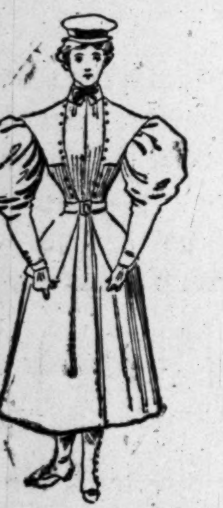
CONTESTANTS WILL THEN KNOW WHO ARE THE WINNERS.

Practical Bicycle Riders and Those Versed in Designing Will Constitute the Judges in "The Tribune's" Popular Competition—Three Winning Designs to Be Reprinted, with Full Descriptions—One More Group Added Today—Detail of the Suggestions.

One more group is added to the hopeful aspirants for THE TRIBUNE prizes which will be awarded some time next week. Each of the designs printed is carefully preserved, with its accompanying description, and will be submitted to a group of competent judges.



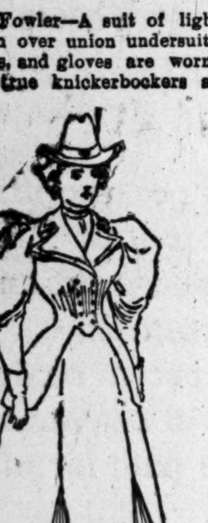
DESIGNED BY LORENA E. KEIL.



DESIGNED BY "JANE."

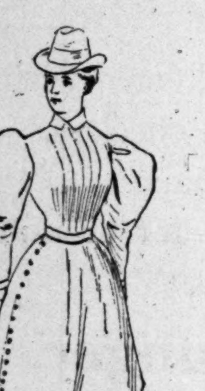
These will include both practical bicycle riders and also those versed in designing. After the awards have been made the three fortunate designs will be reprinted with full descriptions. Arrangements will also be made with the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE so that patterns of the selected designs can be obtained.

Descriptions of costumes published today include:



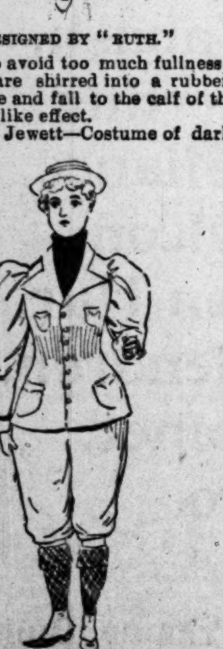
DESIGNED BY A. M. NEDWOS.

Mrs. W. S. Fowler—A suit of light gray corduroy worn over union undersuit. Tan shoes, leggings, and gloves are worn. The trousers are true knickerbockers and not bloomers. The sack coat is cut long enough to cover the hips. The leg of the trousers is fastened below the knee and is long enough to bag a little. The leggings are of the same material as the costume, worn with low shoes.



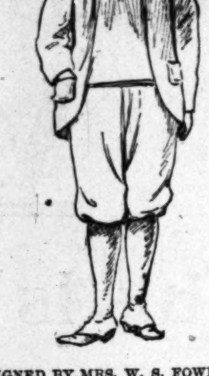
DESIGNED BY "RUTH."

Lorena E. Keil—Costume worn over equipoise waist. It is fashioned of black serge and consists of coat, bloomers, and leggings. The coat is double-breasted and cut after the fashion of a riding habit. The full bloomers are cut bias to avoid too much fullness at the waist. They are shirred into a rubber band below the knee and fall to the calf of the leg, giving a skirt-like effect.



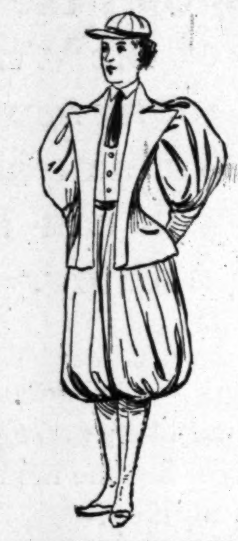
DESIGNED BY MARGARET L. MILLER.

Mrs. E. B. Jewett—Costume of dark blue serge with Norfolk jacket ornamented with gold buttons. The plain gored skirt meets the buff leggings below the knee. Tan shoes and black Fedora hat with gold cord complete the outfit.



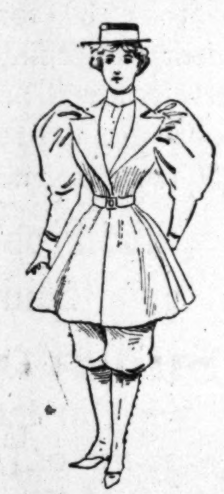
DESIGNED BY MRS. W. S. FOWLER.

Anna M. Sowden—A two-piece suit consisting of short gored skirt two and one-fourth yards wide with fan plaitings set in front seam from knee down. A coat long enough to hide the saddle when riding and cut double-breasted. Fedora hat, gaiters, and low shoes. The bloomers underneath the skirt are made onto a yoke and are medium full. Light-weight broadcloth of a shade to hide dust is suggested.



DESIGNED BY MRS. F. BROOKS.

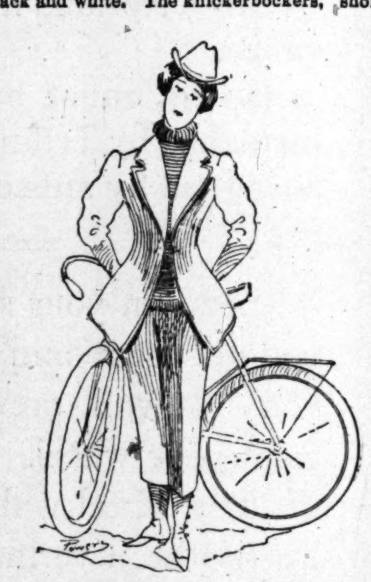
Margaret L. Miller—Costume of Bedford cord. The knickerbockers are cut after the fashion of English riding breeches, loose at the hips and taper to tight-fitting band of doeskin, which buttons just below the knee. The Irish stockings are pulled up and rolled so as to show about an inch of the doeskin band. The coat, cut to the form at the back, is full in front and is worn with shirt waist or sweater.



DESIGNED BY MISS MARIE DUPUIS.

"Ruth"—Fedora hat, Eaton jacket, broadcloth skirt three yards wide, buckled from waist line to knee. Leggings, tan boots, bicycle gloves.

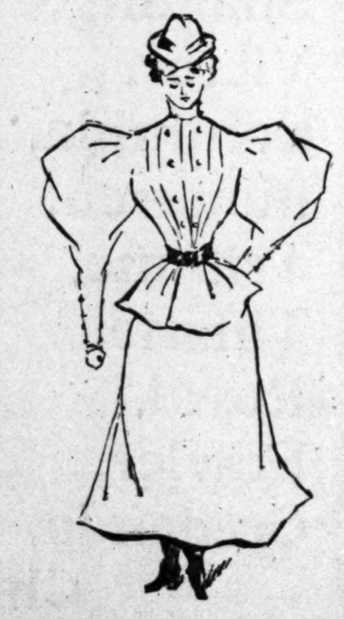
Mrs. E. A. Everett—Short, full trousers reaching below the knee. Long coat with medium sleeves worn over shirt waist or sweater. Leggings of same material as suit. Any dark cloth may be used in this design.



DESIGNED BY MRS. E. A. EVERETT.

Marie Dupuis—This model is developed in black and white. The knickerbockers, short skirt, and waist of black, with black leggings, Oxford ties, and black leather belt. Chemisette of white, white straw hat with black velvet band.

"Jane"—Suit of black serge worn with shirt waist. The jacket is long enough to cover the saddle when riding. Black silk trousers are worn under the short skirt, which reaches the gaiters of the same material as the costume. Black shoes and cap complete this natty design.



DESIGNED BY MISS E. B. JEWETT.

Mrs. F. Brooks—Design of dark green ladies' cloth. The scant bloomers are fastened below the knee, reaching the leggings, of same material. Bloomers are lined with taffeta silk. A reefer jacket is worn over tan silk shirt waist. The reveres are made to turn up over the chest if desired. A scant, unlined skirt may be worn over the trousers.

Drainage Canal Excursion.

Saturday, May 25, via Santa Fé route, leaves Dearborn Station 1:30 p. m.; round trip 75 cents.

The genial faces of Albert W. Adcock and Herman J. Teufel can now be seen at Shourds, Adcock & Teufel's, No. 66 State street, corner of Randolph.

CABANNE'S FAST RUN.

WINS THE MILE OPEN IN GOOD TIME AT LOUISVILLE.

Captures the Event by Sprinting Ahead of the Pace Makers Just Before the Tape Is Reached—Titus Gets Second Place Three Lengths Behind, While Dernberger, Terrill, and DeCardy Drop Out—Gardiner Takes the Half Mile Open, Beating Coburn and De Cardy.

Louisville, Ky., May 24.—[Special.]—Cabanne won a sensational race when he outsprinted the tandem at the close of the mile open event on the program of the Fountain Ferry track race meet. His time, 2:06 4-5, is but a second slower than Bald's sensational win at Springfield last fall. This race was the feature of the day, and Dernberger, Titus, and Cabanne were held from the other races to make their strong run in this event. That the record was not broken is due to the fact that the wind was harder during the race than any other time during the day, which was really one of the best on which bicycle races were ever held. Pat O'Connor of Ireland and Hamilton of Denver were placed on a tandem as pacemakers, starting from back of the mark, and the men fighting for position as the tandem passed and the gun was fired. Gardiner of Chicago and Sanger, two of the most prominent entries in the race, did not start. The latter had had an operation performed less than a week ago removing a carbuncle from his ankle. As the tandem passed the men jumped for its rear, Cabanne gaining the much desired position, with Titus at his rear. Dernberger rushed by both and by the tandem, but could not force the others back, as was evidently his desire. The tandem team followed instructions and cut a killing pace. Cabanne and Titus held on. A space was opened between the two and Dernberger, who closed it on the stretch and then fell back again, finally dropping out together with De Cardy and Terrill. Conn Baker maintained his pace and in a game ride finished third, thirty yards back, Cabanne and Titus out-sprinting the tandem at the finish, the former winning by about three lengths.

In the half mile open Gardiner held the rear position until the head of the home stretch, when he shot around the bunch and won. The two-thirds mile, Class A, race was called off altogether, as the men in neither heat made time limit. Hand of Plainfield, N. J., captured the Class A handicap, with a field of seventeen starters from scratch, making good time, 2:14 3-5. De Cardy of Chicago, holder of the mile Class A competition record of 2:05 4-5, and Phillips, made their début in Class B. Lee Richardson of Chicago, the premier fancy and trick rider, established a one-third mile record of 1:44, wheel and man traveling backwards. The summaries.

Mile open—B. Cabanne, St. Louis, won; Titus, New York, second; Baker, Columbus, third. Time, 2:06 4-5. Dernberger, Terrill, and De Cardy also ran. Pat O'Connor and W. W. Hamilton tandem pacemakers.

Mile handicap, Class B—Barnett, Lincoln, Neb., 75 yards, won; Baker, 75 yards, second; J. Coburn, 90 yards, third. Time, 2:05. Gardiner, scratch; De Cardy and Cooper, 50 yards; Hamilton and Terrill, 60 yards; Anderson, 90 yards; Steele and O'Connor, 100 yards; and Phillips, 110 yards, also started.

Half mile, Class B—Gardiner won; Coburn second, De Cardy third. Time, 1:07 3-5. Barnett and Cooper also started.

Mile handicap, Class A—Hand, Plainfield, scratch, won; Nowlin, 60 yards, second; Thome, 60 yards, third. Time, 2:14 3-5.

HANDICAPS ARE NEARLY COMPLETED

Positions of the Road Race Starters Will Be Fixed Tonight.

The work of completing the handicaps in the road race will be ended tonight. The task has been anything but easy. It is believed that Lumsden and Winship will not be placed on scratch. If it should so fall out this will be the first occasion when they have been given a rating inferior to any man entered in the race. But the fact of the matter is, Lumsden is not so fast as such new men as Bainbridge, Peck, DeCardy, and others. Neither is Winship. The handicapper is well aware of this and does not propose to allow his work to be influenced by mere sentiment. The sentimentalists would like to see Lumsden and Winship and others of the good old days placed on the scratch, but they have no right to be placed there. Bainbridge, Peck, DeCardy, Gardiner, and Bliss will likely complete the number who will be on scratch. Bird of St. Paul will in all probability get a handicap of half a minute, and as much time will be allowed to Lumsden and Winship. Lumsden is said to be riding very well.

The Chicago road race is the continuation of the Pullman race. The Pullman was inaugurated in 1887 with forty-seven entries and thirty-five starters. The handicap limit in the first race was fifteen minutes. Winship won both race and time prize. In 1888 there were eighty-six entries, of which seventy-one started. On this occasion the handicap limit was fourteen minutes. Lumsden, who was given a handicap of eleven minutes, won the race. Winship again won the time prize. In 1889 there were 123 entries, of whom sixty-seven started. This time the handicap limit was twelve minutes. Bodach, from the eleven-minute mark, won the race. Lumsden won the time prize.

In 1890 there were 186 entries, of which 129 started. Knisely won the race from the ten-minute mark. Lumsden again won the time prize. In 1891 there were 223 entries and 181 starters. Barwise won the race from the ten-minute mark. Van Sickle won the time prize. In 1892 there were 387 entries and 243 starters. Woolas won the race from the six-minute mark, and Winship won the time prize.

In 1893 there were 350 entries and 278 starters. Nelson won the race from the six-minute mark. Martin Nessel won the time prize.

In 1894 there were 416 entries and 325 starters. Little Rau won the race from the 7:30 mark, and Peck and Bainbridge were tied for the time prize.

It is highly interesting to note the gradual development of this the biggest road fixture in the world. If the event continues to grow in magnitude year by year it will soon become necessary to split the race into two parts, for the contestants will inconvenience each other so much that there will not be room to pass and the men on the back marks will find themselves so crowded that fast time cannot be made.

ECK APPEALS HIS CASE.

Says He Has Not Been Given a Hearing and Had No Chance for Defense.

Trainer Thomas Eck, who was suspended for one year by the Racing Board of the L. A. W., is going to contest the decision. In a letter to Chairman Gideon he asks for a new trial, or rather a trial, as he says he has not had one, having been given no opportunity of knowing with what offense he was charged and consequently having had no chance to defend himself. In his letter to Chairman Gideon Eck says:

"It is with regret that I find that the board has suspended me as a trainer in bicycle races for the period of one year. I have received no notification of the charges preferred against me, and have had no opportunity of offering any defense. I do not think that the gentlemen who constitute the Racing Board intend to act in an unjust manner, and I ask, in accordance with the common usages of law and practice and the spirit of fairness in sportsmanship, that I be given a copy of the charges preferred against me and an opportunity to answer them. If then the Racing Board finds me guilty of violation of their rules I will not rebel."

Eck's objections are skillfully lodged. The modus operandi of the board upon listening to complaint against one of its subject is to first notify them of the accusation preferred and then request a written defense in the shape of affidavits. Unless such formalities are acted the proceedings of the board are irregular. In Eck's case matters transpired exactly as he has set forth in his letter. He was not notified of the charges upon which his suspension rests. It was against Johnson that the board's hostility first made its appearance. As soon as the board got deep into the investigation it decided to deal with Eck. It made the mistake, however, of not informing him that he was on trial. It is not improbable, therefore, that Eck's suspension will be raised, or, at least, that he be given a new trial and afforded an opportunity of defending himself. The most important of the charges against Eck is that he conspired with Johnson to extort money from race meet promoters. This sin he denies ever having committed and he challenges the board or his accusers to prove it.

VICTORY FOR THE METROPOLITAN "L."

It Has the Right to Condemn That Land the Lake Street "L" Claims.

Judge Payne yesterday denied the motion made to dismiss the petition of the Metropolitan "L" road to condemn a small piece of property near Milwaukee avenue and Stave street owned by the Lake Street Elevated road. This little piece of property has been the subject of a good deal of litigation, injunctions having been obtained by both roads at different times to prevent the elevated structures being put upon it, and both roads are compelled by their survey to cross the property. The Lake Street company then bought the fee and the Metropolitan company started in to condemn the property, causing the present motion to arise. It was shown that the Lake Street company had not made a "location," as that word is technically used. Owing to this Judge Payne holds that the ground cannot be said to be part of its line or right of way of its road, and, not being such, is private property in the sense contemplated by the eminent domain act and may be condemned.

Illinois Appellate Court—Third District.

Springfield, Ill., May 24.—[Special.]—In the Appellate Court, Third District, today proceedings were as follows: DeWolf et al. vs. Boswell et al.; motion for mandamus upon amended petition denied and motion by appellant for extension of time to file abstracts and briefs. Albright vs. Timm; motion by appellee for rule on clerk to transmit true and correct record herein allowed. W. O. Dean Company vs. Lombard; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs. Davis & Rank Manufacturing Company vs. Moberly; time extended to appellant to June 5 to file abstracts and briefs. Dugan vs. Daniels, etc.; motion by appellant for extension of time to file abstracts and briefs. Adjourned until Tuesday, May 28, at 9 a. m.

Bunn to Sit for Showalter.

Judge Bunn of the United States District Court will sit today in place of Judge Showalter on the Circuit Court of Appeals. The case is the appeal of James Kirk & Co. from a judgment of $7,000 in favor of the American Cotton Seed Oil company. In the court below Judge Showalter was the attorney for the Kirk company and is debarred from sitting.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

Judge Chetlain—2629—Thomas Slania, surviving partner of the firm of Frank Holly and Thomas Slania, use of Anna Holly, vs. Samuel Kerr and Alfred E. Barr; on findg., $1,000 and sat.

Judge Hutchinson—2780—Francis G. Bonynge vs. Matthew H. McKillip; on ver., $750.

Judge Smith—16688—The Merchants' Loan and Trust Co. vs. The Chicago Watch Co. and H. C. Halley; on dflt., $1,148 vs. Chicago Watch Co. and sci. fa. vs. H. C. Halley.

Judge Dunne—16694—United States Brg. Co. vs. Ozias I. Terrel; on dflt., $278.—9691—Peter A. Peterson vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $500.

Judge Adams—4634—Albert P. Stevens vs. William F. Connors; on ver., $50 [ex parte].—4643—Strassheim & Jaeger vs. Albert and August Grundies; on findg., $200.—3373—Jacob Luckach vs. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.; on findg., $825 and sat.

Judge Clifford—16145—The Queen City Prtg. Ink Co. vs. Knight, Leonard & Co.; on dflt., $663.—3575—E. S. Carl vs. F. W. Wakefield; on ver., $653 [ex parte].

Judge Hanecy—15656—Prussing & McCulloch vs. George Franklin, gard.; on dflt., $54.—16616—Dawson Bros. vs. The Lakota Co.; on dflt., $851.—16556—Herman Haase vs. Consumers' Mutual Oil Co.; judgment vacated, dissolved, and set aside immediately after being granted Wednesday.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

Judge Tuley—1070—The A. R. Beck Lumber Company vs. Chadwick; dec. sale.

Judge Horton—5968—Brownell vs. Cross; dec.—7377—Mattison vs. Glos; same.—2490—Kline vs. Jaehtke; same.

Judge Brentano—5191—Abraham Lincoln B. and L. and H. Assn. vs. Meisner; dec. sale.—5404—Klausner vs. Templeton; dec.—2351—Park vs. Dillon; dec. dist.

Judge Payne—5428—Divorce: Mary B. Juschok from David Juschok.—5408—Annie Kozier from Charles Kozier.—3376—Hattie G. Foster from W. E. Foster.—5598—Blanche B. Allen from Clinton H. Allen.—163920—Kuehl vs. Heinrich; dec. sale.

Judge Windes—4701—Brocaw vs. Brolley; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—Default divorces.

Judge Horton—Default divorces.

Judge Payne—Default divorces.

Judge Brentano—No motions of course. Default divorces.

Judge Chetlain—Contested motions.

Judge Hutchinson—No court.

Judge Goggins—Motions.

Judge Adams—Decisions Nos. 3755, 1105, 16212, and motions.

Judge Clifford—Contested motions.

Judge Gibbons—Motion for new trial No. 137,366.

Judge Baker—Motions.

Judge Smith—Motions.

Judge Dunne—No. 758 on trial.

Judge Windes—9 a. m.—Contested motions.

Judge Hanecy—No announcement.

Judge Carter—County Court, Room 310—10 a. m.—No. 279 Evanston special, Melrose Park special. and No. 13573.

Judge Donnelly—County Court, Room 317—10 a. m.—No. 13342 motion for new trial and Nos. 10832, 12381, and No. 13310 motion for new trial.

Judge Bishop—County Court, Room 333—9:30 a. m.—Motions of course and decision No. 10292 and motions for new trials. 10:30 a. m.—Set case, Bolter vs. Geraldine.

Judge Wood—County Court, Room 310—9 a. m.—Motions for new trials.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—No court.

Judge Freeman—Motions in Nos. 6554, 3645. Contested motions in Nos. 13979, 6852, 11600, 4675.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court—Branch No. 1—Call not extended.

Branch No. 2—No call.

Judge Stein—Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Tuthill—Branch No. 4—Call not extended.

Judge Neely—Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Judge Sears—Branch No. 6—No. 3612 on trial.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Bunn—United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judges Allen and Seaman—United States Circuit Court—General business.

United States District Court—No court.

Court Calls for Monday.

Judge Tuley—Contested motions.

Judge Horton—Contested motions.

Judge Payne—Contested motions.

Judge Brentano—Contested motions.

Judge Chetlain—Short cause cal. Nos. 16422, 16771, 16836, 11887, 14941, 16064, 17368, 17367, 17251, 16553, 17134.

Judge Hutchinson—Short cause cal. Nos. 16678, 17431, 16167, 7655, 15519, 13934, 17012, 16594, 13233, 5117, 17297.

Judge Goggin—Short cause cal. Nos. 15562, 15259, 13593, 15121, 15485, 16595, 124615, 15440, 16776, 234, 13918, 111943, 15073, 16485, 15871, 14607, 16260, 16944, 16717, 162659.

Judge Adams—Short cause cal. Nos. 13341, 14768, 15895, 93614, 14843, 14316, 15821, 16397, 12066, 16682, 16290, 15491, 16038, 16444, 15938, 16179.

Judge Clifford—Short cause cal. Nos. 12509, 10763, 13254, 1188, 13644, 12762, 12162, 11014, 9563, 12174, 7951, 15273, 9192.

Judge Gibbons—No court.

Judge Baker—Short cause cal. Nos. 13262, 12990, 13283, 12082, 15263, 15260, 15944, 8011, 16096, 13896, 14462, 15435, 16135, 16182, 15748, 15571, 14381, 11850, 16445, 15208, 15722, 15888, 14432, 15905, 15813, 15170, 9376, 16593, 13772.

Judge Smith—Chancery—No. 3832 on trial.

Judge Dunne—Short cause cal. Nos. 14444, 14609, 7017, 128283, 14142, 15173, 16605, 13931, 15742, 8418.

Judge Windes—No announcement.

Judge Hanecy—Motions and short cause cal. Nos. 10330, 14806, 5282, 8204, 14446, 9205, 14495, 15607, 16809, 15196, 16281, 16568.

Judge Carter—County Court—10 a. m., No. 1 Desplaines special and No. 13579.

Judge Wood—County Court, Room 332—10 a. m., short cause cal. Nos. 12836, 12639, 13305, 12461, 13366, 12957, 13232, 11651, 12627, 11763, 12903, 13063.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Freeman—Nos. 15699, 16444, 16405, 16970, 16684, 17064, 16477, 15761, 17346, 16900, 15941, 16830, 17484.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals—No court.

Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—General business.

United States District Court—No court.

Illinois Appellate Court—Second District.

Ottawa, Ill., May 24.—[Special.]—The following proceedings were held in the Appellate Court today: McDole vs. Kingsley; continuance asked for by plaintiff allowed and time for briefs as asked. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Hobbie; seven days' time allowed appellant to file briefs. Miller vs. Cinnamon; appellant granted twenty days to file briefs. Barbero vs. Wasson; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal overruled; motion by appellant to withdraw record allowed. Fuchs vs. Righter; motion by appellee to dismiss on short record allowed; appeal dismissed. Schumacher vs. Bell; appellee granted to June 1 to file briefs. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company vs. City of Ottawa; appellant granted thirty days to file briefs. Central Railway Company vs. Larson; motion by appellee to dismiss on short record allowed; cause dismissed; damages under rule and procedendo. Calendar vs. Bartz; motion by plaintiff to dismiss writ of error allowed. Frie vs. No. 4 Fidelity Building and Savings Union; motion by appellee to strike case from docket. Coe vs. Simmons Boot and Shoe Company; appellant moves for time to file brief. Fread vs. Fread; motion by appellant for leave to file brief instanter allowed. Adams vs. Squires; taken on call. Ashley, Wire Company vs. Illinois Steel Company; argued orally by appellee and taken. Harrigan vs. Turner; taken. Wentworth vs. Read; taken. Johnson vs. Illinois Central Railway Company; taken. McGrath vs. Miller; taken. Stewart vs. Butts; taken. Ward vs. Chicago and Northwesetrn Railway Company; taken. Pinkney vs. Pinkney; taken. Crawford vs. Crane; taken. Wolf vs. City of Sterling; taken.

Iowa Supreme Court.

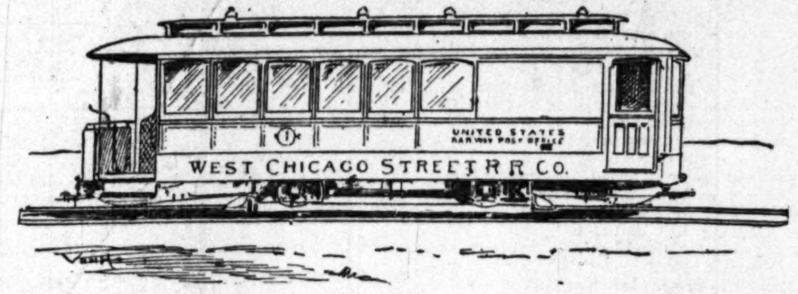
Des Moines, Ia., May 24.—[Special.]—The following Supreme Court decisions were filed today: J. F. Nugent, appellant, vs. C. H. Dilworth, Treasurer; Polk District; affirmed. S. S. Cox, administrator of the estate of George H. Cox, vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, both parties appellant; Clinton District; affirmed. Shelby Garner Sr., guardian, vs. J. G. Hendry, appellant; Adair District; affirmed. First National Bank, Malvern, appellant, vs. Carrie Wade and W. C. Wade; Mills District; affirmed.

POSTAL STREET CARS.

CHICAGO TESTS THE NEW MAIL DELIVERY SERVICE TODAY.

Postmaster Hesing Will Open the Ball on the Madison Street Line—Prominent Federal and City Officials Invited—Description of the Cars Specially Constructed for This Branch of the Service—Warm Weather Screens—How the Postal Enterprise Has Worked in the East.

Postmaster Hesing has sent out about 100 invitations to the different city and government officials and a number of citizens for the trial trip of the new United States street railway postal car today. A special train has been placed at the disposal of the Postmaster by the officials of the West Side road and about two carloads of guests will accompany the car on its initial run.

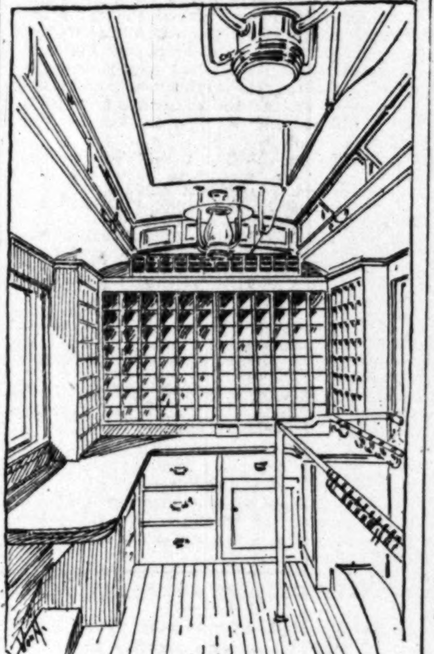


WEST CHICAGO STREET R R CO.
UNITED STATES RAILWAY POST OFFICE

NEW STREET RAILWAY POSTAL CAR TO BE TRIED TODAY.

The train will leave the Rockwell street power-house at 2 p. m. and follow the regular route of the Madison street cars as far as State street. A regular crew of postal railway clerks will be on board and mail will be handled as on a regular run. Letters from the two branch postoffices on West Madison street will be brought down-town and sent to the main Postoffice and the regular West Side mail taken back on the return trip. All mail will be sorted and stamped in transit.

First Tried in This City.



PART OF INTERIOR OF POSTAL CAR.

Though it will be the first attempt made in Chicago to transport postal matter by street-car, Postmaster Hesing is confident everything will work smoothly. Every precaution has been taken to guard against delay, and it is expected to make the run on schedule time. The new system of mail transportation will, Mr. Hesing thinks, greatly improve the mail service on the West Side. This is the first move of the kind in the West, although the system is in successful operation in several cities in the East. In Boston six cars were started on suburban lines May 1, and electric mail cars have been in operation between Schuylkill and Minersville (Pa.) for some time.

The accompanying cuts give a good idea of the appearance of the postal-car which has recently been adopted by the United States Government as the standard street railway postal car. The car is thirty feet in length and has one four-foot platform at the rear end. It is divided into two compartments—the forward one for mail and the other for passengers. The mail compartment is equipped with all the latest appliances of the regular steam railway postal-car, though on a smaller scale. There are reversible letter cases, letter and newspaper boxes, and a swinging pouch rack, as well as shelves, droptables, and lockers.

Skylight and Screens.

It is lighted by six windows and a large skylight. Over the windows is stretched heavy wire screen to prevent the loss of mail during the summer months. The interior of the car is finished in specially selected quarter-sawed oak, with solid brass trimmings. The ceiling is of oak, elaborately decorated. The exterior of the car is finished in "postal white," with the lettering and ornamentation in gold leaf. The car was built by the Pullman car company.

AMUSEMENTS.

A "Sousa" program was given at the Auditorium last evening in which ten examples of the director's compositions, covering the same number of years, were presented. The opening number, an overture to D'Ennery's drama, and composed in 1885, was succeeded by the Suite, "Last Days of Pompeii," perhaps the strongest of Mr. Sousa's compositions, and one familiar to Chicago audiences. "Sheridan's Ride," excerpts from the comic opera "Desirée," and a Humoresque, recently written, together with the "Coquette," unusually graceful, and the popular "Liberty Bell" completed the program. An excellent audience received the program in appreciative fashion. Today matinée and evening the last two concerts of the series will be given by the band. In the first of these the following program will be played:

Overture, "Macbeth" (new)	Hatton
Fourteenth Hungarian Rhapsody	Liszt
Fantasia, "Lohengrin"	Wagner
"The Enchantress"	Arditi
Miss Marie Barnard.	
Moorish Suite, "The Court of Grenada"	Chapi
Overture, "Bohemian Girl" (Berlin version)	Balfe
(a) "Dragons D'Alzala"	Bizet
(b) March, "Manhattan Beach"	Sousa
"Rhapsody Hongroise"	Hauser
Miss Currie Duke.	
Humoresque, "The Band Came Back"	Sousa

Juror Casey Goes to Jail.

John Casey was sent to the County Jail yesterday for thirty days by Judge Seaman in the Federal Court for contempt of court. Casey was a juror in the suit of William F. R. Davidson against the Illinois Central railroad for $100,000 damages for personal injuries. Casey was charged by Charles G. Annesley, one of Davidson's witnesses, with having spoken to him and requesting an appointment with Davidson's attorney. Judge Seaman said it was clear to his mind Casey had been guilty of gross impropriety if nothing worse.

Board in Permanent Headquarters.

The meeting of the Executive committee of the Northwestern branch of the Missionary Methodist Board was held at No. 57 Washington street. This is now the permanent headquarters of the branch and will be open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and will be the depository of missionary literature under the supervision of Miss Waterhouse. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Cummings and the devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Andrew. Mrs. Crandon read letters from Miss Alling of Japan, Phœbe Rowe, and Dr. Sheldon of India.

Elects Officers for the Year.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery Memorial Association the following Board of Directors was elected: Calvin Durand, Abbott L. Adams, Frank Knight, P. L. Auten, Joseph G. Peters, Frank B. Rockwood, and H. B. Chandler. At a meeting of the board Friday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Calvin Durand; Vice-President, Frank B. Rockwood; Secretary, H. B. Chandler; Treasurer, P. L. Auten.

SOCIETY.

Some handsome costumes were worn by American women at the drawing room at Buckingham Palace Wednesday. The Queen was represented by Princess Louise. Three Chicago girls were presented, Mrs. Curzon, formerly Miss Leiter, Miss Marion Peck, and Miss Anna Peck. Mrs. Curzon wore a magnificent court train suspended from the shoulder of white cloth and silver moire antique, lined with pale green satin, heavily embroidered. Her gown was of ivory and satin duchesse, the corsage being arranged with silver wings back and front. The under bodice was of soft tulle, finished with point d'Alencon lace. Her headdress was of plumes, and she also wore a white veil. She carried a Goodyear bouquet of white orchids. Miss Marion Peck wore white satin appliqued to satin, with silver spangles and brilliants, sleeves of tulle, and a train of satin brocade. Her dress train was trimmed with white lilacs in shower. She caried a bouquet of white lilacs. Miss Anna Peck wore white satin, covered with white chiffon, trimmed with lilies of the valley, and carried a bouquet of similar flowers. Miss Herbert, daughter of the United States Secretary of the Navy, who was also presented, wore plain white satin and carried a bouquet of white roses. Her drapery was an ivory satin petticoat, embroidered with silver butterflies. She wore a court train of pale blue silk velvet hanging from the shoulder and having a deep border of point blue. Her ornaments were a solitaire necklace and pendant, and her hair ornaments were all diamonds.

⁂

Mrs. Marvin R. Maxwell has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Georgia Maxwell, to George Alvah Kittredge Wednesday afternoon, June 5, at 5 o'clock, at St. Paul's Church, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Sholem have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Saide Sholem, to Samuel J. Marks Tuesday, June 4, at 7 o'clock, Sixth Street Temple, Evansville, Ind. A reception at the Progress club will follow the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Eisenstaedt announce the engagement of their daughter Lilian M. to Joseph L. Daube. At home June 2, 5, and 9 at No. 3330 South Park avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Ellwood of Sycamore, Ill., have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Maud Baker Ellwood, to J. Sherman Root of Chicago Wednesday evening, June 5, at 7 o'clock, at the family residence.

⁂

The Englewood Operatic Society presented the "Pirates of Penzance" at Marlowe Theater last evening. The cast was as follows:

Pirate King	A. K. Taylor
Samuel, Lieutenant	W. S. Howell
Frederic	C. G. Thompson
Maj.-Gen. Stanley	George W. Reed
Sergeant of Police	Walter P. Saunders
Ruth (piratical maid of all work)	Clara Wicks Taylor
Mabel	Lucille B. Stevenson
Kate	Edith Prosch
Edith	Frankie A. Throop
Isabel	Florence A. Ruger

The opera was well given and has received enthusiastic support from all of Englewood and the vicinity.

A concert was given last evening by the Northwestern University Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo clubs at the Jefferson Park Presbyterian church. A reception followed the concert in the parlors of the church. The club members were received by Miss Mabel Daniels, Miss Nettie Watt, Mrs. C. L. Stevens, Clarence A. Moore, and James Stewart.

The Thursday club gave its first annual May party at the Carleton club last evening. About fifty couples participated in the dance.

A dancing party was given last night at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

⁂

Home Council No. 400, Royal Arcanum, will give an entertainment at Central Music Hall Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Short addresses will be delivered by George B. Swift, Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, and Judge Richard S. Tuthill.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Skinner Lansing will give a soirée musicale in Kimball Hall Tuesday evening. They will be assisted by Miss Catherine Welles, a pupil of Miss Anna Morgan.

The Cross Country club, Glen Ellyn, will open its season this evening with an athletic exhibition given under the auspices of the Lombard Athletic Association. There will be music, and a lunch will be served to the members and guests.

A "Birthday Bag Party" for the benefit of the Home for Aged Gentlewomen, No. 4327 Ellis avenue, will be given Saturday afternoon, June 1, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. R. B. Crouch, No. 2023 Michigan avenue. The committee in charge are Mrs. J. B. Tilden, Mrs. Edwin Walker, and Mrs. James B. Walker. A number of invitations have been issued. Each guest is to be provided with a tiny silk bag and is requested to return it containing as many cents as he is years old. There will be music and light refreshments will be served.

The Lincoln club will give a concert at the clubhouse, No. 531 West Adams street, this evening.

The formal opening of the Saddle and Cycle club will take place today at the new clubhouse at Edgewater.

Social Personal Mention.

Mrs. James A. Hyden of the Widdermere has returned from the East.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Egan and family have gone to their house in Lake Geneva for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Mitchell, No. 2954 Prairie avenue, will spend the summer at Nantucket, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Willett Northrup, No. 4543 Ellis avenue, will spend the summer at Nantucket, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. David C. Briggs of the Lexington Hotel will occupy their new residence, No. 12 Ritchie place, next week.

Miss Daisy Follansbee, No. 2342 Indiana avenue, will leave soon to attend the commencement exercises at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Cole and daughter Florence will occupy their cottage, Breezy Lodge, on Lake Beulah, Wisconsin, June 15.

Dr. Sheldon Leavitt and family have been in Paris for a month, and will remain two weeks longer, when they will leave for Switzerland.

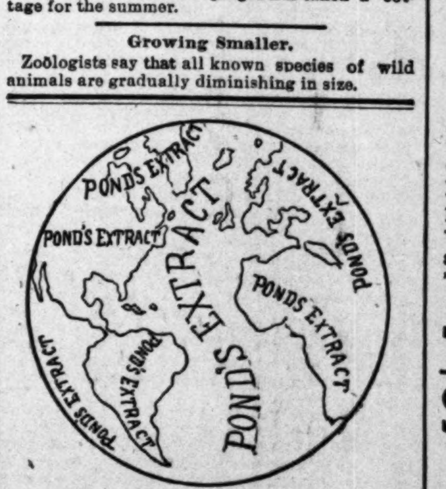
Mrs. George R. Day, No. 2606 Prairie avenue, has returned to the city after an absence of several months at the winter resorts of Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck, who are now in New York, are expected home in a few days. They will leave about June 1 for their country home at Oconomowoc.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Kochersperger and daughter, accompanied by Miss Knowlton and Miss Russ, will leave June 1 for Atlantic City, N. J., where Mr. Kochersperger has taken a cottage for the summer.

Growing Smaller.

Zoölogists say that all known species of wild animals are gradually diminishing in size.



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Pond's Extract is known as the great family remedy and Nature's own reliever of aches and pains.

Accept nothing as "just as good." Pond's Extract cures; imitations do not.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

WILDE'S.

Boys' Clothing.

Don't fail to come in today and take advantage of the bargains that we are offering in Boys' and Children's Suits. Closing out all broken lots—every size among them.

Boys' (4 to 15 years) 2-garment Knee Pants Suits—regular prices $5, $6, and $7—

Today $3

Boys' (4 to 15 years) 2-garment Knee Pants Suits—regular prices $7, $8, $9, and $10—

Today $5

Little Junior Suits—for boys 3 to 7 years—the prices were $5, $6, $7, $8, and $10—

Today $2.50

Big Boys' Long Pants Suits—regular prices $12, $14, and $15—

Today $8.50

Open Until 10 Tonight.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.,
N. E. Cor. State and Madison-sts.

The World Loves

An Independent Man. All those who pay $5, $6, and $7 for certain make shoes and think they are wise, and close their eyes to our

$2.98 ...Sale

FOR CHOICE

$7 Patents, Enamels, Russias OR... Calf Skin.

HIGH CUTS OR LOW CUTS.

The World Hates

They don't succeed, either. Our own make with our own name on straps stands for "Highest Quality Men's Shoes." BE QUICK.

TWO STORES—
Palmer House and 80 Adams-st.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED WHEN CASH COMES TOO.
SMITH & STOUGHTON.
Stores Open Until 10 P. M. Tonight.

No Musical Education required to perform any class of music on the Wonderful Self-playing

SYMPHONY

Price $175 and upwards.
Easy payments.
Call and hear them.

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WABASH AVE. NEAR JACKSON ST.

Majestic Cooking Ranges

are easily found out about. All you have to do is to visit our new Chicago store—70 Adams Street—our salesmen will show you the Majestic throughout—observe its points of perfection—examine the various styles and if you don't go away enthusiastic about Majestics 'twill be something strange.

New Store—70 Adams Street.
Majestic Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Suspenders Of Quality.

CHESTER TRADE MARK

The "graduated" elastic cord ends give comfortable elasticity. Sold everywhere.

Chester Suspender Co., Roxbury, Mass., and 211 Jackson St., Chicago.

"De Miel's Perfect Health Biscuit"

(AN ENGLISH INVENTION.)

Rich in phosphates, scientifically prepared with the finest wheat flour and other necessary ingredients, rendering them deliciously palatable. The human brain depends absolutely upon a continuous supply of this marvelous element (Phosphorus). On it depends perfect memory, Perfect Sleep, perfect nerve force, and healthful procreation. A healthy mind and body is the natural sequence of their use. They are invaluable from infancy to old age. If not found at your grocers, send to "The Duke Bakery Co.," Chicago, Ill. Sole manufacturers in the U. S. A. Sample use will be sent by mail free on receipt of 10 cents.

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QUEEN VICTORIA GRANTS THE GREAT ACTOR A KNIGHTHOOD.

Distinction Conferred at the Personal Solicitation of Lord Rosebery and Is the First Given an Actor in the History of England—Walter Besant, the Novelist, Lewis Morris, the Poet, Howard Russell, the War Correspondent, and Several Canadians Also Knighted.

London, May 24.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The list of honors and distinctions to be conferred in celebration of the Queen's birthday will include the name of Henry Irving, who has accepted a knighthood. This distinction has been granted on the personal recommendation of Lord Rosebery, the proposal being cordially assented to by the Queen. In a private letter written by Lord Rosebery to Mr. Irving, the Prime Minister expressed his great regret that, owing to conditions and restrictions surrounding the Order of the Bath, an ordinary knighthood was the only distinction in his power to tender the greatest histrionic artist of our time on the English stage.

No actor has ever before received a title in England, and the Queen is so strongly wedded to precedent it was feared she might refuse her assent. Augustus Harris, manager of the Drury Lane Theater, was knighted, but that was in the usual course, as he had filled the office of Sheriff of London. Mr. Irving's popularity, both on and off the stage, is practically universal throughout Great Britain, and Lord Rosebery's action is certain to be enthusiastically approved.

Sir Henry Loch, formerly Governor of Cape Colony, was made a Privy Councilor, Howard Russell, the war correspondent whose services date back to the Crimean war, was knighted, and the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, had his title raised to the first class.

Lord Rosebery also recommended Walter Besant, the novelist, for knighthood, which the Queen granted. Lewis Morris, the author of the poem "The Epic of Hades," is also knighted. This recognition of art and literature is almost a new departure.

Canadians have been generously treated by the Queen in the distribution of birthday favors. Four knighthoods are distributed in that colony, the honored ones being Gov. John C. Schultz of Manitoba, the Hon. Henry Gustave Joly de Lotbinière of Quebec, Michael George Milne, Collector of Customs at Victoria, B. C., and Dr. John Hingston of Montreal. The latter is one of the foremost surgeons in the Dominion and head of the Royal Victoria Hospital, erected at Montreal by funds furnished by Sir Donald Smith. The Hon. M. Joly de Lotbinière is ex-Premier of the Province of Quebec. The title conferred on M. Milne is for his services in connection with the Bering Sea negotiations.

TRIAL OF WILDE IS NEARLY FINISHED

Marquis of Queensberry Says There Is No Chance of His Conviction.

London, May 24.—Sir Howard Clarke addressed the jury today in behalf of Oscar Wilde. Among those present was Lord Douglas of Hawick. When Wilde was called to the witness box he seemed to be utterly broken down. In answer to the questions put to him he related how he had been on terms of intimacy with the Marquis of Queensberry's family for years and entirely denied the charges made against him.

Sir Frank Lockwood, the Solicitor-General, began a severe cross-examination of Wilde which lasted over an hour. Wilde, it appeared, was in constant communication with Lord Alfred Douglas, who was in Paris. When Wilde was asked about the famous letters which he had written to Lord Alfred, he said that it was a beautiful way in which an artist would write to a cultured young man. Taking up the letter which Wilde had written to Lord Alfred praising his "red roseleaf lips" and "slim-gilt soul" that walked "between poety and passion," Sir Frank asked the defendant whether he considered this letter to be decent.

Wilde replied: "Decency does not come into the question."

"Do you understand the meaning of the word?" asked counsel sternly.

"Yes," replied Wilde.

Wilde admitted that he had made repeated visits to the rooms of Alfred Taylor, where he met a number of young men. Wilde also admitted his intimacy with other young men.

Sir Edward Clarke briefly reëxamined Wilde and then made his final address to the jury, asking it to save the defendant from the ruin of his reputation, which, he added, had been nearly quenched by the torrent of prejudice in the press. [Applause.]

Sir Frank Lockwood followed, but he had barely begun his address when the court adjourned for the day.

The Marquis of Queensberry, in an interview, is quoted as saying: "I do not wish to see Wilde further punished. He has suffered enough. I only want to keep the beast from my son. Every one in London knows Wilde is no better than Alfred Taylor. I am willing to forfeit £1,000 to £1 Wilde is acquitted. There are many names back of this thing that say so."

Paris, May 24.—The Temps today publishes a telegram from Lord Alfred Douglas, dated Rouen, expressing regret at the fact that it was his brother, Lord Douglas of Hawick and not himself who had "corrected" their father.

IN HONOR OF VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

Britain's Ruler Reaches Her 76th Year—Loyal Celebration in Canada..

London, May 24.—The seventy-sixth birthday of Queen Victoria was observed today at all the naval and military stations, with the exeption of the city, by the usual display of flags, etc. In London the celebration will be observed tomorrow with ministerial dinners, etc. Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Kimberley, the Marquis of Ripon, and the Rt. Hon. Henry Fowler are to give full dress dinners tomorrow at their respective offices. Mr. Fowler upon that occasion will entertain Nasrulla Khan, the second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, who has just arrived in England. Later on Mr. Fowler will conduct Nasrulla Khan to the first grand reception at the Foreign office, which takes place the same evening.

Windsor, Ont., May 24.—Windsor's streets were crowded today with many thousands of the Queen's subjects who took part in the celebration of the Queen's birthday. The parade was an imposing military spectacle. The celebration will last through tomorrow.

ATTACK ON AMERICAN LARD.

Paris Newspaper Declares It Is Injurious to Health and a Fraud.

Paris, May 24.—The Journal des Debats makes a violent attack upon the importation of American lard into France, alleging it is sold as pure lard, defrauds the treasury and customs, injures pig-breeding, deceives the consumer, and is injurious to health.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN EPIRUS.

Fifty Persons Killed and Many Injured in the Town of Paramythia.

Constantinople, May 24.—Word has reached this city of a disaster from an earthquake in the Town of Paramythia, in the Province of Epirus, which is a part of Albania. Nearly all the houses in the town were destroyed, and 50 persons were killed and 150 injured.

REPORTS OF PROBABLE WAR UNTRUE.

Costa Rican Representative at Washington Derides Them—Gen. Renjifo Returns.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—Señor Calvo, the Rosta Rican representative here, says the reports of probable war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua are groundless. He says the boundary question is the only one on which the governments differ. This, he says, is a subject of peaceful diplomatic adjustment.

Gen. Julio Renjifo, commander of the southern wing of the Colombian army in the revolution just closed, returned here today to resume his position as Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia. The contending armies numbered about 40,000 men. The list of killed and wounded was heavy. The government army numbered 25,000 men. The decisive battle occurred at Siso in the north. The rebels had 2,500 men and the government 3,000. The killed exceeded 1,000, the rebel dead being over 800. Gen. Renjifo says peace is fully restored and that the country is again tranquil.

Referring to the reports that he would present to the State Department Colombia's claim to the Mosquito country in Nicaragua, Gen. Renjifo said he had been so busy with military operations he had not read the instructions of the government and did not know the claim would be made. There is little that could be brought to the attention of the United States beyond a protest against Nicaragua's assertion of rights.

CONFISCATES A YOUTH FOR A DEBT.

Mexican Collector Adopts Peculiar Means for Obtaining What Is Due Him.

City of Mexico, May 24.—Patroncino Gamboa, a collector of this city, has been cited to appear before the courts to answer to the charge of confiscating a boy in the attempt to collect a debt owing by a man named Dolores Zepeta. The frantic mother has appealed to the law to take cognizance of this new method of collecting accounts and prays the return of her child.

Congressman Benito Juarez, son of the hero of the Mexican reform constitution, has taken steps to comply with the request from the Mexican Consul at San Francisco, Cal., asking earth from the tomb of Juarez to mix with other earth from the tombs of Washington, Lincoln, and Garfield, in the planting of a tree by the school children of San Francisco. It is to be called the liberty tree.

The mysterions death of Padre Eugenio Nova, a prominent Catholic priest, is causing much excitement at Zacatecas. It was at first reported he committed suicide, but this is now disproved. Neighbors say they heard three shots fired the night of the death of the aged priest, and a window-pane broken from the exterior shows the shots were fired by some one from the street as the padre was sitting in his parlor.

MORE GUNBOATS TO LEAVE FOR CUBA.

Jose Marti's Papers of Great Importance to the Spanish Authorities.

Madrid, May 24.—Two more gunboats will leave Spain for Cuba tomorrow. The papers found upon the body of José Marti are of great importance to the Spanish authorities, and it is believed they will lead to the arrest of prominent persons who are shown to have been giving aid to the insurgents.

Havana, May 24.—The widow of José Marti, the insurgent leader who was killed at the battle of Boca de dos Rios, has requested Gen. Anderius to allow his body to be buried in the family vault in this city.

Another engagement has taken place between the Spanish troops and the insurgents in the Holguin district. Three soldiers were wounded. The troops, after attacking the insurgents led by Guerra, sustained a loss of two wounded, one of them seriously. Col. Ceballos has defeated a band of insurgents in the vicinity of Holguin. The insurgents were compelled to retire, losing three killed and a number of wounded.

ARE TRYING TO SELL TO AMERICANS.

New Panama Canal Company Wants to Dump the Ditch Into This Country.

Colon, May 24.—It is reported here that the new French company, which has been pushing the work along the route of the Panama canal, is trying to sell the canal to an American syndicate.

FOREIGNERS LEND COLOMBIA MONEY.

It Helps Pay Cost of Suppressing the Rebellion and Allays Friction.

Colon, Colombia, May 24.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The foreign merchants here and in Panama have lent the government $13,800 towards defraying the cost of putting down the rebellion. This allays much friction between natives and foreigners and puts the latter on a splendid footing with the government.

Chiriqui, in Western Panama, is being colonized by farmers and mechanics from California. At their head is Mr. Genuit, to whom the government is making liberal concessions. More colonists are needed.

FORMOSA CALLS ITSELF A REPUBLIC.

President Is Chosen and a National Flag of Gorgeous Design Adopted.

Shanghai, May 25.—Formosa has declared itself a republic, the flag being a yellow dragon on a blue ground. The Governor, Chang Ting Sung, is made President, and has notified the foreign representatives.

Foreign Notes.

The German Reichstag, by a vote of 165 to 85, has adopted the spirit taxation amendment bill.

The second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, Nasrulla Khan, arrived at Portsmouth today. He was received with royal salutes and was met by the naval and military authorities of the district.

BRICKMAKERS FAIL TO TAKE ACTION.

Stormy Session Lasting Half the Night Results in Nothing Being Done.

After a stormy session lasting more than half the night at Bricklayers' Hall the Brickmakers' Union decided last night to take no action concerning the brickmakers' strike until another conference of the Joint Arbitration committee is held. The meeting will probably be held Tuesday at the Builders' Exchange. It was expected a boycott on the product of all the non-union brickyards in the city would be arranged last night, but a resolution to that effect was not adopted. Such action would have resulted in a violation of the existing agreement between the Brickmakers' Union and the Master Masons' Association and might have precipitated a general strike. A committee from the Brickmakers' Alliance was present, and the meeting threatened to break up in a row several times.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS FOR MISSIONS.

Presbyterian General Assembly Decides on an Anniversary Reunion Fund.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 24.—The Presbyterian General Assembly today repressed the movement to secure biennial or triennial sessions of the assembly in place of the present annual meeting. It was decided to raise an anniversary reunion fund of $1,000,000 to liquidate the debts reported by the various missionary boards of the church, and a committee of twenty-five was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect. The report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries was made a special order for Saturday morning.

TINSEY M'MILLEN MAY YET ESCAPE.

Judges at Buffalo May Not Consider Stamp Counterfeiting Forgery.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—Tinsey McMillen, alias Mrs. Mack, is now in prison in Buffalo, where she will be tried for forgery. It is possible the United States courts will not consider counterfeiting stamps a forgery, and Mrs. Mack cannot be tried on any other charge than that upon which she was extradited.

Summer Trains to Wisconsin.

On May 26 the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway will put in effect its summer schedule of trains to the Wisconsin resorts with full parlor and dining car service. Friday and Saturday of each week a new special train will leave Chicago at 2 p. m., arriving at Oconomowoc 5 p. m. Special service on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday to and from Burlington, Elkhorn, and Delavan. List of hotels, rates, time tables, and full information can be had on application at ticket office, No. 95 Adams street.

Out of "Ye Olde Granite Hills"

"OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN."

Into every village and hamlet of the civilized globe flows the marvelous

Londonderry Lithia

In a never-ending stream, carrying health and happiness to untold thousands. It was the delight of the old "medicine man," who pitched his wigwam near it ceuturies ago, and it has the confidence and endorsement of the medicine man of today. It cured the New Hampshire farmers of their Rheumatism and Kidney complaints, and it cures the same diseases today as nothing else ever cured them. The following from "Uncle Avery," who still lives to verify his letter, is not without interest to the seeker of health:

I WANT YOU to stop advertising that *Londonderry Lithia* was "discovered by the doctors to be a remedy for *rheumatism,*" etc. Now, I was born right in sight of that spring of yours, have lived there ever since, and knew it would cure *rheumatism* when your folks wore short clothes. I dipped the water with a pewter mug and filled kegs for people who had *rheumatism,* years and years before your new-fangled pumps and fancy bottling machines were invented. We old settlers were not fools, and you folks don't know any more about that water than my great-grandfather did. With all your doctors and experts who come here you did not know it would cure humors of the blood until I told you. Your fancy chemists try to tell *me* what is in the water, but I tell *them* it *was always there,* and that it would have stayed there and cured folks if they had never been born! I may seem crusty, but I don't like to see you folks try to shove all the credit of discovering this spring on doctors and fancy apothecaries.

Yours for justice, J. M. AVERY.

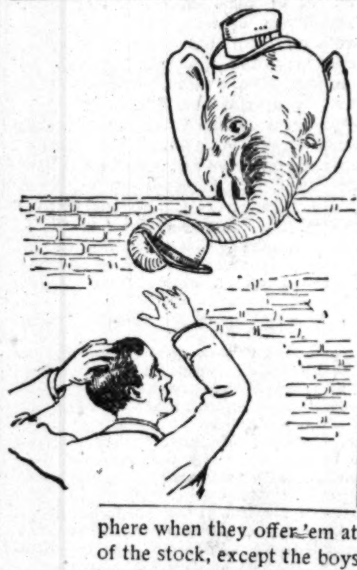
To the Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co., Nashua, N. H.

☞There are many who seek to imitate this famous old water, who offer all kinds of so-called "lithia waters," but the public will not have them. They call for "LONDONDERRY" and insist upon getting it.

STILL AND SPARKLING.

"UNCLE AVERY."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GROCERS.



Browning, King & Co. Clark & Madison

Been trying to think of something "funny" to say about this picture—failure.—More fact than fun in our great $2.50 hat department. For that little $2.50 you get the cream, the top notch of style and quality. There's the latest stiff hat in Dunlap blocks, and the Fedora with just the correct turn to the brim, the right width to the band, properest colors in both styles—tan, olive, chinquapin brown, otter, pearl, black, etc. They're hatters' regular $5 stock, and some dealers puncture large, ragged holes in the atmosphere when they offer 'em at $3.50. Our little $2.50 price gets pick of the stock, except the boys,' which are $1.50. Yachting (or cycling) cap 50c. Our straws will be in in a day or two. These straws will show the direction of the wind—better wait for 'em.

Genuine French balbriggan underwear 50c. Imported Scotch Madras negligee shirts. The negligee with 2 turn down collars and detached cuffs is only $1. Bicycle self supporting trousers $3.50. ☞See our two special, exclusive tie materials for summer, "Nippon" and "Lacustrine." Made up for us in bows, tecks, four-in-hands and strings, 50c.

Browning, King & Co

Largest Manufacturers of Fine Clothing in the World.

At Streeter's,

134 State-st., 68 and 70 Madison-st.,

Sale of Broken Sizes,

2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4,

AA and A,

Ladies' Oxfords,

$5 Patent Leathers,

5$ Bronze,

4$ Vici Kid,

3$ Vici Kid,

Reduced to 2$ PAIR.

Owing to the low price at which these are offered we cannot exchange or take them back—Every pair a **positive bargain, Don't wait—act quickly** while they last.

Sale in our Basement Dept.

RADICAL ACTION OF POLISH CATHOLICS.

St. Hedwig Parish Dissenters to Build a Church of Their Own.

The dissenting members of St. Hedwig's Polish Catholic Church, on Kosziusko street, near North Hoyne avenue, will meet tonight at Dziewior's Hall, North Hoyne avenue and Lubeck streets, to take final action in regard to the formation of a new Polish Catholic church to be called the Holy Cross. The friends of Father Koalowski have determined to establish him in a separate church. T. L. Petta, leader of the faction opposing the Rev. Father Barzinski, pastor of St. Hedwig's, said last night three-quarters of a block of ground between Lubeck and Frankfort streets, North Robey street and North Hoyne avenue had been purchased by the dissenters at a cost of $50,000, and that plans for the new church were preparing. It is the intention first to build school quarters for the children, and then complete the church proper. Petta asserts the dissenters number 1,300 of the 1,400 congregation of St. Hedwig's.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.

24 YEARS' PRACTICE IN CHICAGO

FOR THE PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH

DRS. McCHESNEYS'

METHOD WITH VITALIZED AIR HAS NO EQUAL. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

FINEST AND BEST SET TEETH	$8.00
CELLULOID PLATES	$5.00
EBONY SET	$5.00
ALUMINUM SET	$5.00
ROSE PEARL SET	$5.00

Others charge $15.00—don't be humbugged.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES OUR SPECIALTY.

Gold Filling Half the Usual Rates.

Chicago's most popular and enterprising dental firm.

McChesney Bros., Cor. Randolph & Clark

A NEW MAN.

Geo. S. Scally, of 75 Nassau-st., New York, says: "For years I have been troubled with rheumatism and dyspepsia and I came to the conclusion to try your pills. I immediately found great relief from their use. I feel like a new man since I commenced taking them, and would not now be without them. The drowsy sleepy feeling I used to have has entirely disappeared. The dyspepsia has left me and my rheumatism is gone entirely. I am satisfied if any one so afflicted will give Radway's Pills a trial they will surely cure them, for I believe it all comes from the system being out of order—the liver not doing its work."

"July 26, 1893."

Radway's PILLS

cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles, SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER. 25c per box. At druggists or by mail.

RADWAY & CO.,

P. O. Box 365, New York.

You Can't take too much of HIRES' Rootbeer

It quenches your thirst That's the best of it.

Improves your health That's the rest of it.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere. Made only by The Chas. E. Hires Co., Phila.

To Sharpen Your Own Lawn Mower

Do it easily, quickly, and get a keen, perfect edge, get

THE EUREKA SHARPENER.

Sharpens ANY MAKE of mower in a few minutes. Saves itself twice over every season and lasts 10 years. Anyone can use it. Trade supplied by HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & CO., or sent prepaid on receipt o $1.00 by

THE EUREKA SHARPENER CO., Stanton, Mich., Patentees and Sole Manufacturers.

CALL an A. D. T. Messenger and your "Want" ad. will be forwarded to The Tribune. No extra charge.

Gunther's Fine Confections

Shipped to all points in the United States and Canada. SEND FOR [illegible] LIST. AGENT WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. Address 212 State-st., Chicago.

Daily Art Supplements.

WITH EVERY DAILY ISSUE.

Commencing Monday, May 27,

THE TRIBUNE

WILL PRESENT ITS READERS WITH

HIGH CLASS, HALF-TONE REPRODUCTIONS OF

Celebrated Paintings,

Portraits of Notable Personages,

Interesting Scenes from All Parts of the World, etc.

PRESERVE THEM!

Subjects for Next Week:

MONDAY, MAY 27,

The President of the United States and His Cabinet.

TUESDAY, MAY 28,

The City Swell.—*Defregger.*

The Lost Chord.—*Louis Wain.*

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29,

Judith—*Landelle.*

The Hunter's Greeting.—*Luben.*

Spanish Singers.

THURSDAY, MAY 30,

Kiss Me Quick.—*Munier.*

After the Ball.—*Coomans.*

FRIDAY, MAY 31,

Baby's Bath—*Dufaux.*

Lost Happiness.—*Lingner.*

SATURDAY, JUNE 1,

Marguerite.—*Lutzen-Meyer.*

Subscribe for the Tribune Today.

Do Not Neglect the Opportunity to Secure These Works of Art.

SPORTS FOR THE BOYS

ARMOUR INSTITUTE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION HAS ITS FIELD DAY.

Second Annual Contest Proves Replete with Spirited Events and Draws an Enthusiastic Crowd of Spectators—No Records Broken but Good Work Done in the Seventy-five Meetings—A. P. Hard Wins the Mile Bicycle Race—The 100-Yard Dash Goes to W. P. Gray.

The second annual field day of the Armour Institute Athletic Association occurred yesterday afternoon at the South Side Ball Park, Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, before an enthusiastic crowd. The grounds were in fine condition and nearly all the events were closely contested. There were about seventy-five entries, and although no records were broken the work on the whole was good, the best performance being the 100-yard dash, won in :10 4-5. The mile bicycle race was one of the most closely contested events and was won by A. P. Hard in a fine spurt. At the finish of the half mile bicycle race a collision between E. A. Wilson and C. Fisher resulted in a general mix-up, and for a few moments nothing could be seen but a confused mass of bicycle and humanity. Fisher, Wilson, and Swenson were badly scratched, but were out again for the next race, the five-mile, which Wilson took easily. In this race Swenson had a peculiar mishap; the seat of the bicycle came off in the last lap and forced him out of the race. In the long-distance runs, particularly the mile and 880-yard dash, several of the contestants dropped out, leaving but two or three to finish. The 220 and 120-yard hurdles were two of the most interesting events, the finishes in both being close. H. E. Martin of the class of '98 carried off the honors of the day, taking two firsts and two seconds. The following is a summary of the events:

One hundred yard dash—W. P. Gray won, W. I. Beale second. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

One mile bicycle race—A. P. Hard won, E. A. Wilson second. Time, 2:50.

Shot put, 16 pounds—R. Kendall won, G. Femdt second. Distance, 28 ft. 10 in.

Running high jump—W. P. Gray won, W. Shubert second. Height, 4 ft. 11 in.

Half-mile walk—H. R. Weidman won, O. N. Terry second. Time, 4:11.

Hammer throw, 14 pounds—W. Warren won, R. Kendall second. Distance, 75 ft.

Half-mile bicycle race—A. P. Hard won, H. Whittlekind second. Time, 1:09.

Mile run—H. Apfel won, H. N. Ashby second. Time, 5:04.

Running broad jump—H. E. Martin won, S. P. Longenecker second. Distance, 18 ft. 6 in.

Four hundred and forty yard dash—E. W. Eckersall won, M. K. Trumbull second. Time, 1 flat.

Two hundred and twenty yard hurdle—R. T. Rogers won, W. I. Beale second. Time, :29.

Two hundred and twenty yard dash—H. E. Martin won, F. B. Mann second. Time, :25 2-5.

Standing broad jump—George Morris won, Longenecker second. Distance, 9 ft. 9½ in.

Five-mile bicycle race—E. A. Wilson won, W. P. Mosely second. Time, 14:12.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle, low—P. H. Apfel won, S. Hubert second. Time, 2:15.

TENNIS AT NORTHWESTERN.

Several Surprises for Those Who Had Been Watching the Contestants.

Four hundred people saw yesterday's matches in tennis in the Northwestern University tournament at Evanston. The day was full of surprises. In the morning Ward turned upon W. L. Wilson, after the latter had won the first set 6 to 3, and had four games to nothing in the second set, and won the match. Perhaps the most scientific exhibition in tennis during the day were the singles between St. John and McCaskey. The latter played a net game and won by his well placed returns. The greatest surprise of the day, perhaps, was the defeat of Scott and Burt by Street and Sweeney. The following scores were made:

In singles—H. F. Ward defeated W. L. Wilson 3–6, 6–4, 6–1; F. W. McCaskey defeated E. M. St. John 7–5, 7–5.

In doubles—W. W. Wilkinson and W. H. Bishop defeated Rassweiler brothers 7–5, 6–4; G. B. Street and T. M. Sweeney defeated W. D. Scott and William Burt 8–6, 6–4.

The semi-finals take place this forenoon. Matches in singles are on between McCaskey and J. H. Gray and Ward and Street. The winners in doubles between Street and Sweeney and W. F. Wilson and W. L. Wilson will play in finals with Wilkinson and Bishop. The finals were scheduled for this afternoon, but those who play in the forenoon in the semi-finals will endeavor to have them postponed till Monday. Winners in the finals will represent the university next week in the inter-collegiate tournament to be held in this city.

SOUTHERN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Good Playing Done in the Contests on at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., May 24.—[Special.]—The second day of the tournament of the Southern Lawn Tennis Association was considerably more interesting than the first. The star contest of the day was between Post of Baltimore and Hobart of New York. Both put up a strong game and were heartily cheered. Post finally won. This afternoon Post will play Davidson and the winner will meet Gordon Parker of New York Monday, provided he puts in an appearance, otherwise the championship will go by default. The results today were: Davidson defeated Paret, score 6–3; 6–4. Post defeated Hobart, 6–2; 5–7; 6–1. In the doubles Thurber and Paret defeated Post and Brown, score, 6–4; 6–1. Hobart and MacEnroe defeated Goodfellow and Clay, 6–0; 10–8. Clay won the Consolation from McCannon by 6–4; 6–2. Thurber and Paret defeated Neely and Masson, 6–1; 6–2. Hobart and MacEnroe defeated Pennington and Davidson, 6–3; 6–0. The consolation singles between Neely and Goodfellow was won by the former, 6–2; 6–4. In the consolation between Clay and Hinkley Clay won by 6–2; 6–2.

ANN ARBOR DEFEATS BELOIT.

Wins Its Ball Game by a Score of 9 to 4—Batting Honors About Even.

Beloit, Wis., May 24.—[Special.]—A really fine game, notwithstanding its errors, was played here today between the University of Michigan and Beloit College, resulting in a victory for the Ann Arbor men by a score of 9 to 4. The batting honors were about even, and luck aided the visitors in two or three vital places. The Michigan men have now won all the games played on their Western tour, and have won all but two of eighteen college games this season. Full score:

Beloit.	R	B	P	A	E	Ann Arbor.	R	B	P	A	E
Wright, c.	1	1	4	2	0	Sexton, r. f.	1	0	1	0	0
Mix, c. f.	0	0	3	0	3	Deans, 3b.	2	3	2	3	0
Atkins'n, 1b	2	1	14	1	0	Shields, c. f.	2	1	3	0	1
Hollister, p.	1	2	0	6	1	Russell, ss.	1	0	0	0	2
Wilson, 3b	0	0	1	2	2	Bloomi'n, 2b	1	0	2	2	1
Deberard, lf	0	0	1	0	2	Waterm'n, lf	1	1	0	0	1
Kinsley, ss.	0	0	0	2	1	M'Ken'zie, 1b	1	0	10	0	1
Jordan, r. f.	0	0	0	0	1	Condon, c.	0	0	6	2	1
Jeffreys, 2b	0	1	1	3	1	Gollup, p.	0	0	3	4	0
Totals	4	5	24	16	11	Totals	9	5	27	11	7

Beloits .... 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—4
Ann Arbors .... 1 0 2 2 1 0 3 0 *—9

Earned run—Russell. Stolen bases—Mix, Wright, Russell [3]. Two-base hits—Shields, Atkinson. Three-base hit — Deans. Home run — Russell. Bases on balls—Off Hollister, 5; off Gollup, 3. Struck out—Hollister, 6; Gollup, 5. Passed balls—Wright, 5; Condon, 1. Time of game—2:15. Umpires—Stocking and Wentworth.

DARTMOUTH WINS FROM AMHERST.

Yesterday's Score Results 6 to 5—Thomas Missed in the Box.

Amherst, Mass., May 24.—[Special.]—Dartmouth easily won from Amherst today in an interesting game. The home team was lacking Thomas in the box on account of a lame arm, but Gregory acquitted himself creditably. The score:

Dartmouth .... 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—6
Amherst .... 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 0—5

Earned run—Dartmouth. Base hits—Dartmouth, 7; Amherst, 5. Errors—Dartmouth, 6; Amherst, 6. Batteries—Dartmouth, Patey and Abbott; Amherst, Gregory and Sullivan.

CLOSE OF THE HIGH SCHOOL SERIES.

Today's Ball Game Will Decide the First Half Championship.

A meeting of the High School League was held yesterday at the Great Northern. The postponed games of the league were arranged as follows: Chicago Manuals vs. North Division, at Lincoln Park Wednesday; Chicago Manuals vs. Evanston, at Evanston Friday. The other games not provided for here must be played by June 1. All games played by the North Divisions previous to May 21 were thrown out at the option of the opposing teams, as it was decided the club used illegal players. The game between the Hyde Parks and Evanstons at Washington Park today will determine who is to have first place in the first series of the league race. Each club has lost but one game. The game promises to be the best played so far and will rest largely with the pitchers, who use opposite styles, Dyas being "tricky" and Moses speedy. After the game the annual Hyde Park-Evanston banquet and reception will be held at Ballard Hall.

Michigan vs. Chicago University.

On Marshall Field, Ellis avenue and Fifty-seventh street, at 3:30 this afternoon, the University of Chicago and the University of Michigan, admittedly the best college teams in the West, will battle for the Western Inter-collegiate championship. Both teams are in excellent form, and each has lost but one inter-collegiate game during the season, although Michigan forfeited one game to Ohio on account of a wrangle. It will be a battle of pitchers, Sexton appearing for the Wolverines, and Clark, the ex-William College star, for the Maroons. The teams:

Michigans.	Position.	Chicagos.
Deans	Third base	Winston.
Sexton	Pitcher	Clark.
Holmes	Right field	Pike.
Russell	Shortstop	Nichols.
Shields	Center	Hering.
Bloomington	Second base	Adkinson.
Waterman	Left field	Grant.
Condon	Catcher	Jones.
McKenzie	First base	Abells.

University of Illinois Team Tour.

Champaign, Ill., May 24.—[Special.]—The University of Illinois baseball team left this afternoon for a short trip through the West. Tomorrow afternoon they play with the Northwestern University boys, Monday with Ames College at Ames, Ia., Tuesday Iowa College, Grinnell, and Wednesday Iowa University at Iowa City.

Northwestern-Illinois Ball Game.

Northwestern will play the University of Illinois ball team at Evanston this afternoon at 3:30. Sickels will be in the box and will be supported behind the bat by Kedzie. Hausen will again make his appearance on first base for the first time since his injury at Lake Forest two weeks ago.

President Schmidt Still Has Hopes.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 24.—[Special.]—President Schmidt of the Western Inter-State Baseball League sent out notices today claiming the protection of the national agreement for the three remaining clubs—Bloomington, Wayne, and Terre Haute of the Western Inter-State League—and warning club managers not to hire any man unless he is first released. Mr. Schmidt's idea is to form an independent league to play with regular league clubs on off days.

PRIZEFIGHTERS ARE SENTENCED.

Judge Glenn at Monmouth Gives Them $100 and Four Months in Jail.

Monmouth, Ill., May 24.—[Special.]—William O'Brien and James McCarty, who engaged in a prize fight in this county Easter Sunday, with their seconds, John Welsh and John C. Ruggy, were sentenced today by Judge Glenn each to pay a fine of $100 and be imprisoned in the county jail four months. The men were indicted by the grand jury and O'Brien was tried by a jury yesterday, but after staying out all night they reported that they could not agree. The four men then decided to plead guilty to sending and accepting a challenge to a fight, to get off with a nominal sentence. They were surprised when sentence was pronounced. The evidence showed that the fight was a good deal of a fake. The intention was to have a fight to a finish, but when the time to commence came the gate receipts were so small that it was decided to make a little show of a fight and have it declared a draw at the end of the fifteenth round. On this O'Brien endeavored to clear himself of the charge of prize fighting. The court, however, looked at the intent more than at the fight itself and acted accordingly.

VALKYRIE READY FOR LAUNCHING.

Official Statement of the Dimensions of the Challenger.

Glasgow, May 24.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]— The Valkyrie is now quite ready for launching. It may be put into the water tonight or tomorrow at the first favorable tide. The length on load water line is 89 feet, and length over all is 128 feet. The Valkyrie will have a larger tonnage than any other cutter existing, with the possible exception of the Ailsa and Satanita, and will carry more sail area than any single sticker which has ever competed for the America's cup. Generally speaking its cut is an exaggerated Britannia. The hull is of composite construction, the frames being made of nickel steel. The bottom is planked with American elm and the top sides with yellow pine. The deck is also of yellow pine. The exact quantity of lead in the keel has not been given out, but it is close to 100 tons. The mast, bowsprit, and spars are much larger than those of the Britannia. The Valkyrie will carry, it is said, over 20,000 square feet of sails, this being nearly 3,000 feet more than the Prince of Wales' yacht has, and considerably more than the American defender is expected to carry.

Saragossa Wins the Toronto Cup.

Toronto, Ont., May 24.—In the race for the Toronto cup today Copyright led to within fifty yards of the wire, when Saragossa, hard whipped, reached him and won by three-quarters of a length. The results:

First race, ladies' purse, ¾ mile—Coquette won, Running Bird second, Foam third. Time, 1:16.

Second race, Woodbine Nursery Stakes, 5 furlongs—Roundsman won, Pyamis second, Fifield third. Time, 1:04¼.

Third race, private sweepstakes, ¾ mile—Lotis won, Kapanga colt second, The Piper third. Time, 1:17¼.

Fourth race, steeplechase, 2½ miles—Lepanto gelding won, Idaho second, Pat Oakley third. Time, 6:29.

Fifth race, Toronto cup, 1¼ miles—Saragossa won, Copyright second, Lookout third. Time, 2:10.

Two Trotting Meetings Next Week.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 24.—[Special.]—Despite the passage of the bill prohibiting betting there will be two spring meetings here next week, but the grand circuit meetings will be declared off. The Belmont Driving club will give a meeting May 28, 29, and 30 with 145 entries. The Philadelphia Driving Park (Point Breeze) directors tonight decided to cut their meeting to three days—June 4, 5, and 6—and to throw out the 2:10 and 2:14 pacing and the 2:13 and 2:15 class trotting. Beyond these meetings trotting is killed off around here.

Horse Sales at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., May 24.—[Special.]—There were several horse sales at the fair grounds today. President C. C. Maffitt purchased from Edward Leigh for $2,500 the bay gelding Rags, 2 years by imp. Pirate of Penzance dam Gracie M. Mr. Maffit bought the horse for Tommy Sayres. Edward Leigh bought from his brother Gene Rosmore, 3 years, by imp. Rossington, dam Miss Olive; Black Knot, 2 years, by Black Dean, dam Beck Knot; and the Nashville winner Bon Soir, 2 years, by Aretino, dam Moderator; terms private.

Harness Races at Ravenswood Today.

The following program, which was postponed last Saturday on account of rain, will be given by the Ravenswood Driving Association at its track this afternoon: 3:00 trot, 2:35 pace, and free-for-all trot and pace, half mile heats, three in five. Purses will be $50 each.

WAR MONDAY ON THE DIRTY STREETS.

Mr. Selfridge Matures His Plans and Will Have Active Assistance.

H. G. Selfridge, Chairman of the Civic Federation Street Cleaning committee, was one of the busiest men in Chicago yesterday. He is getting his plans in shape for active operations next Monday morning. At 1 o'clock Mr. Selfridge made a report to the committee on the condition of streets and alleys in the down-town district as he saw them on his tour the day before. Then he went over to the City Hall and had a long talk with John W. C. Rhode, Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department. He wanted to find out just how many teams and how many men Mr. Rhode could assign to the work. Mr. Selfridge said the only information he had to give out was that they expect to commence operations Monday morning and keep going until the streets and alleys in the district under his jurisdiction are cleaner than they have been in many years.

CHANGE OF TIME ON THE "BIG FOUR ROUTE."

New Train to Cincinnati and Washington, D. C.

Commencing Sunday, May 26, the Big Four Route will, in addition to their regular service, put on a new train, leaving Chicago daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving at Indianapolis 6:10 p. m., Cincinnati 9:05 p. m., connecting direct with the Washington express on the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, arriving at Washington, D. C., next day 3:45 p. m., Baltimore 4:54 p. m. This is an elegant, electric-lighted, vestibuled train, with parlor, sleeping, and dining car service. Take this train for Washington and the cool summer resorts of the Alleghany and Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia and the seashore. Send for tourist rates and time cards. Depots: Twelfth and Park Row, Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, Fifty-third street (Hyde Park).

City ticket office, 234 Clark street.

RECORDS ARE BROKEN

SPLENDID WORK BY COLLEGE ATHLETES AT BERKELEY OVAL.

New Standards Set for Hammer Throwing, Shot Putting, and Bicycle Work—John V. Crum Surprises the Eastern Men by His Wonderful Speed in the One Hundred and the Two Hundred and Twenty Yard Runs—Track Has Been Made Lightning Fast.

New York, May 24.—[Special.]—At the preliminary trials today on the Berkeley oval between the athletes of Eastern and Western colleges the chaff was separated from the wheat and only the pick of the talent is left for tomorrow's great battle in the finals. The inter-collegiate records in the hammer throwing, shot putting, and bicycle race went crashing today while H. L. Williams' slashing time of 15 4-5 seconds for the high hurdles was equaled. If the weather is propitious wonderful performances will be chronicled tomorrow, for John Wall has the track lightning fast.

There were 600 and odd entries for the scheduled events, and promptly at 2 o'clock "Father Bill" Curtis, the referee, called the boys to the scratch for the 100-yard dash. There were seven heats run off in this event, but none of the contestants succeeded in doing the distance in 10 flat. John V. Crum of Iowa, who did it in 10 1-5 seconds, is looked upon by all colleges as the likely winner of the 100 and 220-yard dashes when the finals will be run off tomorrow.

E. Dyer of California won the first heat of the 120-yards hurdle from E. H. Cady of Yale in sixteen seconds, but S. Chase of Dartmouth did the trick in a fifth of a second less, defeating Dyer's side partner, Torrey, by a narrow margin. Every one who saw the races will look out for an interesting tussle between Chase and Dyer in the finals tomorrow. In the two-mile bicycle race R. E. Manley of Swarthmore broke the association record of 5 minutes and 15 seconds in the good time of 5:07 3-5.

In the field events Hickok of Yale outdid himself by throwing the 16-pound hammer 132 feet and 10 inches, breaking his association and college records, which were 123 feet 9 inches and 129 feet 5½ inches respectively. In pole vaulting, Hoyt of Harvard, Thomas of Yale, and Buckholz of Pennsylvania got over the bar 10 feet 9 inches, while Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tyler of Princeton, and Allen of Yale managed to go 9 feet 6 inches. The six men meet in the finals tomorrow.

In putting the 16-pound shot Hickok of Yale beat his association record of 42 feet with a score of 42.11½. His collegiate record, however, is 44 feet 1⅜ inches.

George W. Orton, Pennsylvania's crack runner, was on the grounds but reserved all his strength for the mile run which he is confident of winning tomorrow afternoon. The winners of the trial events follow:

First trials, 100-yards dash (seven heats)—F. N. Allen, Princeton, time 10 1-5 seconds; M. G. Gonterman, Harvard, time 10 1-5 seconds; John V. Crum, Iowa time 10 1-5 seconds; H. G. Patterson, Williams, time 10 2-5 seconds; R. E. S. Ramsdell, Pennsylvania, time 10 1-5 seconds; Ralph Dorr, Princeton, time 10 1-5 seconds; F. A. Lane, Princeton, time 10 2-5. Second trials, 100 yards dash—W. M. Richards, Yale, time 10 1-5 seconds; J. V. Crum, Iowa, time 10 1-5; E. S. Ramsdell, Pennsylvania, time 10 1-5; H. S. Patterson, Williams, time 10 2-5.

120 yards hurdle—E. Dyer, California, time 16 seconds; S. Chase, Dartmouth, time, 15 4-5; G. B. Hatch, Yale, time, 16 1-5.

Half-mile run—E. Hollister, Harvard, time, 2:04 1-5; Charles Kilpatrick, Union, time, 2:11.

Two-mile bicycle race—F. Howard, Columbia, time 6:19 1-5; W. H. Fearing Jr., Columbia, time 5:38 3-5; E. Hill, Yale, time 6:52 1-5; E. C. Heidrich, Yale, time 6:28 4-5; E. Williams, Columbia, time 5:42 3-5; R. E. Manley, Swarthmore, time 5:07 3-5; H. C. Burdette, Harvard, time 7:08 4-5.

440-yard dash—R. I. Sterritt, Pennsylvania, time 51 3-5; P. R. Freeman, Pennsylvania, time 52 2-5; F. C. Koch, California, time 51 4-5.

220 yards hurdle—J. L. Bremer Jr., Harvard, time 27; E. C. Perkins, Yale, time 25 4-5; L. P. Sheldon, Yale, time 26 2-5; H. Torray, California, time 25 2-5.

220-yard dash—W. M. Richards, Yale, time 22 2-5; F. H. Bigelow, Harvard, time 22 3-5; John V. Crum, Iowa, time 22 1-5; E. S. Ramsdell, Pennsylvania, time 22 3-5; Ralph Derr, Princeton, time 22 1-5.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—W. O. Hickok, Yale, first, distance 132 feet 10 inches; H. Cross, Yale, second, distance 128 feet 6 inches.

STATE RECORDS ARE BROKEN.

Good Work Done in the Inter-Collegiate Field Day at Terre Haute.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 24.—[Special.]—There were 3,000 persons at the State Inter-collegiate field day exercises today and several State records were beaten. Five colleges had representatives—Rose Polytechnic, Terre Haute; Indiana State Normal, Terre Haute; Earlham, Richmond; Purdue, Lafayette; and Wabash, Crawfordsville. The summaries:

One hundred yard dash—Buschman, Purdue, won. Time, 10 seconds. Beckman, Purdue, second; McTaggart, Rose Polytechnic, third.

Putting 16-pound shot—Buschman, Purdue, 34 feet 5 inches; Robertson, Purdue, second; Asbury, State Normal, third.

Running broad jump—Coleman, Earlham, 20 feet 10 inches; Hester, Earlham, second; Graves, State Normal, third.

Quarter-mile safety—W. J. Klinger, Rose Polytechnic, 33 4-5 seconds; P. W. Klinger, Rose Polytechnic, second; Stout, Earlham, third.

Mile walk—Shaver, Rose Polytechnic, 8:02; Reese, Purdue, second; Pierson, Rose Polytechnic, third.

Pole vault—Crowe, Rose Polytechnic, 9 feet 11 inches; McMeans, Rose Polytechnic, second; Coleman, Earlham, third.

Baseball throw—Darst, Rose Polytechnic, 334 feet 2 inches; Hurst, State Normal, second; Tucker, Rose Polytechnic, third.

Standing high jump—Ewry, Purdue, 5 feet 1¼ inches; Liggitt, Rose Polytechnic, second; Robertson, Purdue, third.

220-yard dash—Buschman, Purdue, 23 2-5 seconds; McTaggart, Rose Polytechnic, second; Beckman, Purdue, third.

One half mile safety—W. J. Klinger, Rose Polytechnic, 1:11; Hester, Earlham, second; Liggitt, Rose Polytechnic, third.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—Darst, Rose Polytechnic, 109 feet 5¼ inches; Robertson, Purdue, second; Buschman, Purdue, third.

High kick—Ewry, Purdue, 9 feet 2 inches; Haworth, Earlham, second; Hellweg, Rose Polytechnic, third.

One half mile—McTaggart, Rose Polytechnic, 54 2-5 seconds; Beckman, Purdue, second; Hester, Earlham, third.

Mile safety—P. W. Klinger, Rose Polytechnic, 2:46; W. J. Klinger, Rose Polytechnic, second; Robertson, Purdue, third.

120 yards hurdle race—Ristine, Wabash, 18 2-5 seconds; Buschman, Purdue, second; Test, Purdue, third.

Standing broad jump—Ewry, Purdue, 10 feet 6½ inches; Liggitt, Rose Polytechnic, second; Coleman, Earlham, third.

Running high jump—Haworth, Earlham, 5 feet 6 inches; Ewry, Purdue, second; Robertson, Purdue, third.

Mile run—Hester, Earlham, 4:54 3-5; Green, Purdue, second; Chandler, Rose Polytechnic, third.

Two-mile safety—P. W. Klinger, Rose Polytechnic, 6:45 3-5; W. J. Klinger, Rose Polytechnic, second; Stout, Earlham, third.

Tennis singles—Farrington, Rose Polytechnic.

Tennis doubles—Farrington and Merriwether, Rose Polytechnic.

FIELD EVENTS AT ROCKFORD.

Illinois High Schools Take Part in the Athletic Contests.

Freeport, Ill., May 24.—[Special.]—The Freeport, Rockford, Dixon, Polo, Mount Carroll, Lanark, and Savannah high schools were represented in the athletic games today, and each town sent large delegations of visitors. The contests resulted:

Fifty-yard dash—C. Abbott, Polo, won; Ray Martin, Rockford, second. Time, :05¾.

High kick—F. M. Leving, Rockford, won; Harold Clark, Rockford, second. Distance, 8 feet 8 inches.

Broad running jump—E. L. Griffith, Freeport, won; J. A. Hunter, Rockford, second.

Egg race—J. McGilligan, Freeport, won; Russell Wiles, Freeport, second.

Drop kick—E. L. Griffith, Freeport, won; J. A. Hunter, Rockford, second.

Pole vault—J. A. Hunter, Rockford, won; Harold Clark, Rockford, second. Distance, 9 feet.

One hundred yard dash—Ray Martin, Rockford, won; Glen Mershon, Mount Carroll, second. Time, 10 4-5.

Putting shot—J. A. Hunter, Rockford, won; Roy Laird, Freeport, second. Distance, 27 feet 5 inches.

Mile bicycle race—Webb Stevens, Rockford, won; Wilder Waddell, Freeport, second. Time, 2:37.

Hop, step, and jump—Bert Richardson, Rockford, won; J. A. Hunter, Rockford, second. Distance, 37 feet 8 inches.

Throwing baseball—J. A. Hunter, Rockford, won; Fred Risley, Lanark, second. Distance, 305 feet 8 inches.

High running jump—J. A. Hunter, Rockford, won; Harold Clark, Rockford, second. Distance, 5 feet 1 inch.

Mile run—Lloyd Wilcoxon, Freeport, won; others disqualified. Time, 5:14 1-5.

Throwing sledge—F. M. Leverings, Rockford, won; R. Lepelley, Freeport, second. Distance, 63 feet 3 inches.

Standing broad jump—R. Burdett, Freeport, won; Bert Richardson, Rockford, second. Distance, 9 feet 4 inches.

Batting baseball—J. A. Hunter, Rockford, won; Stanley Pettit, Rockford, second. Distance, 338 feet 3 inches.

IOWA COLLEGE CAPTURES HONORS.

Result of the Inter-Collegiate Field Meet at Grinnell Yesterday.

Grinnell, Ia., May 24.—[Special.]—The sixth annual inter-collegiate field meet of Iowa proved a success. Seven institutions and eighty-seven students were entered in seventeen events. The result was an overwhelming victory for Iowa College, which won seventy points, the State University coming second with twenty-two points, Upper Iowa University capturing seventeen. Other colleges were: Drake University, Cornell College, Iowa Agricultural College, and State Normal School. State records were broken in the hammer throw, the mile run, and the half mile run. Harry Cornish as referee and E. W. Smith as starter, both of the Chicago Athletic Association, gave perfect satisfaction. The results:

Fifty yards—Smith, I. C., won; Herrig, S. U. I., second; Prall, State Normal, third. Time, :05 4-5.

One hundred yards—Prall, State Normal, won; Smith, I. C., second; Kidder, U. I. U., third. Time, :10 2-5.

Putting the shot—Meyers, I. A. C., won; Gray, I. C., second; Lettig, S. U. I., third. Distance, 35 feet 5 inches.

Half-mile bicycle race—Spaulding, I. C., won; Persons, Drake University, second; Reed, I. A. C., third. Time, 1:10.

Half-mile run—Clyde, I. C., won; Palmer, I. C., second; Van Epps, S. U. I., third. Time, 2:03 2-5.

Broad jump—Wolfe, Upper Iowa, won; Wheeler, I. C., second; Hamilton, Drake University, third. Distance, 21 feet 4 inches.

220-yard dash—Prall, State Normal, won; Whitley, I. C., second; Kidder, Upper Iowa, third. Time, :23.

120-yard hurdle—Wolfe, Upper Iowa, won; Robinson, State University, second; Hobbs, State University, third. Time, :18.

Mile walk—Allison, State University, won; Henry, I. C., second; Marsh, I. C., third. Time, 7:40 3-5.

High jump—Dey, State University, won; Wheeler, I. C., second; Kidder, Upper Iowa, third. Height, 5 feet 6 inches.

440-yard dash—Whitley, I. C., won; Prall, State Normal, second; Kidder, Upper Iowa, third. Time, :51 3-5.

Mile run—Clyde, I. C., won; Palmer, I. C., second; Clark, S. U. I., third. Time, 4:45½.

Two-mile bicycle—Spaulding, I. C., won; Garrison, S. U. I., second; Reed, Agricultural College, third. Time, 6:35½.

220-yard hurdle—Smith, I. C., won; Kidder, Upper Iowa, second; Clark, I. C., third. Time, :28.

Hammer throw—Blodgett, I. C., won; Grinnell, I. C., second; Myers, Agricultural College, third. Distance, 101 feet 6 inches.

Hop, step, and jump—Wheeler, I. C., won; Wolfe, Upper Iowa, second; Hamilton, Drake University, third. Distance, 45 feet 3 inches.

Pole vault—Reed, I. C., won; Weaver, Agricultural College, second; Eude, S. U. I., third. Distance, 9 feet 6 inches.

FIELD DAY AT WOOSTER UNIVERSITY.

Only Half the Events Carried to a Finish—The Results.

Wooster, O., May 24.—[Special.]—The first annual field day of the new athletic association of Wooster University took place today. Owing to a delay in starting only half the events on the card were finished. The program will be concluded Saturday. The first event was a ball game between a nine made up of members of the faculty and seniors. The score was: Faculty, 22; seniors, 36. The fifty-yard dash was won by G. A. Garton in 5¾ seconds. In the running high jump H. O. Fleming cleared 5 feet 2 inches. The one-mile walk was won by William Gaut in 10 minutes and 35 seconds. J. C. Collier threw the hammer 66 feet and 1 inch. The 100-yard dash was won by B. A. Thorne in 10½ seconds, and the running broad jump by B. A. Thorne, who covered 18 feet 9 inches. In the half-mile run James Allen won in 2 minutes 23½ seconds. Other events resulted: Throwing ball, F. N. Taylor, 322 feet 7½ inches; three-legged race, J. R. Rathburn, W. V. Vassey; pole vault, R. A. Hall, 8 feet 6 inches.

PRINCETON WINS THE SHOOT.

Defeats Harvard and Gets the Cup for the Third Successive Time.

Princeton, N. J., May 24.—[Special.]—Owing to the fact that Yale wished the gun shoot postponed until some time in June, to which request Harvard refused to yield, Harvard and Princeton were the sole participants in the shoots which took place here this afternoon, Princeton winning by a score of 100 to 91. The shooting of Dove of Harvard was especially noteworthy, he killing seventeen birds in succession and making a score of 25 out of a possible 30. Owing to the defalcation of Yale in failing to appear Princeton again holds the championship cup for the third successive year. The score:

Princeton—Cresson, 18; Paine, 21; Farr, 20; Wadhams, 19; Lewis, 22—total, 100.

Harvard—Lawton, 18; Dupont, 15; Dove, 25; Sargent, 20; Sterling, 13—total, 91. Umpire—Mr. Lewis of Princeton.

FIELD DAY AT CHAMPAIGN.

College Boys Do Good Work in Track and Field Events.

Champaign, Ill., May 24.—[Special.]—The annual field day exercises of the University of Illinois Athletic Association took place today. Following is the summary:

120-yard hurdle—Won by Clark; time, :17 1-5.

220-yard dash—Won by Bullard; time, :24.

Mile walk—Won by Hoagland; time, 7:53.

440-yard dash—Won by Lewis; time, :55.

Mile run—Won by Orr; time, 5:03.

220-yard hurdle—Won by Clark; time, :27.

100-yard dash—Won by Bullard; time, :10 4-5.

Half mile run—Won by Orr; time, 2:12 3-5.

Mile bicycle—Won by Burke; time, 2:56 2-5.

High jump—Won by Clark; height, 6 feet.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by Fouts; distance, 105 feet.

Putting shot—Won by Sweeney; distance, 37 feet.

Running broad jump—Won by Fouts; distance, 19 feet.

Pole vault—Won by Coffeen; height, 8 feet 9 inches.

Harvard Beaten at Cricket.

Boston, Mass., May 24.—[Special.]—J. A. Lester, the Haverford cricketer, distinguished himself at Longwood today, the victory of the Quaker College men over Harvard being largely due to his work. The result of the match was a victory by an inning and 45 runs. Harvard's batting being very weak. Score: Harvards—First inning, 35; second inning, 17; Haverfords—97.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

Princeton, Ill., May 24.—[Special.]—Today's ball game resulted: Princeton, 9; Sheffield, 8.

Holland, Mich., May 24.—[Special.]—The baseball this afternoon resulted: Ottawa County Times, 14; Hope College, 10.

Wausau, Wis., May 24.—Frank Burnett, champion welter-weight of the Northwest, and Patsy Darrington of Manitowoc fought at Warren Park this morning. Burnett made his man quit in seven rounds.

Leavenworth, Kas., May 24.—Sheriff Rothenberger received a letter this morning from Gov. Morrill with instructions to prevent the Dixon-Gardner fight that is to be pulled off in the southern part of Leavenworth County next Sunday.

THAT POLICE ORDER IS ABOUT READY.

Chief Badenoch Likely to Promulgate a Hair Raiser Tonight.

It is the intention of Chief Badenoch of the Police Department to issue the police order relating to the commanding officers this evening. He expressed some doubt as to having it done in time, but said if he did not it would be promulgated Monday. The Chief has given the politicians little comfort and such changes as he makes will be based on the merits of the officers and done for the good of the service.

A determined effort is being made to place ex-Chief of Police Marsh at the head of the Bertillon Bureau. Much care has been taken to prevent the fact from becoming known and it is said several prominent Republicans, are back of the movement. Capt. Evans, the man now at the head of the bureau, it is said, is not as active as he might be.

The forthcoming order, it is said, will also play havoc with the Detective Bureau and the men who have simply depended upon political pulls will have to go. There are one or two men connected with the bureau who have done much to interfere with the discipline and run to certain newspaper offices every time they are reproved. It is understood Chief Badenoch is fully advised as to these so-called detectives. It is probable Inspector Shea will run the bureau without the assistance of a Captain after the order is issued.

115 Minutes to Milwaukee.

With summer schedule, effective the 26th inst., on the Chicago and Northwestern railway, the 3 p. m. train from Chicago will reach Milwaukee at 4:55 p. m.; Waukesha, 5:35 p. m.; Green Lake, 7:40 p. m.; Oshkosh, 7:15 p. m.; Green Bay, 8:45 p. m.

The present 3:15 p. m. train for Lake Geneva, Williams Bay, and Delavan Lake, will leave at 3:30 p. m.

The present 12:30 p. m. train for Cedar Rapids and Belle Plaine will leave at 12:25 p. m. daily except Sunday.

A new train for Rockford, Freeport, and Lake Geneva will leave Chicago 8 a. m., Sundays only.

The 5 p. m. train for Milwaukee will run through to Green Bay.

Latest style mat surface photos, steel engraving effect, $4 doz. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Fimer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851 has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism. No sufferer should fail to give it a trial.—Gale & Blocki, 111 Randolph-st., agents.

The use of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters excites the appetite and digestive organs.

SUIT GIVES HIM AWAY

JAMES KENDALL TOO OSTENTATIOUS IN HIS STOLEN CLOTHING.

Sergt. Monahan, Suspicious of the Fellow on Account of His Looks, Makes a Close Inspection—Seeing He Is Detected Kendall Flees with His "Lifted" Diamond and Gold Watch—Captured Finally, He Makes a Confession—Other News of a Local Nature.

As Sergt. T. C. Monahan of the Fiftieth and State Streets Police Station was walking along Grand boulevard in the vicinity of Forty-third street Wednesday afternoon his attention was attracted by an individual who was walking down the boulevard on the opposite side of the street. He was attired in a suit of clothing of the latest style. His make-up consisted of a black Prince Albert coat, lavender colored trousers, white satin vest, patent leather shoes, and a silk hat. He was carrying an overcoat and an alligator valise in one hand, while in the other he was jauntily swinging a cane of elaborate workmanship. The Sergeant, wishing to get a better view of this walking fashion plate, crossed the boulevard and intercepted the stranger at Forty-third street. Seeing the officer approaching the man assumed a bold front and stepping over to where the Sergeant was standing drew out of his pocket a handsome gold watch and asked the time, with the excuse that his watch had run down. This proved an unlucky move on the stranger's part, for Sergt. Monahan, noticing the condition of the man's hands, concluded he was other than he seemed. The clothing worn by the man had a familiar look to the officer, as did a large diamond stud that the man wore conspicuously in his shirt bosom. Seeing the officer scrutinizing him closely the stranger suddenly dropped his overcoat, valise, and cane, and, with the high hat in his hand, dashed down the boulevard. Sergt. Monahan gathered up the articles that had been dropped and started in pursuit. After a hot chase he caught his man at Fortieth street and Grand boulevard. Seeing he was caught the fellow said:

"Say, Sergeant, if you let me go I will give you this diamond pin."

The offer was refused and then the offer was made more tempting by the tender of the watch and chain in addition to the diamond pin.

Sergt. Monahan took the man to the Fifty-third Street Station, where he was closely questioned by Lieut. Morrisey, to whom he admitted having stolen the clothing he was wearing from the house of A. W. Cunningham, No. 494 East Fortieth street, an hour previous.

A visit to the address was made by Sergt. Monahan, who discovered an entrance had been effected through a rear window in the kitchen during the absence of the family. An old suit of clothing was found in the bathroom of the house, which was later identified by the prisoner, who gave the name of James Kendall, as belonging to him. Everything taken from the Cunningham residence was recovered on the person of Kendall. The jewelry also belonged to Mr. Cunningham. When confronted with this evidence by Lieut. Morrisey Kendall confessed to having entered several other houses in the neighborhood.

From Henry Berg and Edward Brown, who live at No. 566 Forty-third street, Kendall confessed he stole several suits of clothing and two valises. This property was recovered in a second-hand store at No. 2960 State street yesterday.

Kendall will be arraigned before Justice Porter at Hyde Park Monday.

SHALL SHE BE BURIED AT DUNNING?

Remains of a Cousin of Gen. Sheridan Await a Claimant.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Sheridan Hogan, which was to have taken place yesterday morning from the County Morgue, did not take place and the remains will be held at the morgue to await a claimant. Mrs. Hogan was a cousin of Gen. Philip Sheridan, but through her marriage with a man beneath her in social station displeased her family, from which she had been estranged ever since. She parted from her husband a number of years ago, and the latter secured the custody of their daughter, Margaret, who is said to have married a printer of the name of McCarty, but Mrs. Hogan had not seen the girl since the latter was a child. Mrs. Hogan died at the home of Mrs. N. A. Fancher, proprietress of the Hotel Arlington, Nos. 328 to 336 Washington boulevard, who allowed Mrs. Hogan to remain with her out of charity, as her health would not permit her to earn her own livelihood. It was at Mrs. Hogan's own request that Mrs. Fancher allowed the remains to be removed to the County Morgue, whence they were to be conveyed to the potter's field and buried. Early yesterday morning, however, before Deputy Coroner McNally, who has charge of matters at the morgue, had arrived, a woman visited the place and requested Keeper Thomas H. Mahan not to allow the burial to take place in Dunning, as she wished Mrs. Hogan interred in Calvary. Keeper Mahan informed the woman she would have to make her wish known to Deputy McNally, and, without disclosing her identity, the visitor departed, saying she would return soon. The body was held, awaiting the return of the stranger, who, however, failed to put in an appearance. It is thought possible the woman may have been the daughter of Mrs. Hogan, whose whereabouts have been unknown. On this theory the burial will be delayed to give the relatives a chance to see that the dead woman is given a proper funeral, if they are so inclined.

RUNAWAY IN MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Spirited Experience of W. J. Chalmers' Horse and Numerous Obstacles.

Great excitement and some damage were caused on Michigan avenue at 11:30 a. m. yesterday by a runaway horse, with buggy, the property of W. J. Chalmers, President of the Frazer & Chalmers Foundry and Machine company. The frightened horse turned into Michigan avenue at Jackson street and ran north to Washington street, colliding with a cable train at Madison street. At Washington street it ran into one of Armour & Co.'s heavy beef wagons, knocking the driver, George Bennott, from his seat. He was picked up unconscious and taken in a patrol wagon to St. Luke's Hospital, and then sent in a cab to his home, No. 839 West Forty-seventh street, it being found his injuries were confined to bruises of the right arm and leg.

The encounter with the meat wagon stopped the runaway horse. The only person in the buggy was Herman Vermeer, Mr. Chalmers' coachman, who escaped injury.

Mrs. Chalmers had been using the buggy to do some shopping. She went into the Auditorium, leaving the rig at the Wabash avenue entrance. When she came out she found the horse and buggy there, but noticed the harness was broken and the horse stained with mud. The driver told her, she said, that a small boy passing by had given vent to his exuberance by a sharp whistle, which caused the animal to start. He said it did not run away, but encountered a wagon and stopped. Mrs. Chalmers had not heard of any one being injured. Reports differ as to what did frighten the animal. There was a rumor that it was a bicycle rider, but the police report, which bears evidence of the elevating influence of the Policemen's Literary Society, says:

"When passing Jackson street and Michigan avenue the prancing steed became terrified at the snorting of the engines on the Illinois Central tracks."

Armour & Co.'s wagon withstood the shock of the collision.

CANAL EFFECTS ON LAKE LEVELS.

Gen. Poe Makes a Request for Data from the Drainage Board.

A communication from Gen. O. M. Poe, Chairman of the Board of United States Engineers appointed by the Secretary of War to consider and report upon the probable effect of the operation of the Drainage Canal upon the Great Lakes, was read before the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District at yesterday's meeting of that body. The letter requested the Commissioners to furnish the Board of Engineers with such data as might enable them to reach a conclusion regarding the possible lowering of the level of the lakes which will be the source of the channel, and also to inform the board whether it is the intention of the trustees to use any part of the Chicago harbor in connection with the canal, and if so what changes are proposed in connection with the navigable channels of the Chicago River. The board further requested an estimate of the volume of water which would enter the Drainage Canal from the river and outer lake harbor. The letter was referred to the Joint Committee on Engineering and Finance.

Sensation in O'Brien-Lyons Trial.

Another sensation was developed yesterday before Judge Sears in the trial of Cornelius O'Brien and Harry Lyons. The night they are said to have assaulted and fatally injured Albert B. Mason Policeman Patrick Lee, a son of Lieut. Lee of the Desplaines Street Station, picked up Mason's gold watch and chain in an alley near the scene of the alleged assault. Some time ago Lee was discharged from the police force. A week ago he disappeared. The State's-Attorney was told Lee had said he had gone to school with O'Brien and Lyons and he did not wish to testify against them. Yesterday Lee, having been arrested, testified about finding Mason's watch in the alley, and also that he had seen and talked with O'Brien and Lyons the night of the alleged hold-up.

Receiver for Chicago Watch Company.

The Chicago Title and Trust company, as assignee of the Schauweker-Chalmers Jewelry company, has filed a bill in the Superior Court for a receiver for the Chicago Watch company. The bill of the Title and Trust company sets forth that one of the principal assets of the company, of which it is assignee, is a claim of $27,774 against the Chicago Watch company, but which, it is charged, has transferred all its assets to the National Manufacturing and Importing company, which also has failed. The bill asks for a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the watch company and it asks also that the liability of the directors of the company for contracting an indebtedness in excess of the capital stock be determined by the court. The directors were James Chalmers, William Chalmers, and H. C. Halley.

Local Snap Shots.

The Kent College of Law graduated sixty-four students at its third annual commencement exercises yesterday.

Judge Stein's jury yesterday convicted Jacob Miller of the murder of Rachel Miller, his wife, at No. 641 North Wood street, Jan. 12, and fixed his sentence at twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

There will be an informal opening of the '49 Mining Camp, Sixty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, this afternoon and evening. The press and friends of the management are invited. The formal opening is Decoration day.

The Latin classes at Ascham Hall performed yesterday afternoon at the school, No. 4568 Oakenwald avenue, a play in Latin arranged from Virgil's "Æneid" and called "Errores Troianorum." The performance was greatly admired and will be repeated this afternoon.

The body of Timothy Kelly, who was killed by a railroad engine at Kansas City last Wednesday, was brought to Chicago yesterday by Mrs. Kelly and her son and taken to their home, No. 348 Winchester avenue. The funeral will be held and interment take place at Crystal Lake, Ill., where the family lived until a short time ago.

The will of Nathaniel S. Jones, formerly a Board of Trade operator, was admitted to probate yesterday by Judge Kohlsaat. Mr. Jones died April 24. The only property left by him which was scheduled, is valued at $700, and consists of a membership in the Board of Trade. At the time Mr. Jones executed the instrument he was reputed to be a man of means.

Judge Bunn of the Federal Court yesterday imposed a fine of $200 on Byron D. Adsit, publisher of the Chicago World. Last summer the paper printed an article reflecting on some Peoria people. The Peoria correspondent who wrote the article was punished by the District Court at that town last fall. Adsit admitted the publication of the article, and said its insertion was made without his consent or knowledge, and while he was away from Chicago.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Forecast for Saturday: For Illinois, increasing cloudiness, with possibly showers in extreme northern portion, cooler in northwest portion, southerly winds.

For Ohio and Indiana, generally fair, southerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max'm temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation 12 hours.
Abilene	29.82	74	76	S. E.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.80	54	70	N. W.	Rain	.16
Boston, Mass.	30.14	74	84	S. W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.06	70	76	S. W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.00	62	64	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Charleston, S.C.	30.08	66	70	N. E.	Cl'udy	2.20
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.90	58	64	N. E.	Clear	
Chicago	29.98	64	72	S. E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	70	78	S. W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.04	68	70	N.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.90	74	78	S.	Fair	
Denver, Colo.	29.94	70	70	S. W.	Fair	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.86	74	80	S. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.02	72	74	S. E.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas	29.82	64	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Duluth, Minn.	29.70	68	80	N. W.	Rain	Trace
El Paso, Tex.	29.80	78	82	W.	Fair	
Erie, Pa.	30.04	66	76	E.	Fair	.04
Galveston, Tex	29.88	70	74	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Grand Haven	29.96	68	70	W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis	29.90	68	76	S.	Fair	
Helena, Mont.	30.04	58	58	N. E.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	29.72	60	76	N. W.	Cl'udy	.12
Indianapolis	30.00	72	80	S. E.	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.04	76	86	S. E.	Cl'dy	Trace
Kansas City, Mo	29.90	70	78	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Knoxville	30.08	62	66	E.	Clear	.01
La Crosse, Wis.	29.86	74	80	S.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	29.96	64	66	S.	Cl'udy	
Louisville	30.00	70	78	E.	Cl'udy	
Marquette, M'ch	29.86	76	82	S.	Fair	
Memphis, Tenn	30.02	64	66	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Miles City	29.92	58	60	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee	29.96	62	74	S. E.	Clear	
Minnedosa	29.90	50	58	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Montreal	30.10	56	62	E.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead	29.72	58	66	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
New Orleans, La	30.00	70	74	N. E.	Rain	.86
New York City	30.10	68	76	S.	Clear	
Omaha	29.88	70	76	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	30.08	62	68	N. E.	Clear	
Palestine	29.90	70	72	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Pierre, S. D.	29.82	60	68	N. W.	Fair	.18
Pittsburg	30.06	74	80	S. E.	Fair	
Port Huron	30.02	68	78	S.	Clear	
Pueblo	29.9	60	72	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Rapid City	29.94	54	60	N. W.	Fair	.04
St. Louis	30.00	68	76	S. E.	Clear	
St. Paul	29.7	70	78	S. E.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	29.98	64	66	N. W.	Clear	
Santa Fe	29.9	50	60	N.	Rain	.04
Sioux City	29.7	76	80	S.	Fair	
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	70	76	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	29.9	68	74	S.	Cl'udy	
Toledo	30.0	70	76	S.	Cl'udy	
Washington	30.2	66	74	S.	Cl'udy	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 65 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 68; 10 a. m., 68; 11 a. m., 68; 12 m., 68; 1 p. m., 69; 3 p. m., 67; 6 p. m., 67. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.58; 6 p. m., 29.44.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK.—Arrived—Steamer Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg; Kron Prinz, Frederick Wilhelm, Massina; Bohemia, Genoa; Campania, Liverpool.

BREMEN.—Arrived—Saale, New York, via Southampton; Saller, New York.

HAMBURG.—Arrived—Persian, Saller, New York.

LIVERPOOL.—Arrived—Britannic, New York; Tauric, New York; Nomadic, New York.

LONDON.—Arrived—Mobile, New York.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Steamer Lucania, New York for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Arrived—Berlin, New York.

ROTTERDAM.—Arrived—Obdam, New York.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Springfield, Ill., May 24.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following new companies:

The Sixty-six club of Chicago, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, C. W. Frector, August Weise, George Hummel, Bud Kroth, and O. J. Krause.

Al Hathim Temple No. 24, Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, John Bonner, Charles Burgoyne, Thomas Kavanaugh, and others.

The La Harpe Electric Light and Power company, at La Harpe; capital stock, $15,000; to operate an electric light plant; incorporators, Joseph E. Crabill, George Coulson, and W. O. Butler.

The Champaign County Gas Light and Fuel company, at Champaign; capital stock, $100,000; to operate a gas plant, etc.; incorporators, L. W. Conover, C. H. Brampton, and L. A. Coterfish.

Western Paul Steam System company, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; to manufacture steam and power plants; incorporators, Keil G. Fairbank, Benjamin F. Hinman Jr., and Arthur W. Hale.

Ewing Creamery company, at Ewing; capital stock, $2,700; to operate a creamery; incorporators, Thomas Teal, Jerry J. Pearse, Andrew J. Hill, Napoleon Payne, Oliver H. Birkhard, John Richeson, and J. A. Seargent.

Barton Remedy company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; to manufacture medicines; incorporators, Edwin Pattiam, Eva M. Hughes, and Nettie L. Comstock.

Citizens' Electric Light and Street railway company, at Anna; capital stock, $12,000; to operate light and street railway; incorporators, Christian Nordling, Charles V. Nordling, and John G. Nordling.

Atlantic Elevator company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to deal in grain, etc.; incorporators, David S. Lasier, Robert L. Tatham, and Timothy F. Mullen.

J. H. Bryan Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to manufacture metal goods, etc.; incorporators, J. H. Bryant, F. E. J. Pugh, and J. A. Bryant.

Waukegan Dock company, at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; to operate elevators, docks, etc.; incorporators, William A. Bishop, William J. Louderbeck, and Arthur D. Wheeler.

Rossmore Hotel company [limited], at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000; to operate hotels; incorporators, H. G. Templeton, T. D. Jones, and Horace H. Martin.

Vehmeyer company, at Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; storage and merchandise; incorporators, C. H. Vehmeyer, C. F. Vehmeyer, and A. L. Ring.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
James DeLong, Anna Kliver	Legal age
Thomas Sungerwald, Gertrude Freiman	32—23
Jeremiah Lynch, Hannah Barton	34—25
John Nemec, Mary Machart	21—18
Louis Weckerley, Florentine Nelson	23—23
Teodor Idzikowski, Marijanna Zwalinska	32—24
John Schultz, Lizzie Braun	21—21
Louis Tomorsky, Bessie Israel	25—20
Henry Freimuth, Minnie Rolpke	23—23

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Joseph Walz, Louise Henninger	26—25
Samuel Frederick, Pauline Haap	24—24
Theodore Olk, Magdalena Miller	23—23
Edison Martin, Emma Holcomb	24—20
Ernst Hetzler, Marie Haremeister	31—21
Lorenz Hager, Mathilda Wannen	28—19
Axel Holm, Sophie Ringman	36—36
Fred Johnson, Marie Frederickson	32—30
Frank Stjernlof, Annie Lorgren	32—35
Joachim Berg, Mary Olsen	25—25
Robert Lanz, Emma Larsen	29—20
Robert Heitschmidt, Louise Schroeder	21—21
Martin Reinhold, Gerda Olson	22—20
Allan Bancroft, Anna Cushing	Legal age
Joseph Bechtold, Monicka Manthe	32—24
Frank Meyerhofer, Caroline Rackow	32—30
Konstantin Gromacki, Franciska Slowik	27—18
Henry Schoeling, Sophie Wollenberg	24—24
George Engel, Katie Straus	34—25
Albert Sommer, Minnie Schmidt	26—22
Herman Gierke, Alvina Rice	27—24
Frank Struble, Edna Burdick	23—18

DEATHS.

CARR—May 24, 1895, Marie Carr (nee Schlotthauer), widow of the late Thomas Carr, aged 39 years. Funeral Sunday, May 26, at 2 p. m. from late residence, 238 Sedgwick-st., to Graceland.

DEWES—Arthur C., beloved son of F. J. and Hedwig Dewes, on the 22d inst., aged 12 years and 11 months.

HARTWELL—William C. Hartwell, May 24, at Clinton, Ill., aged 27, beloved son of Peter and Annie Hartwell. Funeral from parents' residence, 39 Seeley-av.

JOHNSON—May 23, John Johnson, late of Company K, Thirty-fifth New York Infantry. Funeral Sunday, May 26, at 11 o'clock a. m., from 20 N. Carpenter-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery, under the auspices of Chicago Veteran Association. Veterans are cordially invited.

PECK—May 23, Harriet B., beloved wife of James W. Peck, in the 56th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, 3818 Elmwood-place, Saturday morning, May 25, at 11 o'clock. Burial private. Buffalo, N. Y., and Bloomington, Ill., papers please copy.

RAYMOND—Suddenly Friday afternoon, Emily Raymond, wife of Alanson N. Raymond. Funeral Saturday 1:30 p. m. from Hotel Metropole.

SULLIVAN—The funeral of Peter F. Sullivan will leave residence, 81 Larrabee-st., Sunday, May 26, at 11:30 a. m., to St. Vincent's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. Please omit flowers.

THATCHER—George T. Thatcher, aged 79 years and 4 months. Funeral at 2 p. m. Sunday, May 26, from late residence, 336 Flournoy-st. Friends kindly omit flowers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE NORTH SIDE LADIES' SEWING society will give the first entertainment and strawberry festival of the season at the Ideal Hall, No. 531 Wells-st., Saturday night, May 25.

☞ THE COOK COUNTY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION will hold an important business meeting Saturday evening, May 25, at the Sherman House. A full attendance of delegates is desired.

☞ THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Cook County Republican Women's committee at the Sherman House Saturday, May 25, at 2:30 o'clock.

☞ FUNERAL DESIGNS MADE UP AT SHORT notice. Paris Floral Co., 185 N. Clark. Tel. N. 791.

☞ THE FREE KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION will meet at the Palmer House Monday evening.

☞ THE ANDREW JACKSON LEAGUE WILL meet this evening in Parlor O Palmer House.

THE AUDITORIUM—TONIGHT.

MATINEE AT 2.
Tonight, Last Day.
SOUSA'S BAND
50 Eminent Musicians. America's March King
JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, Conductor.
Soloists: MARIE BARNARD, Soprano.
CURRIE DUKE, Violinist.
Reserved Seats, 50c and 75c; boxes, $6. Now on sale. Branch Office Inter-Ocean Office.

HAMMOND FAIR ASSOCIATION.
Racing Five or more Races daily, rain or shine, at 2 p. m.
ADMISSION 50c.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK.
P. & F. W. R. R. (Union Depot), stopping at 22d-st., 41st-st., and Englewood, at 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:30 p. m. Regular train at 2 p. m.
Lake Shore R. R. (Van Buren-st. depot), stopping at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Englewood. Regular train at 12:05 p. m. Special trains at 12:40 and 1:30 p. m.
Returning trains leave immediately after the races.
Fare round trip on special trains 25 cents.

HOPKINS—State-st., near Congress.
Stars Diversified and Scintillating.
Extra Attraction—Positively Last Week
-:NELLIE GANTHONY.:-
Mimic, Monologist, and Musician.
In her Famous TRILBY Monologue and Peerless Humorous Sketches.
THE SEVEN NELSONS; HILDA THOMAS and FRANK BARRY; FORD and FRANCIS; PETE BAKER, &c, &c.
THE DANITES | McKee Rankin's Greatest Western Drama. HOPKINS' STOCK CO.
U KNOW—10, 20, 30.

HOOLEY'S—MATINEE TODAY AT 2½
Every Night, including Sunday.
THE Birth of Venus. SUCCESS SUCCESS SUCCESS SUCCESS
Hughey Dougherty, Aubrey Boucicault, R. E. Graham, Grace Golden, Isola Selma, Alice E. Johnson, Rose Cook, and others in the cast.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN.
GEO. A. FAIR .... Manager
Observatory and New Promenade open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
ADMISSION 25c.
EVENINGS AT 8:15 AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2:30.
VAUDEVILLE
ADMISSION .... 50 CENTS
Tomorrow Matinee—Brooks' Famous 2d Regiment Band. Miss Anna Powers—Soloist, accompanied by Mrs. Nellie Bangs Skelton.

THE AUDITORIUM.
SECOND ANNUAL
May Festival Concert
of the Sunday Schools of Chicago and Vicinity,
FRIDAY EVE, MAY 31,
Under the auspices of the Cook County Sunday School Association. Grand Chorus of 1,000 Voices. H. W. FAIRBANK, Musical Director.
Reserved Seats—75c, 50c, and 25c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager
Matinee at 2. Tonight at 8:15.
HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.
OTIS HARLAN as "HOT STUFF."
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
SECOND GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
FANNY
DAVENPORT
In her magnificent presentation of
SARDOU'S "GISMONDA."
Great cast, headed by Melbourne MacDowell.
Very Best Production of the Age.

McVICKER'S THEATER—Every Night.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
A Good Reserved Seat for 50c.
W. A. Brady's Prodigious Production,
THE COTTON KING.
SEE THE GREAT MILL SCENE.

FRANK HALL'S CASINO
Musee and Variety Theater—Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. THE KOSTER & BIAL'S OF NEW YORK. The Leading Vaudeville Theater of the city. Continuous Stage Performances. THIS WEEK, SOLID REFINED VARIETY. Greatest Bill ever offered. LIVING BRONZE STATUES and 80 Best Artists. The Greatest Variety Show ever given in Chicago. Prices—10, 15, 25, 35, and 50c.

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Baseball Today.
BALTIMORE vs. CHICAGO.
GAME CALLED AT 3:45 P. M.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
Chicago's Best Theater—W. Madison and Halsted-sts.
Ladies' and Children's Half Price Matinee Today.
JANE is a Great Hit at the Big Theater.
Last Times Today at 2 and 8.
Tomorrow, last week of season, Peter F. Dailey in "A Country Sport."

DAY FOR LONG SHOTS.

ONE LONESOME FAVORITE COMES FIRST AT ROBY.

Nearly 4,000 People Witness the Third Day's Racing of the Hammond Fair Association—Weather Pleasant and the Track in Good Condition—Ardelle, Imp., Florry Meyers, and Toano Are the Good Things Which Were Bowled Over—Sundawn Saves the Talent in Last Race.

Nearly 4,000 people witnessed the races at Roby yesterday. The air was pleasant and mild and the track in good condition. It was another long-shot day. Only one favorite out of the five races came in winner. The first race was won by a 15 to 1 shot. Eleven horses got away well together, with Velox leading the field. At the half Little Mac was setting the pace with Harold, the favorite, two lengths in the rear. Little Mac finished first, a neck ahead of King Henry, who had pulled out of the bunch, with Tamerlane third, a length in the rear. In the second race eight horses came to the post. They got away, with Miss Kitty leading and Security pushing her closely. At the three-quarter post Pert was in the lead, but in the stretch fell back to second place. Security came under the wire first, leading Ardelle by a length, followed two lengths behind by Gretchen S. Glenoid led the field in the third race at the half, but at the three-quarter post Tippecanoe took the lead and held it into the stretch, where he was overtaken by Lawmaker, who finished first half a length ahead of Imp. Florry Meyers, with Glenoid a neck behind. In the fourth race Lucinda led the bunch, but at the half Wanderman was leading with Wightman second and Lucinda third. At the three-quarter post Wanderman was still leading with Imp. Bimbo second and Toano third. When the stretch was reached imp. Bimbo took the lead, followed by Toano second and Wanderman third, closely pushed by Mordotte for third place. When the horses came under the wire, imp. Bimbo was first by a nose, with Toano second, leading Mordotte by two lengths. In the fifth eight got away, well together with Hesperia leading. At the half Sundawn, the favorite, was leading the field. When the three-quarter post was reached Sundawn was still in the lead with Katie B. second, and Hesperia third. Sundawn finished first half a length ahead of Katie B., Helen Wren third half a length away. Sundawn was the only favorite of the day who realized the hopes of his backers. The summary:

First race, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, non-winners since April 15, selling allowances, 5½ furlongs:

J. P. Otto's Little Mac, by Ansel, dam Lady Mac, 102 pounds [Harsh], 15 to 1......1
Richmond Stable's King Henry, 97 [McHugh], 20 to 1......2
J. Rolston's Tamerlane, 102 [J. Steppe], 10 to 1 3
Time—1:11½.

Lena, 95 [Roy], 4 to 1; Velox, 100 [J. Davis], 10 to 1; Drumsticks, 90 [Everett], 8 to 1; Saucy Kate, 85 [C. Lew], 20 to 1; Ida Sauer, 90 [Caywood], 5 to 1; St. Peter, 97 [Hyle], 20 to 1; Harold, 106 [E. Taylor], 5 to 1, and Bob Farrell, 97 [Gilpin], 30 to 1, finished in the order named.

Second race, purse $250, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, ½ mile:

A. G. Merwin & Co.'s Security, by Bill Lyons, dam Lady Walker, 105 pounds [Mayberry], 7 to 1......1
C. H. Carmichael's Ardelle, 105 [Feeney], 8 to 5 2
Red Bird Stable's Gretchen S., 105 [Caywood], 8 to 1......3
Time—:51½.

Cassie Neil, 108 [Morgan], 12 to 1; Pert, 100 [Everett], 10 to 1; Charlie Daly, 108 [Morriss], 13 to 5; Miss Rippy, 105 [Sullivan], 30 to 1, and Miss Kitty, 105 [McKnight], 15 to 1, finished in the order named.

Third race, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, non-winners since April 15, selling allowances, 5½ furlongs:

J. F. Robn's Lawmaker, by Lepanto, dam Reasoner, 97 pounds [Caywood], 10 to 1......1
Schoenfeld Stable's imp. Florry Myers, 97 [Everett], 2 to 1......2
Columbian Stable's Glenoid, 105 [Feeney], 12 to 1......3
Time—1:11.

Tippecanoe, 102 [C. Lew], 30 to 1; Barguard, 99 [McKnight], 6 to 1; Eldorado, 97 [Cleary], 12 to 1; Wild Arab, 97 [Sullivan], 30 to 1; Satellite, 107, [Mayberry], 7 to 2; Nativity, 108 [Morgan], 6 to 1, and Billy B., 107 [J. Steppe], 50 to 1, finished in the order named.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upward, handicap, ¾ mile:

L. Windor's imp. Bimbo, by Hampton Court, dam Ormolu, 105 pounds [Everett], 5 to 1......1
W. J. Bloombaugh's Toano, 118 [Morris], 5 to 1 2
Wyomanock Stable's Mordotte, 113 [Morgan], 2 to 1......3
Time—1:17¼.

Waterman, 100 [McKnight], 12 to 1; La Gartia, 100 [C. Lew], 12 to 1; Lucinda, 90 [Caywood], 15 to 1, and Wightman, 107 [E. Taylor], 3 to 2, finished in the order named.

Fifth race, purse $250, for fillies and mares 3 years old and upward, selling allowances, ¾ mile:

C. H. Carmichael's Sundawn, by Woodlands, dam Dawn of Day, 99 pounds [Hyle], 8 to 5..1
Portland Stable's Katie B., 99 [C. Lew], 5 to 2..2
Thomas Hurns' Helen Wren, 103 [Sullivan], 6 to 1......3
Time—1:17¾.

Mary L., 103 [McHugh], 15 to 1; Hesperia, 108 [Morgan], 10 to 1; imp. Aspin, 101 [Everett], 15 to 1, and Sister Florence, 101 [Cleary], 15 to 1, finished in the order named.

Roby entries for Saturday are:

First race, 7 furlongs, for maiden 3-year-olds and upward, allowances—Ogle, 85 pounds; Scotland, 87; Rondeau, 90; Margaret Ann, 90; Lettie, 100; La Prentice, 105; Karruba C., 105; Dubious, 107; Harold, 107; S. W. Stanton, 107; Buenos Ayres, 110; Prince Harold, 110; Woodstown, 110.

Second race, ¾ mile, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Benison, 75 pounds; imp. Sam Lewis, 76; Little Billy, 80; Spitfire, 90; Mede, 90; Lepros Lyon, 95; Meteor, 98; Al White, 105.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, for 4-year-olds and upward—Teeta May, 102 pounds; Vocatelle, 102; Mopsy, 102; imp. Dark Days, 107; Tamerlane, 107; Tom Johnson, 107; Eldorado, 107; Nativity, 110; Dungarven, 110; imp. Bimbo, 110; Chiswell, 110; Glenoid, 110.

Fourth race, 1 mile, a handicap for all ages—Miss Mayma, 90 pounds; Gov. Hagood, 98; Wanderman, 100; Uncle Jim, 99; Billy McKenzie, 102; Florence P., 105; Lismore, 110; Gunwad, 105.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Blue Belle, 88 pounds; Tom Sayre, 93; Lady Rose, 100; imp. Marden Pet, 100; Proverb, 102; Abana Boy, 104; Yucatan, 105; Frank Fuller, 107; Kimberly, 107; Kalamazoo, 107; Golo, 113.

WILL NOT GRANT THE INJUNCTION.

Judge Gillette Again Refuses to Stop Racing at Roby.

Crown Point, Ind., May 24.—[Special.]—Judge Gillette of the Lake Circuit Court granted the State leave to file an amended complaint, also a supplementary complaint today, asking for another restraining order against the Roby Racing Associations. Attorney-General Ketcham of Indianapolis and ex-State Senator Kopelke appeared for the State and local attorneys for the racing people. After hearing arguments from both sides Judge Gillette refused to grant the order. The State then asked for an appeal which was granted and the case will immediately go to the Supreme Court, where it is hoped it will be advanced and a decision reached in a short time.

NO STAKE EVENTS AT LATONIA.

Judith, Elizbert, Florrie, Joe Mack, and Rewarder Win.

Cincinnati, O., May 24.—This was an off day at Latonia. Nevertheless the crowd was quite large and reasonably good time was made on a fast track. Summary:

First race, selling, 7 furlongs—Judith, 108 pounds [Perkins], 2 to 1, won; Blanche Kinney, 105 [Thorpe], 7 to 2, second; Brownell, 101 [Walker], 200 to 1, third. Time, 1:29½. Jennie W., Sir Rohe, Elize, Master Fred, Stark, Alonzo, Dr. Davis, Vida, and Ixion also ran.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Elizbert, 89 pounds [N. Morris], 100 ot 1, won; Tobin, 103 [Thorpe], 7 to 10, second; Tasco, 104 [Perkins], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:43. Milbrand, Petonia, Queen Bird, and Pomfret also ran.

Third race, ½ mile—Florrie, 103 pounds [H. Brooks], 4 to 5, won; Countess Irma, 105 [Thorpe], 5 to 1, second; Oswego, 101 [Perkins], 7 to 2, third. Time, :48¾. Lady Isabella, Prudens, Palm Leaf, and Epoyah also ran.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Joe Mack, 105 pounds [Perkins], 4 to 5, won; Yellow Rose, 114 [Freeman], 75 to 1, second; Sigurd, 114 [H. Williams], third. Time, 1:15¼. Schnitz, Esket, Melody, and Jewel also ran.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Rewarder, 115 pounds [Martin], 9 to 10, won; Sir Dilke, 115 [Clayton], 8 to 1, second; Del Coronado, 112 [McClain], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:02¾. Forget, Martin, Prince Lief, Lou Hopper, and Kirk also ran.

Latonia entries for Saturday are:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Santa Maria, 93 pounds; Minot, 93; St. Ilario, 95; Begue, 95; Avalanche, 97; Poco Tempo, 98; Peytonia, 99; Minnie Baxter, 99; Contest, 100; Gov. Hill, 101; St. Cyr, 103; Hank Weder, 110; Valiant, 114.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Amy T., 89 pounds; Nance, 97; Orinda, 99; Pearl Song, 100; George Beck, 100; Happy Day, 101; Little Walter, 101; Bessie Bisland, 101; Marion G., 103; Prince Imperial, 106; Metropole, 107; Terrapin, 108.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—Lissak, 98 pounds; Cattaraugus, 106; Buckwa, 111; Rhett Goode, 111; Saddlebags, 112; Ray S., 118.

Fourth race, Clipsetta Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, 5 furlongs—Hannah, 108 pounds; Elusive, 108; Henrietta, 108; Shennamere, 108; Society, 108; Irish Lady, 110; Frances, 110; Bracegirdle, 110; Myrtle Harkness, 110; Minnie Clyde, 115; Vespers, 118; Amanda, 120.

Fifth race, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Squire G., 107 pounds; War Song, 107; Gratify, 107; J. W. Shawan, 107; Japan, 107; Charlie Young, 110; Ulysses, 110; Damie, 110; Double Quick, 110; Ramiro, 110; Don Odonnell, 110; Royal Choice, 110; Yamagatta, 110; Joe Clark, 110; Yorktown, 110.

Sixth race, selling, ¾ mile—Santa Cruz, 97 pounds; Readina, 98; The Princess, 99; Katie G., 99; Lindoletta, 102; Tramp, 100; Hallowe'en, 113; Twinkle, 102; Semper Ray, 103; Jennie W., 105; Glen Lilly, 105; Bennett, 95; Capt. Drane, 113.

Louisville Pooling on Latonia Races.

Louisville, Ky., May 24.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's Latonia races as follows:

First race—St. Cyr, $10; St. Ilario, $6; Valiant, Contest, and Santa Maria, $4 each; Poco Tempo and Begue, $2 each; field, $4.

Second race—Pearl Song, $15; Terrapin, Prince Imperial, and Marion G., $6 each; George Beck, $5; Orinda, $4; Bessie Bisland and Happy Day, $3 each; Metropole, $2; field, $2.

Third race—Lissak, $15; Cattaraugus, $10; Ray S., $6; Buckwa, $5; field, $4.

Fourth race—Amanda, $25; Brace Girdle, $15; Myrtle Harkness, $10; Vespers, Frances, and Irish Lady, $6 each; Minnie Clyde, $4; field, $6.

Fifth race—No pooling.

Sixth race—Katie G., $10; Santa Cruz, $8; Semper Lex, $6; Capt. Drane, $4; Glen Lilly, Jennie W., and Halloween, $3 each.

FARADAY CAPTURES A GOOD RACE.

Prince Carl Runs Second and Figaro Third—Dr. Rice Badly Beaten.

St. Louis, Mo., May 24.—[Special.]—Only two favorites won today. The racing piece of the day was the second event in which Faraday, Figaro, and Prince Carl came together. Faraday was the favorite, opening at 4 to 5, going to even money, and being backed to 4 to 5 again. Figaro was heavily played at 8 to 5, while Prince Carl went begging at 6 and 7 to 1. Prince Carl made the running two lengths in advance of the field. Faraday went to him nearing the stretch turn, and galloped by him. Figaro, badly ridden by Leigh and cut off twice, came with a rush in the stretch, but could not even catch Prince Carl. Faraday won under a slight pull by a scant length, while Prince Carl beat Figaro two lengths for the place. Pinkey Potter was a 9 to 5 choice in the first race, and after running out in a dozen false breaks smothered her field in the stretch and won easily by two lengths from Little Bramble, who nosed out William Duke Jr. The third race saw Rags a 7 to 5 favorite. Ida ran head and head with the favorite to the first quarter, when both stopped, McHenry winning easily by three lengths from Doctor G., who beat Lon Jones a half length. Dr. Rice, carrying 122 pounds in the handicap, went up to 7 to 2 and was then backed off the boards by Foster. Linda set a killing pace, running the second quarter in :23¾. She tiptoed them all, winning out in the light from Wekota, who beat the doctor a half length. The last race was won handily by a length by Sulross, Mirabeau beating the favorite, Eagle Bird, a nose for the place. The summary:

First race, 5 furlongs—Pinkey Potter, 97 pounds [A. Barrett], 9 to 5, won; Little Bramble, 97 [Turner], 2 to 1, second; William Duke Jr., 97 [Macklin], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Hot Stuff, Cosma, Coronne, Miss Oliver, Sue Monday, Fred Tweed, and Tom D. also ran.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles—Faraday, 105 pounds [Turner], 4 to 5, won; Prince Carl, 105 [J. Gardner], 7 to 1, second; Figaro, 105 [Leigh], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:49. Royal Flush, Come to Stay, and Michel also ran.

Third race, 5 furlongs—McHenry, 97 pounds [Turner], 7 to 1, won; Dr. G., 107 [C. Sloan], 10 to 1, second; Lon Jones, 104 [C. Hueston], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Ida, Fairy Dance, Virlie Dixon, Pearson, Virgie, and Rags also ran.

Fourth race, 7½ furlongs—Linda, 104 pounds [Gardner], 9 to 2, won; Wekota, 102 [J. Gardner], 5 to 1, second; Dr. Rice, 122 [C. Hueston], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:35½. King Elm, Ashland, Mollie, Cielly, and Rey Del Mar also ran.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles—Sulross, 114 pounds [C. Hueston], 8 to 1, won; Mirabeau, 116 [C. Sloan], 8 to 1, second; Eagle Bird, 114 [Mooney], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:58. Paulus, Saxaphone, Lena Frey, Our Maggie, Burrell's Billet, Francis Pope, King Mac, Henry Jenkins, Excelsior, and R. B. Fryer also ran.

St. Louis entries for Saturday are:

First race, selling, 1 mile—Editha, 102 pounds; Dot Dimple, 102; Immilda, 106; Monteila, 106; Dave Zac, 108; Warren Leland, 108; King Crab, 108; Fred, 108; Billy Sunderland, 108; Hampton, 104; Equator, 104; Salvator, 107; St. Leo, 107; Jim Henry, 107; Al Farrow, 111; San Blas, 116.

Second race, 7½ furlongs—Maurice, 109 pounds; Lily of the West, 109; Handspun, 106; Trenton, 105; Duilio, 104.

Third race, Championship Stakes, 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs—Beau Idea, 121 pounds; Ben Eder, 121; Keechler, 111; La Salle, 118; Don Carillo, 118; Long Flight, 113; Lady Inez, 122; Becky Sharpe, 115; Laurel F., 110; Virgie Dixon, 110.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Galatea, 105 pounds; Johnnie Harding, 105; Sallie McMillan, 105; The Deacon, 107; Longfellow, 107; Marble Rock, 107; Waverly, 107; First Chance, 110; St. Augustine, 108; Barney Aaron Jr., 110; Peddler, 110; Lizette, 108; Lottie D., 108; Yeman, 113; Dunlap, 113; Frank Farmer, 113; Libertine, 122.

Fifth race, selling, 1⅛ miles—Say When, 80 pounds; Princess Rose, 83; Cyantha, 83; Ozark, 88; Black Jack, 88; Maquon, 83; Southern, 101; Paulus, 101; Little George, 108; Excelsior, 108; Johnnie Webber, 105; Pioneer, 105; Last Chance, 105; Kenwood, 105.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—B. F. Fly Jr., 104 pounds; Josephine, 105; Lulu T., 105; Tom L., 108; Revenue, 108; Lord Willowbrook, 108; Upman, 108; The Kitten, 102; Royal Prince, 112; Wahatchie, 111; Future, 110; Josie D., 114; Bill White, 114; Dave Pulsifer, 114.

Seventh race, selling, 1¼ miles—Powhatta, 90 pounds; Milra, 90; Marcel, 90; Signora, 83; Dr. Work, 91; Lena Frey, 103; Danton, 101; Gister, 105; Wilmar, 104; Williston, 104; Fonshway, 108; My Partner, 108; Royal Flush, 108; Henry Jenkins, 108.

ONLY TWO FAVORITES AT ST. ASAPH.

Minnie S., Tancred, Hemet, Flattery, Prince Klamath, and Despair Win.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—[Special.]—Favorites were again in the minority at St. Asaph this afternoon. Tancred at 3 to 5 and Despair at 12 to 5 were the only winning first choices. Minnie S., in the first, was the only long shot of the day, the remaining three being well supported second choices. The summary:

First race, 4-year-olds, selling, ½ mile—Minnie S., 90 pounds [C. Donnelly], 12 to 1, won driving by a neck; Trixey Gardner, 90 [Donnelly], 4 to 5, second by two lengths; Gov. Fifer, 92 [R. King], 20 to 1, third. Time, :51¼. Bright Eyes, Silver Queen, Gloriana, Charlie R., Mamie R., Beckton, Bolivar, Mamie B., and Bay Secret also ran.

Second race, 3-year-olds, selling, ¾ mile—Tancred, 104 pounds [Murphy], 3 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Annie T., 97 [Duffey], 15 to 1, second by a length; White Cockade, 109 [J. Moore], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¾. Jessie Taral, Canadian, and Caroven also ran.

Third race, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, 7 furlongs—Hemet, 100 pounds [Donnelly], 18 to 5, won by six lengths; Some More, 100 [Murphy], 6 to 5, second by a length; Fagot, 100 [Parsons], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:30½. Taconey, Moshulo, Irish Pat, and George Hakes finished as named.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds and upward, 6½ furlongs—Flattery, 102 pounds [Corbley], 4 to 1, won driving by a length; Eclipse, 116 [Coleman], 1 to 2, second by four lengths; imp. Holyport, 105 [Avery], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¼. Jim McLaughlin and Mary Lovell ran unplaced.

Fifth race, 4-year-olds and upward, selling, 1 mile—Prince Klamath, 104 pounds [Zeller], 6 to 1, won driving by a neck; Oporto, 104 [Yetter], 18 to 5, second by a length; Devisee, 108 [Washburn], 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:45¼. Chief Justice, Jubal, and John Winkle also ran.

Sixth race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 5 furlongs—Despair, 103 pounds [Corbley], 12 to 5, won driving by a head; Halcyon, 100 [Alford], 5 to 1, second by a head; Benjamin, 105 [Zeller], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:04½. Billy Boy, Western Star, Grand Prix, Meadows, Fidget, Caraccus, and The Moor ran unplaced.

Alexander entries for Saturday are:

First race, 3-year-olds and upward, 4½ furlongs—Benjamin, 125 pounds; Marie Lovell, 120; Frank R. Harf, 119; Jersey, 118; Lebanon, 118; Criterion, 115; Punch, 110; Dr. Parkhurst, 110; MacHunt, 107; Harris, 107; Dama, 105; Cashmere, 105; Rufus, 100; Castanet, 98; Countess, 98.

Second race, 4-year-olds and upward, 6¼ furlongs—Rama, 117 pounds; Doc Birch, 115; Home Run, 111; Fox Glove, 111; A. O. H., 111; My Gyps, 111; Connors, 111; Pulitzer, 111; Needmore, 109; Radiant, 109; Despatch, 109; Belisarius, 109; Fair Play, 109; India, 107.

Third race, 2-year-olds, selling, ½ mile—Mit Jones, 106 pounds; Charma, 106; Torello, 106; Dutch Girl, 103; Vesta, 101; Perverse, 101.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds, selling, 6¼ furlongs—Little Jim, 113 pounds; William Penn, 104; Thackeray, 104; Sharon, 104; Calista, 101; Northford, 101; Boonton, 101.

Fifth race, 4-year-olds, selling, 5 furlongs—Pickaway, 110 pounds; Venusberg, 110; Duke of Fief, 110; Archbishop, 110; Repetition, 110; Jennie T., 110; Free Press, 110; Sentinel, 110; Kenneth, 110.

Sixth race, 4-year-olds, selling, 5 furlongs—Chateau, 110 pounds; Nora, 110; Fredericks, 110; West Park, 110; Tim Flynn, 110; Columbus, 110; Countess, 110; Traitor, 110.

TWO FAVORITES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Rose Clark, Her Majesty, Hymn, Nephew, and Morven Win.

San Francisco, Cal., May 24.—Two favorites won today. Hymn, at 7 to 1, was the good thing, and was heavily played. The summary:

First race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Rose Clark, 101 pounds [Heinrichs], 10 to 1, won; Nelson, 114 [Hennessy], 4 to 1, second; Venus, 93 [Chevalier], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:08. San Luis Rey, C. M. C., Outright, My Sweetheart, and Annie Moore also ran.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, selling, 2-year-olds—Her Majesty, 109 pounds [Jones], 2 to 1, won; Veva, 106 [Peters], 15 to 1, second; Monitor, 103 [Flynn], 6 to 1, third. Time, :58. Gypsette gelding, Don Carlotta, Edgemont, and La Fletcha also ran.

Third race, ¾ mile, handicap—Hymn, 104 pounds [Lloyd], 7 to 1, won; Arnette, 89 [Jones], 6 to 5, second; Quirt, 111 [Paget], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Imp. Ivy and Miss Buckley also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Nephew, 103 pounds [Flynn], 3 to 1, won; McLight, 112 [Weber], 4½ to 1, second; Don Cæsar, 85 [Jones], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:42. Rico and Gussie also ran.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs, selling, inside track—Morven, 127 pounds [Weber], 4 to 5, won; McFarlane, 115 [Heinrichs], 4 to 1, second; Soledad, 130 [Cairns], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Inkerman, Vulcan, and Centurion also ran.

BOARD OF TRADE AFTER GAMBLING.

Washington Body Moving Against St. Asaph and Alexander Tracks.

Richmond, Va., May 24.—[Special.]—Gov. O'Ferrall today received a letter from the Board of Trade of Washington asking if he would meet a committee from that body and discuss plans for breaking up gambling in Alexandria County, where races are run. He replied that he would see the committee next Tuesday. The Governor states that he has sent private detectives to St. Asaph and Alexander Island, but they have failed absolutely to get evidence against the gamblers, as residents in that vicinity are afraid to become informers. The county officers are thought to be in sympathy with the alleged lawless element and the Governor has no authority to remove them. The Governor will probably suggest a plan whereby the Washington authorities can coöperate with him in breaking up gambling.

Horse Sale.

An unusually nice lot of horses will be sold at 2 p. m. Saturday at the new Horse Exchange, No. 1629 Wabash avenue, an establishment fast becoming popular with the lovers of a good horse.

ARE TIED FOR SECOND

CHICAGOS CRAWL UP A PEG ON THE DEFEAT OF CINCINNATI.

Pittsburgs Get a Better Hold on Their Lead of the League Teams, While the Colts, the Reds, and the Clevelands Push Each Other Hard for the Next Place—Anson's Youngsters to Go East for a Month After Today's and Tomorrow's Games.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	19	8	.702	New York	12	12	.500
Cincinn'ti	18	10	.643	Baltimore	10	10	.500
Chicago	18	10	.643	St. Louis	10	18	.357
Cleveland	17	10	.637	Brooklyn	8	16	.333
Phil'del'a	13	11	.543	W'shingt'n	8	16	.333
Boston	12	11	.522	Louisville	5	18	.217

Results Yesterday.

Pittsburgs, 5; Bostons, 4.
Clevelands, 14; New Yorks, 11.
Philadelphias, 14; Cincinnatis, 13.
Washingtons, 8; St. Louis, 4.

Games Today.

Baltimores at Chicago.
Brooklyns at Louisville.
Washingtons at St. Louis.
Bostons at Pittsburg.
Philadelphias at Cincinnati.
New Yorks at Cleveland.

CHICAGOS GET TO SECOND PLACE.

Cincinnati's Defeat Ties the Colts and the Reds—Today's Game.

By the defeat of the Cincinnatis yesterday and their own victory the Pittsburgs have secured a stronger hold on the first place in the column of league clubs, while the Chicagos are made a tie with the Reds for second place. Philadelphia's winning game enables the club to climb over the Bostons and New Yorks.

The games today and tomorrow with the Baltimores close the series that the Colts are now playing on the home grounds, and no more games will be played here until the Clevelands come June 22. Sunday night the Colts go East, and will play Brooklyn next Tuesday. Then come three games with the New Yorks Decoration day and the day following a series with the Philadelphias and Baltimores, two games in Brooklyn and one at New York, and a series at Boston and Washington. Two games will also be played at Cleveland, which were not on the schedule, but which were arranged, as the Republican Leagues meet in that city on those days. As a consequence the game with Cleveland in this city scheduled for June 20 will not be played until Aug. 9. Today's game promises to be a good one, and the demand for seats in the grand stand has already been so great that 350 extra chairs have been provided. The teams will play as follows:

Baltimores.	*Positions.*	*Chicagos.*
Robinson	Catcher	Donohue.
Heming	Pitcher	Hutchison.
Carey	First base	Anson.
Reitz	Second base	Stewart.
Bonner	Third base	Everitt.
Jennings	Shortstop	Dahlen.
Kelley	Left field	Wilmot.
Brodie	Center field	Lange.
Keeler	Right field	Ryan.

Pittsburgs, 5; Bostons, 4.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 24.—Thirteen innings of fine pitching and brilliant fielding marked today's game. The winning run was made by Stenzel's two-bagger, Beckley's sacrifice, and a passed ball which touched the umpire. Attendance, 3,500. The score:

Pittsburgs.	R	B	P	A	E	*Bostons.*	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	2	1	1	0	Lowe, 2b	1	0	3	2	0
Stenzel, cf.	1	4	8	0	0	Long, ss	1	2	1	4	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	16	1	0	Duffy, cf	0	1	5	0	1
Smith, lf	1	0	3	0	0	McCarthy, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Bierba'r, 2b	0	1	2	4	0	Nash, 3b	1	1	3	2	0
Clingm'n, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Tucker, 1b	0	2	13	0	0
Cross, ss	1	1	4	4	0	Bannon, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Sugden, c	1	2	3	2	1	Ryan, c	0	2	6	1	0
Hart, p	0	0	1	5	0	Stivetts, p	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	5	10	39	19	1	Totals	4	9	*37	13	1

*One man out when winning run was made.

Pittsburgs......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 1—5
Bostons......1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Stenzel [2], Sugden, Nash, Bannon. Sacrifice hits—Bierbauer, Long, Duffy. Stolen bases—Stenzel, Long [2], Duffy [2], Tucker, Bannon, Ryan. Double play—Cross-Beckley. Base on balls—Off Stivetts, 2; off Hart, 8. Struck out—Beckley, Cross, Hart, Lowe, McCarthy, Nash. Passed ball—Ryan. Wild pitch—Hart. Time—2:40. Umpire—Keefe.

Washingtons, 8; St. Louis, 4.

St. Louis, Mo., May 24.—Although the Browns hit Maul freely the close fielding of the Senators kept them from scoring, and the numerous errors by Miller enabled the visitors to pile up the runs and win the game. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	*W'shingt'ns.*	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, cf	0	3	2	1	0	Selbach, lf	1	2	3	0	0
Cooley, lf	0	1	3	0	1	Joyce, 3b	1	2	3	1	1
Miller, c&3b.	0	0	2	3	5	H'ss'maer, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Connor, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	Maguire, c	1	0	2	2	0
Peitz, 3b&c.	0	1	3	0	1	C'rtw'ght, 1b	2	1	7	0	0
Quinn, 2b	1	1	3	5	1	Coogan, ss	1	1	3	4	2
Ely, ss	1	1	1	5	1	Crooks, 2b	1	0	6	2	0
Dowd, rf	2	2	3	0	0	Abbey, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Staley, p	0	0	0	1	0	Maul, p	0	2	0	0	0
B't'stein, p	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	4	11	27	15	9	Totals	8	10	27	9	3

St. Louis......0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1—4
Washingtons......4 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0—8

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Washingtons, 2. Two-base hits—Dowd, Hassamaer, Maul [2], Ely. Stolen bases—Crooks, Abbey [2], Selbach, Joyce, Cartwright [2]. First base on balls—Off Staley, 3. Struck out—By Staley, 3. Time—2:10. Umpire—Battin.

Clevelands, 14; New Yorks, 11.

Cleveland, O., May 24.—New York and Cleveland had an old-time slugging match today, with plenty of errors, excitement, and fun. Both clubs used two pitchers. The attendance was 2,000. The score:

Clevelands.	R	B	P	A	E	*New Yorks.*	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	2	4	0	1	Bannon, lf	0	2	1	1	0
McKean, ss	3	2	2	2	1	Tiernan, rf	1	1	0	0	1
Childs, 2b	2	2	2	1	0	Davis, 3b	0	0	0	2	1
McGarr, 2b	1	0	4	1	1	Doyle, 1b	3	3	10	2	0
G Tebeau, 1b	2	2	7	0	0	Van Halt, cf	1	3	4	1	0
Blake, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Stafford, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
Gr'm'g'r, 3b	1	2	3	2	0	Wilson, c	1	0	5	1	0
McAleer, cf	0	2	1	0	0	Boswell, p	0	0	0	0	0
O'Connor, c	1	3	1	2	0	German, p	2	2	0	1	0
Sullivan, p	1	1	0	1	1	Murphy, ss	3	3	3	4	1
Wallace, p	0	1	0	1	0						
Totals	14	18	26	10	4	Totals	11	15	24	16	3

Bannon out for Doyle's interference.

Clevelands......3 5 0 0 0 2 3 1 *—14
New Yorks......2 0 1 2 1 1 1 0 3—11

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; New York, 4. First base by errors—Cleveland, 3; New York, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; New York, 10. First base on balls—Off Sullivan, 6; off Wallace, 1; off Boswell, 2; off German, 3. Struck out—By Wallace, 1; by Boswell, 1, by German, 2. Home runs—McKean, Blake. Three-base hits—O'Connor, German, Murphy. Two-base hits—McKean, Doyle [2], Wallace. Stolen bases—O'Connor, Bannon [3], Doyle, Van Haltren. Double plays—Greminger-Childs; Greminger-McGarr. Wild pitch—Sullivan. Hit by pitcher—By Sullivan, German. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpire—Emslie. Time—2:35.

Philadelphias, 14; Cincinnatis, 13.

Cincinnati, O., May 24.—After tieing the score by heavy batting when six runs behind in the ninth inning the Reds were beaten out in the tenth by a single and a double. The score:

Cincinnatis.	R	B	P	A	E	*Philadelphia*	R	B	P	A	E
Latham, 3b	2	2	3	2	0	Hamilton, cf	3	2	1	0	0
Hoy, lf	1	1	6	0	2	Boyle, 1b	3	3	13	0	1
McPhee, 2b	2	3	4	2	1	Hallman, 2b	2	3	3	8	0
Ewing, 1b	3	2	7	0	0	Del'h'nty, lf	1	1	2	1	1
Miller, rf	1	3	0	1	0	Th'pson, rf	2	2	1	0	2
Vaughn, c	1	0	4	2	0	Cross, 3b	1	3	1	2	0
Smith, ss	1	0	1	3	0	Sullivan, ss	0	0	3	5	3
Hogr'v'r, cf	1	2	4	0	0	Buckley, c	2	1	6	1	0
Parrott, p	1	1	0	2	0	McGill, p	0	2	0	0	0
Phillips, p	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	13	15	29	12	3	Totals	14	17	30	17	7

Note—Two out when winning run scored.

Cincinnatis......0 0 4 0 3 0 0 0 6 0—13
Philadelphias......1 0 6 1 0 5 0 0 0 1—14

Earned runs—Cincinnatis, 8; Philadelphias, 10. Two-base hits—Miller, McPhee, Hallman [2], Cross, McGill. Three-base hits—Latham, Miller. Home run—Thompson. Stolen bases—Ewing [2], Hamilton [4], Thompson. Double plays—Cross-Hallman-Boyle, Sullivan-Hallman-Boyle. First on balls—By Parrott, 2; by Phillips, 8; by McGill, 7. Struck out—By Parrott, 1; by Phillips, 2; by McGill, 3. Passed ball—Vaughn. Time—2:45. Umpire—McDonald.

EASTERN IOWA LEAGUE GAMES.

Dubuques, Clintons, Waterloos, and Burlingtons the Victors.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Dubuques	12	1	.923	Cedar Raps	6	7	.462
Burlingt'ns	9	3	.750	Tri-Citys	6	7	.462
Waterloos	8	5	.615	Galesburgs	3	9	.250
Clintons	7	6	.538	Ottumwas	0	13	.000

Galesburg, Ill., May 24.—[Special.]—In the game today the Clintons used four pitchers and the Galesburgs two. The Clintons gave fifteen bases on balls. The score:

Clintons......3 3 2 7 1 0 0 0 *—16
Galesburgs......2 2 1 4 1 0 2 1 3—15

Batteries—Corbett, Staatz, Ourtling, Sauer, and Lea; Bruner, Duryea, and Holmes. Base hits—Clintons, 17; Galesburgs, 13. Errors—Clintons, 5; Galesburgs, 5.

Waterloo, Ia., May 24.—[Special.]—The Waterloos won today. The score:

Waterloos......4 3 0 3 0 0 0 5—15
Ottumwas......4 1 0 1 0 0 0 3— 9

Batteries—Beal and Craver; Zook and Yiak. Base hits—Waterloos, 16; Ottumwas, 11. Errors—Waterloos, 6; Ottumwas, 6.

Burlington, Ia., May 24.—[Special.]—The home team won easily. The score:

Burlingtons......4 4 1 5 0 6 5 2 0—27
Tri-Citys......0 1 0 1 0 2 3 4 0—11

Base hits—Burlingtons, 22; Tri-Citys, 14. Errors—Burlingtons, 3; Tri-Citys, 10. Batteries—Countryman and Lynch; Jamison and Dwyer.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 24.—[Special.]—Cedar Rapids played the first game of a series with Dubuques today. The score:

Dubuques......2 0 5 3 0 2 2 0 *—14
Cedar Rapids......0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2— 3

Batteries—Schicker and Dixon; Harkness and Keefe. Base hits—Dubuques, 22; Cedar Rapids, 11. Errors—Dubuques, 3; Cedar Rapids, 9.

GAMES IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

St. Pauls, Toledos, Indianapolis, and Grand Rapids the Winners.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Indinap'lis	15	5	.750	Kansas City	8	11	.421
Minnea'plis	12	6	.667	Milwaukee	8	12	.400
Gr. Rapids	11	6	.650	Toledo	7	12	.368
Detroit	9	10	.474	St. Paul	6	11	.353

Indianapolis, Ind., May 24.—The score:

Indianapolis......2 5 3 4 0 0 0 2 0—16
Milwaukees......0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2

Batteries—Cross and McFarland; Baker, Rettger, Armstrong and Bolan. Base hits—Indianapolis, 20; Milwaukees, 7. Errors—Indianapolis, 4; Milwaukees, 2.

Detroit, Mich., May 24.—The score:

Detroits......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
St. Pauls......0 0 2 2 0 0 0 1 *—5

Batteries—Whitehill and Twineham; Jones and Berber. Base hits—Detroits, 7; St. Pauls, 7. Errors—Detroits, 1; St. Pauls, 1.

Toledo, O., May 24.—Score:

Toledos......0 1 1 2 0 2 2 2 1—11
Kansas Citys......5 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0— 8

Batteries—Hughey, Nopps, and Roach; Stultz and Berged. Base hits—Toledos, 17; Kansas Citys, 12. Errors—Toledoes, 4; Kansas Citys, 4.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 24—The score:

Grand Rapids......6 4 0 0 0 1 0 1 5—17
Minneapolis......2 3 1 1 0 5 0 2 2—16

Batteries—Healy, Frazier, and Wilson; Parker, Donahue, and Earle. Base hits—Grand Rapids, 20; Minneapolis, 16. Errors—Grand Rapids, 5; Minneapolis, 4.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION RESULTS.

St. Josephs, Lincolns, and Omahas Win the Day's Games.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Lincoln	13	5	.722	Rockford	7	11	.389
Des Moines	13	6	.684	Quincy	7	12	.368
Omaha	12	7	.662	St. Joseph	7	12	.368
Peoria	10	9	.526	Jacks'nville	6	13	.316

Quincy, Ill., May 24.—[Special.]—The score:

Quincys......0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 2—5
St. Joes......0 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 *—6

Batteries—Roach and Armstrong; Slagle and McNeal. Base hits—Quincys, 7; St. Joes, 5. Errors—Quincys, 5; St. Joes, 1.

Jacksonville, Ill., May 24.—The score:

Jacksonvilles......0 0 0 3 0 1 1 0—5
Lincolns......0 10 0 0 0 2 4 3 .*—19

Batteries—Caplinger and Bell; Speer and Kimmerer. Base hits—Jacksonvilles, 5; Lincolns, 16. Errors—Jacksonvilles, 8; Lincolns, 4.

Rockford, Ill., May 24.—Miserable playing lost the game for Rockford today, the locals going to pieces. Score:

Rockfords......2 0 0 4 0 0 8 0 2—11
Omahas......0 3 7 7 0 4 0 2 *—23

Batteries—Underwood, Lebban, Fleming, and Snyder; Balze and Lohman. Base hits—Rockfords, 14; Omahas, 22. Errors—Rockfords, 6; Omahas, 2.

Peoria, Ill., May 24.—The score:

Peorias......3 2 0 1 3 1 1 2 0—13
Des Moines......0 3 0 0 1 0 1 4 0— 9

Batteries—Thomas and Collins; Holmes and Traffley. Base hits—Peorias, 13; Des Moines, 14. Errors—Peoria, 2; Des Moines, 3.

MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE GAMES.

The Lansings and Port Hurons the Winners of the Day.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Lansing	4	0	1.000	Port Huron	2	2	.500
Kalamazoo	3	1	.667	Battle Cr'k	1	2	.333
Adrian	2	2	.500	Owosso	0	4	.000

Owosso, Mich., May 24.—[Special.]—The Michigan League baseball season was opened here today. There was a procession of players, city officers, band, and citizens. The Mayor made a speech and threw the first ball over the plate in the presence of 1,000 spectators. The game was full of brilliant plays. The score:

Lansing......0 1 0 4 1 0 0 0 4 0—10
Owosso......1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2

Base hits—Lansing, 7; Owosso, 4. Errors—Lansing, 5; Owosso, 10. Batteries—Clark and Elton; Haynes and Best.

Port Huron, Mich., May 24.—[Special.]—The score:

Port Huron......0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3—6
Adrian......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Batteries—Babcock and Whalen; Hicks and Graham. Base hits—Port Huron, 10; Adrian, 2. Errors—Port Huron, 6; Adrian, 1.

Kalamazoo, Mich., May 24.—[Special.[—The first game in Kalamazoo of the Michigan Baseball League season was played here today between the Kalamazoo and Battle Creek teams. Twelve hundred people, including Mayor Ihling and members of the City Council, were present. The first ball was thrown over the plate by Mayor Ihling and caught by Ald. Fletcher. Before opening the game Mayor Ihling made a speech to the players. The score:

Kalamazoo......1 0 2 4 3 0 2 1 1—14
Battle Creek......2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0— 5

Batteries—Harrison and Criger, Walsh and Walker. Base hits—Kalamazoo, 17; Battle Creek, 7. Errors—Kalamazoo, 2; Battle Creek, 7.

Southern League Games.

At Atlanta—Atlantas, 4; Memphis, 3.

At Chattanooga—Chattanoogas, 3; New Orleans, 3 (darkness).

At Evansville—Evansvilles, 24; Montgomerys, 6.

At Nashville—Nashvilles, 10; Little Rocks, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Torontos, 3; Buffalos, 9. Torontos, 9; Buffalos, 1.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 13; Scranton, 8.

Sunday Ball-Playing Is Enjoined.

St. Paul, Minn., May 24.—Judge Otis of the District Court today issued a permanent injunction against Sunday baseball games on the present park. This does not affect other parts of the city. Capt. Comiskey is quoted as saying that he will move his club to some other city if not allowed to play Sunday games in St. Paul.

FAST TIME AT PIMLICO MEETING.

Queen Alford, Gil Curry, and Boston Win Yesterday's Events.

Baltimore, Md., May 24.—[Special.]—A fast track, good weather, and fast time, were the features of the third day's racing at Pimlico. Betting was light. Little Tobe, who performed so creditably last week, sold favorite at $20, and the field brought $13 in the 2:17 trot, but there was a pair in the race that proved too much for him. Gretchen won the first two heats in 2:14¼ and 2:17¼, and seemed to have things her own way. Queen Alford challenged her in the third and she quit without making an effort to win, finishing second in 2:18. The next two heats were won by Queen Alford with ease. Gil Curry sold favorite in the 2:10 pace and won the race in straight heats, which are the fastest three ever paced so early in the season. The 2:27 trot went to Boston in straight heats. He was a prime favorite, and no pools were sold on the race after the first heat. The summary:

2:17 class, trotting, purse $500:
Queen Alford, b. m., by Alford G., dam Alis, by Jay Bird [Campbell]..3 2 1 1 1
Gretchen, b. m., by Schuyler [McCarthy]......1 1 2 2 3
Little Tobe, b. s. [Merrifield]......2 3 3 3 2
Jacksonian, b. g. [Tyson]......4 dis
Time—2:14¼; 2:17¼; 2:18; 2:20; 2:24.

2:10 class, pacing, purse $500:
Gil Curry, gr. g., by Almont Boy, dam Gray Jennie, breeding unknown [Haight]......1 1 1
Angie D., b. m. [Goodrich]......2 2 4
Paul, ch. g. [McCarthy]......3 5 2
Susie G., b. m. [Higbee]......5 3 3
Lena Hill, bl. m. [Campbell]......4 4 5
Simmons, blk. g. [Barnes]......dis
Time—2:13½; 2:11¼; 2:12.

2:27 class, trotting, purse $500.
Boston, b. g., by Don Wilkes, dam unknown [Clayton]......1 1 1
Nellie Alfred, b. m. [Haight]......2 3 3
Orphan Boy, ch. s. [Campbell]......3 4 2
Antonina, b. m. [Greenway]......4 2 4
Time—2:21¼; 2:21¼; 2:22.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY RACES.

Fritz P., Dr. M., and Cleveland Win Yesterday's Events at Sarnia, Ont.

Sarnia, Ont., May 24.—[Special.]—Following are the summaries of the Queen's birthday races:

2:40 class, trotting or pacing, purse $200:
Fritz P., blk. g......3 2 1 1 1
Flashlight, b. g......1 1 5 5 5
Apsil, ch. g......2 3 2 4 3
Black Roy, blk. h......4 4 3 2 4
Leo Wilkes, blk. h......5 5 4 3 2
Time—2:42; 2:35¼; 2:38¼; 2:35¼; 2:41¼.

2:13 class, pacing, purse $300:
Dr. M., br. g......1 1 1
Billie Bronco, rn. g......2 2 2
Princess Alice, g. m......3 3 3
India, br. h......4 dis
Time—2:30¾; 2:25¼; 2:26¼.

¾-mile heats, running, purse $150:
Cleveland, b. h......2 1 1
Byrne, b. g......1 2 2
Twilight, ch. g......3 3
Necessity, Redfern, Long Bend, Rosa Bell, Little Chief, and Little Joker also ran.
Time—1:19¼; 1:18¾; 1:19.

TODAY'S ENTRIES AT GRAVESEND.

Rey el Santa Anita, Sister Mary, and Other Good Ones to Meet.

New York, May 24.—Gravesend entries for tomorrow are:

First race, heavy handicap, ¾ mile—Beldemere, 118 pounds; Patrician, 118; Factotum, 113; Stonenellie, 112; Applause, 111; Silvie, 110; Liza, 108; Luster, 107; Johnnie F. [late Hidalgo Waif gelding], 107; Roundelay, 104; Hailstone, 98; Charon, 98.

Second race, 1⅛ miles, selling—Lochinvar, 112 pounds; Buckrene, 107; Capt. T., 106; Marshall, 105; Prig, 105; Longbeach, 105; Baroness, 103; Little Matt, 97; Second Attempt, 80.

Third race, private sweepstakes, 5 furlongs—Handspring, 118 pounds; Applegate, 115; Larry Kip, 115.

Fourth race, Preakness Stakes, 1 1-16 miles—Kennel, 115 pounds; Sun Up, 115; Belmar, 115; Sue Kittie, 110; Bombazette, 110; Mirage, 107; April Fool, 107.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Rey El Santa Anita, 122 pounds; Rubicon, 122; St. Michael, 118; Sister Mary, 111; Ajax, 109; Bassetlaw, 109; Connoisseur, 106; Restraint, 106; Keenan, 106; Ornus, 105; Florinda, 100; Owlet, 91; Ingoldsby, 89; Ettare, 84.

Sixth race, maiden fillies, 4½ furlongs—Damsel, 115 pounds; Intermission, 115; Cassitte, 115; Bernardine, 115; Belle Aimie, 115; School Marm, 115; Fascination, 115; Modena, 115.

Louisville Pooling on Gravesend Races.

Louisville, Ky., May 24.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's Gravesend races as follows:

First race—Applause, $20; Silvia, $15; Liza, $8; Roundelay, $6; Beldemere, $5; field, $8.

Second race—Buckrene, $20; Capt. T., $10; Long Beach, $8; Marshall and Prig, $5 each; field, $7.

Third race—Applegate, $25; Handspring, $20; Larry Kip, $12.

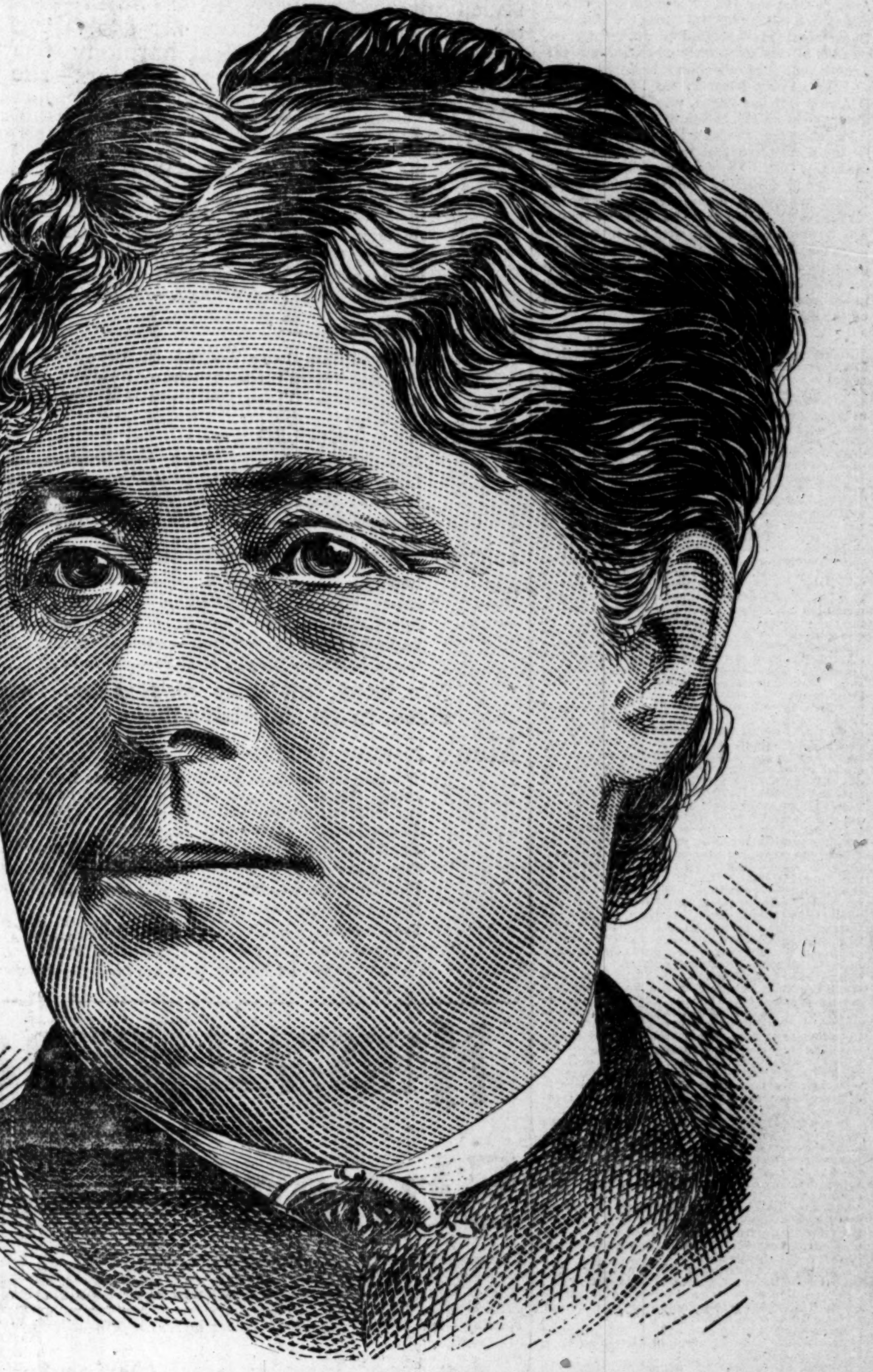
Fourth race—Kennel, $15; Mirage, $10; Belmar, $8; Sunup, $5; field, $8.

Fifth race—Rey el Santa Anita, $25; Keenan, $15; Rubicon, Sister Mary, and Ajax, $10 each; field, $10.

Sixth race—Cassitte, $10; Fascination, $8; Belle Aimie, $6; Bernardine, $5; field, $8.

A PICTURE OF HEALTH TODAY.

Mrs. Moore Was Sinking---Paine's Celery Compound Made Her Well.



The people have given their verdict!

Every State, county, and most humble village has had a voice in it.

There is a consensus of testimony from all America to the fact that Paine's celery compound is making sick, tired-out, nervous men and women well and strong again.

There have been published by thousands in every State in the country, this spring, testimonials from people in every station of life in those states telling of the many, many cases where this greatest of all remedies has made people well.

There has been published in The Tribune unsolicited testimony of well-known and highly esteemed people in Chicago who have found health and strength in the remedy that was first prescribed by Prof. Edward Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College.

Men and women of national reputation have written thankful letters on the same subject, which have been published the world over, and have called forth unasked for, responsive letters from equally prominent men and women in other lands.

Below is a letter that commends itself in this spring month of May to every woman in Chicago. It was voluntarily written to Wells, Richardson & Co. by a lady whose portrait, given above, is assurance of her high character and honest disposition. She is a picture of womanly health. She is Mrs. Robert M. Moore of La Porte, Ind., and she writes:

"Please accept my heartfelt thanks for the great good Paine's celery compound has done me. I do think that there cannot be too much said in its favor. I was completely run down a year ago, and had the advice and attendance of two of the best physicians in the town, who pronounced my sickness nervous prostration. I was treated by one for two weeks, and then went to another and at first he seemed to help me, but after a while instead of getting better I went from bad to worse.

"At the earnest solicitation of two of my children and a dear friend, who was very much interested in my case, I commenced to take Paine's celery compound and took seven bottles and am thankful to say that I am a well woman today. Considering the low state of health in which I was, my cure has been pronounced wonderful. You can use this communication as you see fit."

For recovery from the effects of too constant indoor work, worry, over-exertion of body or mind, and for the general depressed state of health that is so apt to result from a sedentary life of hard work and routine, Paine's celery compound is the one strictly accurate relief. It refreshes and restores the worn-out tissues, disposes the body to take on new flesh, and rapidly clears the system of the used-up elements that clog its healthy working.

Drudging indoor workers who seldom get a long breath of fresh air—and there are many such, both men and women—recover vigor of the nerves and vital organs through the use of Paine's celery compound.

Seidenberg & Co's
5¢ FIGARO 5¢
A WORD TO THE WISE.
Owing to the many imitations, all genuine Seidenberg & Co.'s Figaros bear our imprint on each cigar, thus:
SEIDENBERG & CO.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE
ROPER & BAXTER CIGAR CO. WHOLESALE AGENTS.
A. SHIRE,

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

FOR A LIMITED TIME A HANDSOME
Leather Pocket Case
FREE
IN EXCHANGE FOR 10 TEN-CENT PAPER TAGS TAKEN FROM
PIPER HEIDSIECK PLUG TOBACCO
CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR
The American Tobacco Co.
NEW YORK.

Are You Ready for the Road Race?

If you want to be equipped with the Most Practical and Best Shoe of the century secure a pair of the
"BALL BEARING" BICYCLE SHOES...
The Newest and Most Convenient Shoes ever placed on the market. They are made from the famous "Prince of India" stock, which is practically indestructible, and they also have the new invention for Lace Shoes known as the
PRATT LACE FASTENER
Which does away with all knots and all tying and untying of shoestrings. No invention of modern times approaches it for utility and convenience.
The "Ball Bearing" Shoes are made on A, B, C, D, and E widths, sizes 5 to 11, in black and russet. Ladies' sizes will be ready about June 10th.
Samples of the "Prince of India" Leather free. A compass whistle given with every pair of shoes during the road race week.
THE CYCLE SHOE COMPANY,
205 STATE-ST.

TEETH extracted without pain, 25c. No gas. Misfit, loose, and broken plates repaired and made to fit perfect. Best equipped office in the city for painless dentistry. Sets of teeth from $8.00 to $20. Operators all graduates of 15 years' experience. Branch office 210 Clybourn av. Open daily till 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 4. Tel. 485 Main.
PHILADELPHIA DENTAL PARLORS,
Next to Gunther's, 210 State-st.

WINDSOR STERLING FALCON Bicycles.
We carry the largest and most complete stock in Chicago. Can suit everybody, both in price and quality. 40 STYLES.
Sieg & Walpole Mfg. Co., 385 Wabash-av.

RAMBLER
$100—BICYCLES—$100
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 85 Madison-st.

UNCLE SAM SAYS "GO."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT SURRENDERS THE LAKE-FRONT SITE.

Mayor Swift Receives a Letter on the Wrangle Over the Location of the Temporary Postoffice—City's Title Beyond Dispute, but Abutting Owners Should Give Written or Verbal Consent—All Remaining Obstacles to Be Overcome at Once—How About Cobb?

Another phase in the removal of Battery D Armory from the Lake-Front developed yesterday in a letter received from the Treasury Department at Washington concerning the erection of the temporary postoffice on the Lake-Front. The objection raised by the firm of Montgomery Ward & Co. to the Battery D Armory, it was stated, would be pressed in the shape of an injunction to restrain the city from allowing the new Postoffice structure for temporary purposes to be erected. Immediately after the passage of the order by the Council directing the Commissioner of Public Works to commence the removal, Mayor Swift stated that he saw no reason why he shold not comply with the wishes of a large majority of the Council in the matter. It is now believed that the Mayor may veto the order, although he has reached no decision in the matter yet. The letter just received by the Mayor is as follows:

What the Treasury Says.

Referring to my letter under date of March 7, 1895, advising you that the question had been raised as to the authority of the City Council to authorize the use of the site tendered to the United States for the erection of a temporary building for the transaction of the business of the government officials in the City of Chicago, requesting you to furnish the department a description of the site tendered (with evidence of the title of the city to said site), to which letter no answer has been received at this department, I have to advise you as follows:

It seems that the site tendered is a part of the military post established by the United States on the south side of the Chicago River early in 1804; that in 1819 Congress passed an act authorizing the sale of such military sites belonging to the United States as were found useless for military purposes, and the Secretary of War was authorized on the payment of the consideration into the Treasury of the United States to execute and deliver all legal instruments conveying the same in fee; that of said site upon a request from the Secretary of War in 1824 the southwest corner of said fraction of a section containing about fifty-seven acres, on which Fort Dearborn was situated, was reserved from sale for military purposes, and that in 1837, under the directions of the Secretary of War, said fifty-seven acres of land were laid off into blocks, lots, streets, alleys, and public grounds as an addition to the municipality of Chicago, and in June, 1839, a plat thereof was made and acknowledged and recorded in the office of the Recorder of the County of Cook, and in said plat a part of the ground situated between Lake Michigan on the east and Block 12 on the west is designated as public ground forever to remain vacant of public buildings; that afterwards the several lots designated on said plat were sold and conveyed by the United States to divers persons "by and according to said plat and with reference to the same"; that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the United States against the Illinois Central railroad the effect of the recording of the plat in this case was to vest in the City of Chicago the title to said public ground to be held in the corporate name thereof in trust and for the uses and purposes set forth, expressed or intended, and that "the only parties interested in the public use for which the ground was dedicated are the owners of the lots abutting on the ground dedicated and the public in general"; that the owners of abutting lots have a right to invoke from the public authorities the protection of the property in the use for which it was dedicated," and that the enforcement of any rights which the public may have is vested only in the parties clothed with the execution of the trust—viz.: the municipal authorities of the City of Chicago.

In order that the government may exercise the use of the ground tendered by the City of Chicago the consent of the owners of lots abutting on the ground dedicated must first be had, and if the written consent of such owners cannot be obtained their verbal consent should be fixed in the clearest way practicable.

The department is now about ready to advertise for proposals for the erection and completion of the temporary structure, and I have to request that you will furnish the department at the earliest date possible:

First—A certified copy of the plat of ground for the Fort Dearborn addition above referred to.

Second—A plat showing the lots abutting on said public ground, together with the names of the respective owners thereof.

Third—The written consent of the abutting property-owners to the erection of said building if it can be obtained.

Fourth—If the said written consent cannot be obtained then a statement in writing setting forth the verbal declaration of the parties in interest concerning the erection of the building in question, to whom made, and to what effect, and if said parties will sign this paper such action will tend to promote the speedy construction of the temporary postoffice building.

I trust the urgency of the case will cause you to give this matter your immediate attention.

B. WIKE, Acting Secretary.

Mr. Swift stated that the matter would be taken up today for prompt action. The communication from the Treasury Department tends to show that a former letter had been addressed to the Mayor of this city during Mayor Hopkins' administration, but the matter was evidently overlooked.

Bids to Be Opened June 8.

Advices from Washington last night said the plans for the temporary public building have been approved by the moguls of the Interior, Postoffice, and Treasury Departments and bids will be opened at the Supervising Architect's office June 8 for a steel and brick structure 500 feet long, 250 feet wide, and one story high. All the floor space of this building will be utilized by Postmaster Hesing for his office, and there will be $173,000 available for putting up this building. An appropriation of $200,000 was made by Congress at its last session, but of this sum $27,000 has been set apart for the rental of buildings to accommodate the other branches of the public service here. Inasmuch as the Custom-House business will be transacted at the Appraiser's store the two most important branches of the government will thus be provided for. According to the terms of the advertisement, the contractor who secures the award for putting up the temporary building must obligate himself to complete the structure within 90 days from the date of the contract.

If Henry Ives Cobb has been picked out by the authorities at Washington to take charge as Supervising Architect of the new Chicago Postoffice, either of the temporary or permanent structure, he knows nothing whatever about it. He says his only information is what the newspapers have contained.

Average Volume of the Indian Brain.

The average volume of the Indian brain, as shown from the measurements of nearly a thousand skulls, is 77 cubic inches.

By the West Side Auction House Co.,
381, 383, and 385 West Madison street.

AUCTION SALE
AT OUR ROOMS THIS DAY
Saturday, May 25th, at 2 O'Clock P. M., sharp
OF HIGH-GRADE
...SAFETY BICYCLES...

In Ladies' and Gents' standard 1895 American-made wheels, all new and perfect and fitted with M. & W., Hartford, Akron, and other A1 pneumatic tires, and with wood and steel rims, will be sold without reserve and with manufacturers' guarantee for one year.

Tel. West 592. Please note this and all other sales will take place in our new permanent location.

THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.,
"INCORPORATED" AUCTIONEERS.

By The West Side Auction House Co.,
381, 383, and 385 West Madison St.

Auction Sale at our rooms this morning at 10 o'clock a. m. of all classes of

Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths,
Napier and Japanese Mattings, Folding Beds, Chamber and Parlor Sets, and Household Goods.
Tel. West 592.

AUCTION NOTICE.
At 10 O'Clock this Morning
Regular sale Furniture, Carpets, and general Household Goods.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
186 Wabash-av.

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.,
82 STATE-ST.,
Opp. Marshall Field's.
Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision.
Opera and Field Glasses.
[illegible]

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Men's Fashionable Silk-lined Clothing

We direct the attention of Chicago's best dressed men to the following special lines of Fashionable Attire. The styles *are right in every smallest detail*—the materials are our own selections and *are the best.* Every line of the following Attire is in perfect harmony with the most advanced ideas of leading custom tailors—**the prices, however, are 50 per cent less.**

Sack Suits in—

Imported Brown Scotch Plaids—*silk-lined*	$25
Imported Light Check Cheviot—*silk-lined*	$25
Imported Dark Green Scotch—*silk-lined*	$25
Imported Light Fancy Worsteds—*silk-lined*	$30
Imported Blue Clay Serges—*silk-lined*	$30
Imported Fancy Scotch Mixtures—*silk-lined*	$30
Imported Black French Vicuna—*silk-lined*	$35

Dress Suits in—

Imported Dark Brown Worsted—cutaway—*silk-lined*	$30
Imported French Crepe—full dress—*silk-lined*	$45
Imported Fine Vicuna—full dress—*silk-lined*	$50

Coats and Vests in—

Imported Black Llama—cutaway—*silk-lined*	$25
Imported Llama—Prince Albert—*silk-lined*	$30
Imported Black Vicuna—cutaway—*silk-lined*	$30
Imported Vicuna—Prince Albert—*silk-lined*	$35

Light-weight Overcoats in—

Imported Fancy Scotch Mixtures—*silk-lined*	$20
Imported Brown English Kerseys—*silk-lined*	$25
Imported Light Tan Whipcord—*silk-lined*	$30
Imported Black Camel's Hair—*silk-lined*	$30
Imported Brown Heather Mixtures—*silk-lined*	$30

We have full lines of regular, long and short sizes, in all the above lines.

Men's Straw Hats—

We are now showing our full line of Men's English and American Straw Hats. The stock comprises the very finest braids made into the newest and most popular shapes for '95—the largest stock we have ever shown. As specimen values we quote:

English Sennett braids—in flat brims—**$1.50 and $2.**
Fine split braids—in flat or rolling brims—**$2, $3, and $4.**
Fine Mackinaws—rolling brims—**$2, $3, and $4.**
French Manillas—rolling brims—**$2.50.**
French Palms—rolling brims—**$3 and $4.**
Panamas (very fine qualities)—**$8 and $10.**

Our **$3 Derby and Fedora Hats** are *the best*—all new colors and shapes for summer of '95.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Shoes—"At Very Low Prices."

The continued rise in leather quotations has brought our *low, original prices*—which *we maintain on all* the grades of shoes we carry—into extraordinary prominence. *Now is unquestionably the opportunity to purchase shoes* **here** *either for immediate or future use. The qualities we now offer—at prices which were made for the spring opening—will be fully one-fourth higher when the present stock is replenished.*

Ladies' Boots and Oxfords—*"Novelties."*

The enormously increased business which we are doing in the high class novelties for spring and summer is evidence that *our styles are best* and that the prices are *absolutely satisfactory.* We direct especial attention to our *exclusive lines* in "Colored Kid," "Goat," "Russian Leather," "Patent Calf," and fine "Light Kid" in Ladies' Boots and Oxfords. As specimen values we mention:

Ladies' Royal Kid Boots—lace and button, cloth or kip top—plain or patent trim—all styles of toes—welt and turn—perfect fitting, street or dress wear, at	$3.00
Ladies' Royal Kid Oxfords—Fine hand turns—patent tips and lace stays—soft, cool, stylish shoes, at	$3.00
Ladies' Colored Kid and **Goat Oxfords**—The new lasts—hand turn, the proper shoe for warm weather wear	$3.00
Children's Summer Shoes—In Russet, Goat, Black Kid, with patent tips and English Goat, with spring heels—in sizes 8½ to 10½—all widths	$1.50
Misses' Boots—Stylish, durable, and comfortable—in Kid, patent trim, Russet Goat and Pebble Goat	$2.00

A Special Sale—25 to 50 per cent reductions.

We offer at Clearing Sale a large lot of **Ladies' Button Boots, Black and Colored Kid Oxfords**—*last season's stock*—broken sizes and widths, the qualities are *exceptionally good.* **A reduction of 25 to 50 per cent** is made to close.

Babies' Shoes reduced from $1.50 to 50c to close.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Men's Finest English Neckwear

Our display of finest English goods is undoubtedly "the Neckwear attraction" in Chicago. The display embraces everything that is new, up to this date, in

English Twills,
English Rumchudas, *and*
English Twill Windsors—*for negligee shirts.*

This exceptionally choice neckwear is our own importation. All the best London shapes and patterns are shown—some of which are not shown elsewhere in America. **The prices are reasonable and satisfactory to wearers of highest class neckwear.**

We Offer at Special Sale—

A choice lot of English Reversible Twills in "four-in-hand" and "flowing ends"—New desirable colorings (*a $1 quality, elsewhere*) **50c**

LUMBER,
TIMBERS, PILING POLES and POST.
Willis Whitaker,
TEXARKANA, TEXAS—TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.
Orders received by mail are loaded quickly and carefully at market prices.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURER AT LOW PRICES
Alfred Peats PRIZE WALL PAPER
136-138 W. MADISON ST.

THE MODERN MAIDEN

knows that it's better in cooking to use

COTTOLENE

instead of lard, because her mother, her cooking school teacher and her own common sense agree that pure cotton-seed oil and beef suet can't trouble anyone's digestion. Get the genuine. Sold everywhere in one, three and five pound tins with trade mark—*steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
CHICAGO.

DO YOU WASH?

BUT,
Do you Wash **QUICKLY?**
Do you Wash **EASILY?**
Do you Wash **THOROUGHLY?**
Do you Wash **CHEAPLY?**
You may if you will use

SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MADE ONLY BY
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Men's Shoes . .

"Clearing Sale of Broken "Sizes at 25% to 50% "reduction.

We offer what remains of our last season's stock of

Men's Patent Calf Lace Shoes.
Men's French and American Calf-Congress.
Men's Calf and Cordovan Shoes.

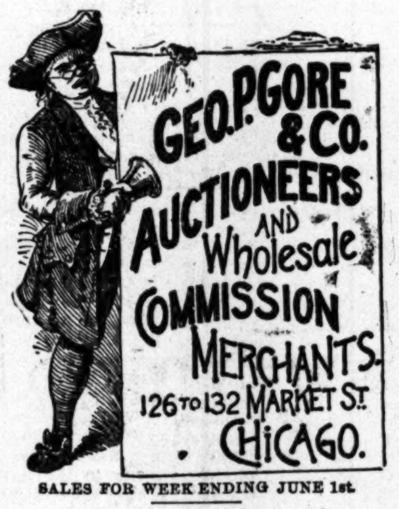
At 25% to 50% reductions from regular prices.

—The above shoes are hand-made and Goodyear sewn.
—Sizes and widths are somewhat broken in each line.

We are now supplying an enormous call from perfectly dressed men for the following several lines of $5 shoes:

Imported Patent Calf, lace or button,
Imported Russia Calf, lace,
Imported Colored Kid, lace,
Imported Calf, button or lace,
All lasts—hand welt—perfect fitting...... } **$5**

Shoes perfectly fitted.


GEO. P. GORE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
126 TO 132 MARKET ST.
CHICAGO.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 1st.

Tuesday, May 28—Dry Goods and Carpets.
including a very attractive consignment of
LACES.

Wednesday, May 29—Boots and Shoes.
including a Bankrupt Retail Stock of
Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Misses' Fine Footwear.

Thursday, May 30—Clothing, Hats, Caps.

On Same Day—In Annex.
Crockery, Glassware, White Granite Ware.

ADVANCE NOTICE.
On Friday, June 7th, at 10 A. M.,
We Will Make a Peremptory Closing Sale
For Account of
ROSENWALD & CO., 216 Van Buren-st., City,
Manufacturers of High Grade Clothing,
Consisting of $60,000 Worth of Childs', Boys', Youths', and Men's Suits and Single Garments.
All Seasonable Goods of Medium and Fine Quality.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

On Wednesday, June 5, 1895, at 10 a. m.,
We will sell at Public Auction for account Fire Underwriters, at Salvage Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, the entire salvage of

LANDAUER & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
—AND—
Olson & Jaynes Mfg. Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
Manufacturers of SHIRTS and OVERALLS,
consisting principally of
30,000 pieces Staples and Domestics,
400 pieces Silks, Satins, and Velvets,
500 dozen Overalls, 400 doz. Cheviot Shirts, and a large quantity of Jean Pants.

$75,000 worth of Dry Goods.
Also
FOR ACCOUNT OF AN IMPORTER,
400 PIECES SILKS, SATINS, and VELVETS.
Also at same time part of Salvage of
Lampher, Finch & Skinner, St. Paul, Minn.,
consisting of
400 cases Hats and Caps, in Fur, Wool and Straw, and large quantity of Trunks.
Also 500 Bales of Grain Bags.

This is the Largest and Most Attractive Sale we have announced in this line of goods this year. The condition of these stocks is very good, making this sale one of such importance that it should attract the entire trade, and you should not fail to attend, as it is positively to your interests.

☞ Goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, June 4, at 8 a. m.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

"The Putnam"

Those who look further for bargains Come back to "The Putnam" to buy.

The boys have everything their own way at the big store this week. The new goods daily arriving are in keeping with the season. The brightness of May pervades the whole atmosphere. Everywhere you turn you find the counters and cases heaped high with the finest lot of clothing that has ever been brought to Chicago. The goods are all of the better grade, too. The best of materials, selected especially for our trade, elegant patterns, perfectly made garments, with a fine tailored finish.

Boys' 2-piece Suits, ages 6 to 15 years, exquisite patterns, all wool goods	$5.00
Boys' 3-piece Knee Pants Suits, 12 to 16 years, all wool, $10, $8, and	$6.50
Youths' Long Pants Suits, 14 to 19 years, black and blue worsteds, serges, cheviots, fancy cassimeres	$10.00
Finest Sailor Suits for Children 4 to 9 years, in knee pants and "Royal Middies" English serges and yachting flannel	$5.00

"Little Junior" Suits, boys 3 to 6, $5, $3, $1.75.
"Little Reefer" Suits, 3 to 8 years, $5, $3, $2.
English "Galatea" Wash Sailor Suits, 3 to 10 years, $4 and $5 values, at $2.
Fine line of Wash Sailor Suits, $1, 75c, 50c.

"Our Combination" Suit

for boys, 6 to 15 years, includes full suit, additional pair of pants, and Stanley cap, large variety of patterns, all-wool materials—$6.50, $6.00, $5.00, and.............. **$3.50**

Samples of cloth mailed upon request.

Mail orders filled promptly. Inclose 2c stamp for our "Great Wonder" puzzle and new catalogue.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

"The Putnam"
131-133 Clark-st.
113-117 Madison-st.

SCHWARZ'S DYE HOUSE
DYEING AND CLEANING
ladies' and gentlemen's garments; also household goods of every variety. Write for instruction pamphlet and price list. Goods called for and delivered, or RECEIVED AND RETURNED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
AUGUST SCHWARZ, Tel. M. 3520. CHICAGO.
Main Office and Works, 156-158 Illinois St.
South Side Office 196 Dearborn St.
West Side Office 505 W. Madison St.

Consult Us. **We test and fit**
your Eyes, Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Optical Instruments of all kinds. Artificial Human Eyes, &c.
L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 E. Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.
1868—The Old Reliable—1894

$12 This Desk
REVELL'S
Wabash-av. & Adams-st
LOW PRICES
in Fine
Office Furniture.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Girls' Garments.

Saturday—again a general clearing—again a radical reduction in prices of all the summer frocks. It's a *rare* occasion.

Children' $4.00 fancy summer reefers for 98c!... fine imported cheviots—deep sailor collar—some gilt, others white braid trimmed—sizes 6 to 14—they have been $4.00—they will be	98c
Children's $8.00 fancy reefers for $2.98!... a very choice selection of mixed cheviots, coverts, and plain cheviots—4 to 14—they have been $6.00 to $8.00—they will be	$2.98
Misses' and children's $10 fancy jackets and reefers for $3.98!... Fancy Scotch mixtures, cheviots, broadcloths, and kerseys—in all correct colors—they have been $8.00 to $10.00—they will be	3.98
Children's and misses' $7 to $12 dresses for $2.50!... sizes 4 to 16—in cashmeres, Scotch mixtures, and figured crepons—guimps and fancy dresses—a broken lot—they have been $7 to $12—they will be	2.50

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Boys' apparel.

Today—a chance to *correctly* and *cheaply* clothe the boy. Today—a sale of more than usual importance—*even here.*

Boys' properly made washable suits—blue, black, and pink striped—deep sailor collar—fast colors—the best $2.50 sort for	1.50
Boys' correctly constructed blue flannel sailor suits, large sailor collar—bound and trimmed with soutash—the best $6 sort for	3.75
Boys' rightly tailored all-wool blue cloth middy suits, with an extra pair of short pants to match—the best $6.50 sort for	5.00
Boys' fashionable waists and blouses—dark and medium summer colorings—the best 75c sort for	50c
Boys' fine, dressy blue and pink striped Fauntleroy waists—ruffle front—the best $1.00 sort for	69c
Boys' and girls' washable Tam o' Shanters—large shape—white and colors—the best $1.50 sort for	75c
Boys' and girls' fashionable Windsor ties and bows—the best 50c sort for	25c

---

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Gloves. A Great Sale.

Saturday will be "glove day" at Mandel's—when high-class, high-cost gloves in the most correct effects will be about half.

Fashionable high-class 4-button glace kid and 8-button Mousquetaire Suede gloves—in black, white, new browns, new tans, new modes, new slates, new blues, new greens, etc.—an exceptional bargain in new and stylish gloves—an opportunity to secure a summer's supply at a great saving—the regular value $1.50—the Saturday price,	85c
Chamois gloves . . Special for summer and outing wear—the very popular white chamois glove—extra quality Mousquetaire, with large pearl buttons—Saturday 75c.. Same quality in 4-button,	69c
Splendid dressed and undressed kid gloves—in the new dark and medium shades—the quality never sold less than $1.00—a size or two missing—on sale in the basement at	45c

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SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

STATE, VAN BUREN & CONGRESS
The Big Store

An Extraordinary Offer

ACCEPT IT AND RECEIVE

Any Article in This Store

Offered for Sale at 25c.

FREE! FREE!

First subscribe for The Chicago Tribune at our store upon terms named below:

You will be given a certificate that will be accepted as 25c cash in any department in Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s Big Store. The article you select may be worth only 25c or more, the certificate will be accepted as 25c in the purchase.

Daily only for one month	**52c** CASH.
Daily and Sunday one month (Sunday alone not considered)	**75c** CASH.

TRIBUNE delivered to your home in Chicago.

The best at the cost of the cheapest—
Silk at the price of cotton.

a general
radical re-
of all the
It's a rare
98c
$2.98
3.98
2.50
to correct-
clothe the
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1.50
3.75
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STATE
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Store
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52c CASH.
75c CASH.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES.

FIFER ON THE HUNT.

Ex-Governor Gunning Hard for the Nomination.

HIS SHOUTERS TO GO OUT.

Danger to Republican Ticket Should He Get It.

MAY LOSE GERMAN VOTE.

Hinrichsen Says Silver Convention Will Be a Big One.

LITTLE WORK IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Springfield, Ill., May 24.—[Special.]—Joseph W. Fifer went home last night apparently well satisfied with the results of his missionary work in Springfield. He had with him as choice a band of spirits as ever fattened at the public crib. Every one of these men, not unmindful of past favors, expressed a willingness to fight for Fifer on the same old terms. The duty of ringing up the State in Fifer's interest devolves upon his old appointees. The territory has been parceled out. Southern Illinois was given over to Buck Messick, Congressman Murphy, and ex-Penitentiary Commissioner Rose of Pope County. Gen. Jasper N. Reece, who was the Adjutant-General of the State under ex-Gov. Fifer, sat in the love feast, and it is understood pledged "Private Joe" the solid support of the Sangamon County delegation to a State convention which will not meet for a year. Upon this promise and pledge Sangamon is claimed for Fifer. It is doubtful if Gen. Reece could be elected as a delegate to a Sangamon County convention from his own ward. Nor can Sangamon County be landed for Fifer under any circumstances.

Ex-Gov. Fifer is going to take the warpath now himself. He says he expects to make the greatest battle of his life and demands a renomination as a matter of right. He will visit every county seat this fall or winter. He will be found at all soldiers' reunions and county fairs. At old settlers' picnics Comrade Fifer will load himself up with watermelons and indulge in any kind of oratory that will be productive of delegates to the State convention. He hopes to get some strength out of Cook, but upon what basis or hypothesis remains to be seen. His howlers were instructed to give out the word that the nomination was Fifer's and everybody must get into his band wagon. In anticipation of Fifer's nomination and in furtherance of his campaign every office in the gift of the Governor of the State of Illinois has been pledged. If any man outside Fifer's shouters thinks he can get recognition in the way of patronage let him forever disabuse his mind on that point. It has all been promised twelve months in advance of the nominating convention.

The Republicans of Illinois are not much given to life-long tenure of elective offices. They have been known to express themselves as against a third term. But there is a more serious question presented in Fifer's nomination—one dangerous to Republican success in Illinois. The Germans have voted steadfastly with the Republican party for many years until the dissension over the Edwards law arose. Joseph W. Fifer was pledged to do all in his power to remove the objectionable features of the law in question. He did nothing of the sort, and Democratic success followed in the election of John P. Altgeld. The silver craze that is coming on among the Democrats will send the Germans by the thousands into the Republican party. A German does not fancy soft money. That this is true is evidenced by the vote of the Germans in the Congressional district represented by George W. Fithian, who, by the way, is the best campaigner the Democrats have in Illinois. The Germans rose up and smote Fithian because of his free silver heresies. It need not be supposed for a minute that the Germans will come over to the Republican party and support Joseph W. Fifer in view of his well-known attitude on the Edwards law. They will stick with the Democrats, notwithstanding their intense desire to declare themselves in favor of hard money, if Fifer be nominated.

The Fifer campaign has already commenced. It can be accepted as a fact, and from this time until a nomination is made in State convention his shouters will be bawling all over Illinois the praises of "Private Joe."

LIGHT BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

Little Business Promised During Next Week—Sessions Only Two Days.

Springfield, Ill., May 24.—[Special.]—Little worthy of mention was accomplished in either branch of the Legislature today. The Senate got in a wrangle which ran through an hour and then adjourned until Monday night without doing much of anything.

The House transacted business of no particular moment. The customary resolution was adopted that when the House adjourn it stand adjourned until Monday night at 5 o'clock. About 11 o'clock two-thirds of the members of the House left the hall. Not to exceed fifty members were on the floor, and a disposition manifested itself to adjourn for the day. A motion to this effect was declared carried by Mr. Berry of Carroll County, who was in the chair. This was done on a viva voce vote and there were more people in the negative than in the affirmative. Mr. Berry saw, however, it was simply a question of a few minutes until a point of no quorum would be made. Some of the members were disposed to criticise the gentleman, but he exercised a discretion which has been frequently observed in the Legislature.

The House and Senate will meet Monday night, but the prospects of transacting business of importance are decidedly slim. Next week will be a short one from a legislative point of view. Both branches will work Tuesday and Wednesday. Nothing can be done Thursday because that is Decoration day. The members will all go home Wednesday night, because they will not stay here over Thursday for an hour's session Friday morning. The week after comes the Democratic silver convention, and it will necessitate the use of the hall by the Democrats Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and possibly Friday, thus taking the heart out of the week. But eight or nine working days remain of this Legislature, and these will be breezy and interesting.

In the Senate the omnibus bill appropriating $402,000 to the various State charities, called up by Senator Dunlap, was passed by unanimous vote.

Senator Bogardus' bill changing the term of holding court in Vermilion County was called up by Senator Berry by unanimous consent and passed.

After various objections and considerable dispute the House bill establishing weights and measures for corn and other grains, called up by Senator Dunlap on second reading, was advanced. Senators Herb, Littler, Berry, and Munroe took part in the discussion concerning the new weight, seventy pounds, established by this bill for the bushel of corn.

A message was received from the House asking concurrence in the Callahan election bill and others. The bill was referred to the Elections committee.

The joint resolution defining the boundaries of the Eastern Illinois Normal School District, reported by a message from the House, was adopted.

On motion of Senator Mahoney the motion to reconsider the vote on Senator Crawford's dog license bill was postponed until Tuesday.

In the House Mr. Bailey asked leave to introduce a resolution construing the section of the act establishing the Eastern Illinois State Normal School which describes the territory within which the school is to be located. He explained that much doubt had arisen since the passage of the bill as to the meaning of this section. The resolution, which was adopted, is as follows:

Be it resolved by the House, the Senate concurring herein, that Sec. 10 of an act entitled "An act to establish and maintain the Eastern Illinois State Normal School," be and the same is hereby construed and declared to mean that the territory embraced includes all the counties lying upon and traversed by the main line of the Illinois Central railroad between Decatur and Sandoval; the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway between Sandoval and Vincennes, and the main line of the Wabash railroad between Decatur and Danville and the counties within the boundaries above named.

The following House bills were passed:

Busse's bill to punish the wrongful taking of news dispatches from telegraph or telephone wires; Busse's bill, amending the act providing for the election of assessors in townships containing not less than 40,000 nor more than 100,000 inhabitants, by changing 100,000 to 80,000; McCarthy's bill, fixing the compensation of judges and clerks of election and official ticket holders in Cook County at $5 a day.

Gov. Altgeld today approved the following bills:

Providing for the transfer of the Lincoln monument to the State.

To establish the Eastern and Northern State Normal Schools.

To establish the Western Hospital for Insane.

Making an appropriation to pay the members of the Statutory Revision Commission.

Morris bill to permit the sale of live stock levied upon in attachment suits.

HINRICHSEN EXPECTS A BIG CROWD.

Says the Democratic Silver Convention Is Going to Be a Record Breaker.

Springfield, Ill., May 24.—[Special.]—Chairman Hinrichsen says the silver convention is going to be a whopper. He says he has already received many applications for assignments in the press galleries. Special correspondents are coming from all parts of the country, and requests for seats are being received in every mail. The Denver papers will send special men here and so will Omaha, Kansas City, and other Western cities. A big delegation of newspaper men will come from Ohio and the East. The proceedings of the convention will be taken stenographically and printed in book form by the Democratic Campaign committee for use in the next year. Mr. Henrichsen says the convention will probably continue in session for two days and emphasizes the fact that every man who desires to make a speech for or against the silver resolution will be given an opportunity so to do.

In anticipation of this great and glorious combination of attractions—to-wit: a Legislature in full blossom and a Democratic State convention—Springfield is getting a good ready to entertain all comers who have the price with which to be entertained. All the creature comforts of life will be here in great profusion. The men at the bars throughout the town will issue a peremptory order against mixed drinks, and the unfortunate individual who calls for a "gin fizz" is liable to get a crack over the head with a bung starter. It will be a case of "straight" or "shelf goods" every time when the Legislature and silver convention storm Springfield.

Chairman Hinrichsen gave this interview out today:

The Democratic convention to be held here June 5 promises to bring an immense crowd to the city. Reports from the counties show an increased interest in the silver movement. In the stores, on the streets, on the trains, veerywhere, in fact, people are talking of silver. Every county will be represented in the convention. In four counties where the national administration has through the postmasters succeeded in defeating a call by the county committees for a regular convention, the Democracy, indignant at the refusal of the committees to allow them to express themselves on this question, will hold mass-meetings and send delegates to the convention. Up to this date more than half the counties have held conventions and the number of delegates selected is 675 out of 1,076. Out of those selected over 600 are for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action of any foreign government. Sixteen counties will hold their conventions this week, which will increase the number of delegates selected to 800. In the remaining counties conventions have been called and delegates will be selected in ample time for the State convention. The convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives and a resolution has been passed adjourning for the day with the understanding that if the convention holds over a second day another recess will be taken, so that it may use the hall. The members of the Legislature belonging to both parties are much interested in the convention and will be among the most interested participants or spectators. Nearly all the Democratic members are free silver men, and this may be said of at least one-third of the Republican members.

Preparations are being made to take care of an immense crowd. In the principal hotels the rooms are taken, but outside rooms have been rented, and there is no fear but that all who come will be taken care of. The railroads leading into Springfield have given reduced rates of one and one-third fare for the round trip, and the committee has information of excursions from various points on convention day. Several prominent silver speakers from abroad are expected. Ex-Congressman Bryan of Nebraska will certainly be here, while Mr. Bland of Missouri, Senator Voorhees of Indiana, and Col. Jones of St. Louis are expected. Mr. Harvey, the author of Coin's Financial School, will also be here. In the list of delegates from the counties where conventions have already been held we find the names of more prominent Democrats than usually attend State conventions, and it is found that nearly every leading Democrat has arrayed himself on the silver side in this movement.

As to the resolutions which will be adopted by the convention it is certain that one for the free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action of any foreign government will be adopted without much opposition. It can hardly be foretold what other action the convention will take. It is probable, however, that it will instruct Senator Palmer to carry out his pledges to and his instructions from the Legislature which elected him by voting for free silver. It is hardly likely that Palmer will be asked to address the convention, for he is not much of a favorite with Illinois Democrats just now. At his old home in Macoupin County a resolution presented to the County convention requesting him to address the delegates was promptly voted down and this indicates the estimation in which he is held in the State where four years ago he was the most popular man with the Democracy since the days of Douglas.

I have read what Senator Palmer has said about the silver movement in this State. Most people here regard it as merely the drivel of a dotard, but I think otherwise. Senator Palmer never did know much about politics in the State, but as ignorant as he is of it he knows that the silver sentiment grows stronger here every day. He does not believe what he says; he is only trying to make himself strong with the President by publicly saying what the President likes to hear. He accuses me of trying to take the Democratic party into some other party, and in this his position reminds me of a certain prominent lawyer, who one night got drunk in Springfield and wandering out into the suburbs became hopelessly bewildered as to his locality. A farmer going home found him wandering about in a dazed sort of a way and accosted him with the suggestion that he was lost. "No, sir," said the lawyer, straightening himself up, "the City of Springfield may be lost, but I am here." Palmer thinks the party has wandered away somewhere, but he is here.

He says that I am an amateur politician by trade, which is an odd combination, but this much is true: When President Grant drove Palmer out of the Republican party on the points of Federal bayonets I was already doing politics in the Democratic party where Palmer sought refuge. I took a fairly active part in the campaign which brought Palmer to the Senate, for I was Chairman of the subcommittee of the State committee that had immediate charge of his long contest before the Illinois Legislature in 1891. This was the same Legislature that passed a free silver resolution, which resolution Gen. Palmer indorsed before its passage. Palmer seems to have a spite against every man who ever did him a favor in politics, and I am one of those he dislikes. His statement that the State committee is not in accord with me in the calling of the State convention is ridiculous, and he knows it to be absolutely untrue. The committee was and is almost unanimous with me in this movement.

Counties Hold Conventions.

Fayette County Democrats met at Ramsey, Ill., and elected ten delegates to the convention at Springfield; they are instructed for silver. The Jo Daviess County convention will be held at Galena today.

Carroll County has selected three delegates instructed to vote for free coinage at a 16 to 1 ratio.

TAKE CHLOROFORM INSTEAD OF WHISKY

One Young Man of Three Lives to Tell the Tale.

Bristol, Tenn., May 24.—[Special.]—Three young men in Lee County, Va., J. Burton, Edward Galligher, and Samuel Jones, went behind a counter in a store where moonshine liquor was usually kept secreted for their benefit and others. They made a mistake and drank from a bottle containing chloroform. As a result only one, Galligher, lives to tell the tale.

CARLISLE MAY GET IT.

HIS CHANCES FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION INCREASING.

Senator Palmer Believes the Secretary Is the Logical Candidate—Fiatists Working Hard to Entrap Harrison, but Their Endeavors Are Likely to Be Futile—Morton's Position Defined—Reed Said to Have the Inside Track in the Race—Army Changes Pending.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—[Special.]—Owing to the approaching departure of the President for Grey Gables and the beginning of the vacation season in the departments Senators and Representatives have flocked back to Washington in unusual numbers to clean up arrears of business in the departments and at the White House. The result has been a decided revival of political gossip on both sides of the fence, all having more or less bearing on the Presidential outcome. Senator Palmer has come to the conclusion that the Democrats have a logical candidate in the Secretary of the Treasury. After looking over the Memphis and Louisville speeches Senator Palmer said: "Mr. Carlisle stands a better chance of being the Democratic candidate for the Presidency than any other man. His discussions of money questions are wonderfully simple and clear, and he has made himself the great leader of this movement in favor of honest money. When the next Democratic convention meets the situation will be such that the party can only nominate a man who is sound on the money question. Secretary Carlisle has been making a record in this direction, and at the present time I see no one with better prospects than he seems to have. Sentiment in Illinois, as elsewhere, is rapidly changing for the better. So far from Chairman Hinrichsen reading out of the party the honest-money Democrats, my belief is that within a few weeks after the June convention the members of the State committee will lay Mr. Hinrichsen himself on the shelf."

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While Senator Palmer has been talking of Illinois politics and Carlisle's chances sundry Kentucky politicians have put in an appearance and have begun to make apologies for Blackburn's attacks on Secretary Carlisle in a way that shows that the Kentucky Senator realizes his mistake in forcing the fight. Blackburn's friends are busy explaining that they are friends of Carlisle and only oppose his financial policy. Kentucky politicians, however, are not long able to avoid personalities, and the Republicans from the Blue Grass region say they will win out if Carlisle and Blackburn keep in the field much longer.

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The Republican Senators and Representatives here are much interested in ex-President Harrison's visit to New York. The silver men especially seem to be making unusual efforts to take the Indiana candidate into the free coinage camp. Senate Carter has seen the ex-President in New York and Senator Squire of Washington left for the same place tonight for the expressed purpose of talking matters over with Gen. Harrison. Close friends of the ex-President say the efforts of the silver men to convert him to their way of thinking will be in vain. Harrison's strength in the East is with the solid business-men who would cut him unmercifully on the first appearance of a dicker with the fiatists. Most of the Congressional visitors here admit that a strong effort has been made to run the old ticket of Harrison and Morton, but the general impression is that the New York Governor will consider no overtures in this direction. It is aut Cæsar aut nullus with him, and he feels that on account of his age he must head the ticket or keep off entirely. At the same time the politicians say Gen. Harrison has evidently been given a tip by his friends, for he has lost much of his chiliness, and the leaders who have met him report he is reaching out and making new friends in an unheard of manner. It is expected Harrison will be the second choice of a fair proportion of the New York delegation.

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One of the strongest members of the Republican Congressional committee, who has received personal letters from two-thirds of the Republican members of the next House, said today to The Tribune correspondent: "As matters now stand there is no way of beating Reed. If he fails to get the nomination it will be because of his mistakes in the next House. He has a chance to put himself before the country in the most favorable light, and his position if wisely used will keep his name before the people, and at the same time put him into communication with the political leaders all over the country. When he announces the committee there will be a momentary feeling of disappointment among the Congressmen, but it will soon wear away, and Reed will be stronger than ever if the Chairmanships are geographically distributed. Reed is certain to have two dangerous elements to contend with. The Democrats will devote all their energies to putting him in the hole, and the Republicans who are absolutely tied up to McKinley and Harrison will not help the Speaker get out of any disagreeable situations. Reed's candidacy in June rests with himself. The coming Congress will make or break him, and the other candidates fully realize this."

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While the other politicians have been busy over Presidential and financial problems Senator Gorman, who has not yet returned to Maryland, has been quietly busy setting the pins for the control of the next Senate. A meeting of the Committee on Rules is to be held here next week. Senator Blackburn, the Chairman, is too busy in Kentucky to attend the meeting, and Senator Manderson is out of office, so the committee meeting will be attended by Gorman and Harris, Democrats, and Aldrich, Republican. Thus there will be a Democratic majority in this important committee, if not in the Senate, and the first rules to bring order out of chaos in the Senate will be Gorman's work.

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There is no doubt there will be some movements of troops when the appropriation for transportation for the next fiscal year becomes available. Gen. Schofield before his departure on his inspection tour admitted this, and stated further he had placed in the hands of Secretary Lamont a memorandum of movements he considered advisable. Secretary Lamont refuses to state what this is. The old rumor about the Fifteenth changing its station is stalking around the corridors of the War Department with its accustomed vigor. There is no doubt this regiment would have been transferred last year had not reports been circulated that it was to be removed on account of its record, and also because the state of the transportation fund would not admit of any extensive movements.

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It has been determined to construct the new revenue cutter intended for use at Milwaukee as speedily as possible, and bids will be invited for this work early next month. There was $175,000 appropriated for this craft, and a sister ship of similar dimensions and design will be wanted for Boston, Mass. But it was deemed best to go ahead with the boat needed for lake service and get the contract out of the way before the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1895. According to the specifications the cutter is to be turned over to the government completed so far as machinery and hull are concerned, and there is likely to be quite a scramble for this contract. Already letters have been received on the subject from the Chicago Shipbuilding company of South Chicago, F. M. Wheeler of Bay City, Mich., the Globe Iron works at Cleveland, O., the Craig Shipbuilding company of Toledo, the Cleveland Shipbuilding company, and the Union Dry Dock company of Buffalo. Whoever gets the contract must be prepared to get the craft ready for service within a year, for there is urgent need of a successor to the old tub called the Andrew Johnson. It was intended to invite proposals for the Milwaukee and Boston cutters at the same time, but this has been found impracticable, so Milwaukee will have the first call.

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Lieut.-Col. Theodore Schwan has been ordered to Omaha, Neb., for duty as Adjutant-General, Department of the Platte. Col. Schwan has been on duty in the War Department for many years, having come up from the ranks, where he enlisted as a private in the Tenth Infantry June 12, 1857, becoming successively Corporal, Sergeant, and First Sergeant. In November, 1863, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. For gallant service in the battle of Chapel House, Va., he was brevetted Captain, and in 1867 he was made a Brevet Major for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He came out of the rebellion a Captain in the regular army, and in July, 1886, he was commissioned Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, and assigned to duty at Washington, where he has been ever since.

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The Indian as a soldier is becoming a thing of the past. The War Department is now contemplating consolidating the two remaining organizations of the noble red men and designating the result Company "L" of the Seventh. It was thought at one time that the Indian would make a valuable addition to the army, but practice has shown this theory is not tenable. Reports which have been received at the War Department regarding redskin troops since their organization show that they are unable to bear the restraints imposed by the army regulations. In consequence company after company has been disbanded, and the only troops of Indians now in the service are "I" of the Tenth and "L" of the Seventh. The consolidation of these organizations will place three officers at the disposal of the War Department, and this is one of the reasons why this plan is being considered.

HARTER'S REVENUE RAISING PLAN.

Favors a Tax on Tea and Coffee and Wants Imposts on Intoxicants Increased.

Mansfield, O., May 24.—Ex-Congressman Michael D. Harter has a plan for raising revenue which he thinks will save the financial department of the government from embarrassment. He wants the tax on tobacco increased $15,000,000, that on beer $30,000,000, that on whisky $15,000,000, and a tax on tea and coffee to produce about $30,000,000. Here, he says, you have an increase in the income of the United States of $90,000,000 without putting a noticeable burden upon anybody. With this simple legislation our deficiency would be transferred into a wholesome surplus of $40,000,000, and no calling or industry would suffer and no individual citizen would have any just ground for complaint. Mr. Harter adds:

It is but fair to say that if the McKinley bill had not placed sugar on the free list and granted an outrageous bounty to the growers of sugar for the sake of increasing the already scandalously high discriminating tariff taxes, which go into private pockets instead of the public Treasury, we would in the last four years have had $240,000,000 more revenue, and instead of an increased debt approximating $160,000,000 June 30, 1895, would have shown about $80,000,000 surplus and a gold reserve of about $170,000,000 with no increase of public liabilities.

I feel that the party, if any, which boldly declares for free coinage at 16 to 1 would do well to buy a coffin and order a shroud. However, with all the noise and uproar the net result will, I fear, be a couple of sneaking, dodging platforms, facing both ways, a kind of political trap to catch the vote "a-goin' or a-comin'." If either party has the courage and intelligence to adopt a fair, square, unmistakable plank which will demand a dollar for the workingman worth at all times and everywhere 100 cents in gold it will have a walkover in 1896.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Use of the Mails Forbidden Certain Concerns for Alleged Fraud.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—Fraud orders have been issued against the following persons and corporations, debarring them from the use of the mails: Charles Adams and Ella Moore of Mishawaka, Ind., for fraudulent patent-medicine circulars; the Central American Fur and Wool company (Benjamin Bernard, manager) of Indianapolis for obtaining money under false pretenses. The firm advertises for hides, skins, etc., and then it is alleged does not pay for them.

Income Tax Returns Shipped.

All the income tax records in the Collector's office in Dubuque, Ia., have been boxed up and shipped here. There have been many applications from parties who had made returns to obtain possession of them, but without avail.

Treasury Statement.

Today's statement of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $183,455,303; gold reserve, $98,248,559.

NOTABLE EVENT IN CATHOLIC HISTORY.

Consecration of St. James' Church Sunday an Unusual Occurrence.

The consecration of St. James' Catholic Church, Wabash avenue and Twenty-ninth street, which occurs Sunday, will be one of the most notable events in the history of the Catholic Church in this country, as there are only two other churches of this denomination in the United States that have been consecrated.

The Rev. Hugh McGuire, pastor of the parish, to whom the whole of the credit for the great work is due, has completed all arrangements for the Sunday service. The new chimes will be in place by Saturday night and will be played before and after the morning services Sunday morning. Mr. McGoldrick of Albany, N. Y., who represents the foundry that made the bells, will be the chimer. The consecration services will begin at 8 o'clock, but the public will not be admitted to the early part of the service. Archbishop Feehan will be the consecrator and will officiate in the service of blessing the interior and exterior walls, and in anointing various parts of the church edifice. At 10:30 a solemn pontifical high mass will be said, during which the Archbishop will preside at the throne. The deacons of honor will be Father Corbett of the Church of the Sacred Heart and Father Cartan of the Church of the Nativity. Bishop Burke will celebrate the mass. Father Fitzsimons of the Cathedral will be deacon of the mass, Father Carroll of St. Thomas' subdeacon, and Father Dowling of St. Bridget's will officiate as high priest. Father Riordon of St. Elizabeth's and Father Tighe of Holy Angels' are to be the deacons of honor, and the masters of ceremonies will be Father Muldoon of the cathedral and Father Gill of St. Charles Church. The consecration sermon will be delivered by Father Conaty of Worcester, Mass., a college companion of Father McGuire. An elaborate program of music has been prepared for the mass by Frederick Archer, organist of the church. The music will be rendered by a quartet and chorus of forty voices. The program is as follows:

From Niedermeyer's Mass, the Kyrie, Gloria, and Veni Creator, especially composed for the occasion.

Sanctus and Benedictus, by Gounod.

Credo and Agnus Dei, by Niedermeyer.

Hallelujah Chorus, by Beethoven.

Solemn vespers will be observed in the evening.

To be consecrated a Catholic church has to be completed for all time and entirely out of debt. St. James' will never be seen any different than it is today, and as it now stands it cost nearly $400,000.

WING LEE CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT OPIUM

Chinaman Who Has Used It Forty-two Years Released from Jail to Save His Life.

Wing Lee, an aged Chinaman, was released from the bridewell by Judge Goggin yesterday to save his life. Wing Lee was arrested a week ago in a Clark street opium den and was fined $75. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus, but when the case came up yesterday afternoon the City Prosecutor asked that an order for Lee's release be entered. During the four days Wing Lee had been in prison he had refused all the food that was offered him, saying he could not eat. He told the Superintendent he could not live without opium, which he had used for forty-two years. He is 65 years old. The Superintendent became convinced that long before the expiration of the 10 days which it would require to serve out the fine Lee would die. So when Wing Lee declared that if he was released he would return to China, where he has a family, the offer of the old man was communicated to the city authorities, and when the habeas corpus writ was issued the discharge of the prisoner was acquiesced in.

Democratic Rule the Same All Round.

Burlington (Ia.) *Hawkeye*. Under the Democratic misrule in Chicago dead men draw salaries. Under the Democratic misrule in New York living men draw salaries who constantly live abroad and never did any work for the public. Now which of the two great cities is ahead?

WHEAT ON THE WANE.

THE GAS IS RUSHING OUT OF THAT BIG SPECULATIVE BALLOON.

Pit Crowded Yesterday with Scuffling Bulls and Bears, but the Break Comes on 79 and the Round-Up Stands at 77—Dealers Welcome Promised Return to Normal Conditions—Brokers' Books in Dismal Confusion—Was Armour's Hand Visible in the Raid?

"We never had such a crowd of visitors during the World's Fair season," said the Board of Trade doorkeeper, who has charge of the public gallery. This, of course, meant that yesterday was a red letter day on the board so far as the interest displayed by outsiders was concerned. Every part of the gallery, which extends clear across the building, was packed all day, and at times it was impossible to reach the gallery at all. The people who occupied the end furthest from the wheat pit could scarcely tell which way the market was going, but they all displayed deep interest, probably of a pecuniary character.

The Board of Trade has been playing to crowded houses for some days, but the entertainment was scarcely up to grade yesterday. There was much less steam on, and indications of a return to something like normal conditions. Commission houses had advised their customers to take profits and they followed the advice. This was not wholly of the disinterested kind, for if the tension had been kept up a reaction might have come which would have carried the market below the margins of miscellaneous customers.

There is plenty of new blood coming into the market, however, and crop damage reports sufficient to feed the speculative flame.

The opening averaged about the Thursday close for July wheat, 78⅜ cents. There was an early break on realizing to 77⅞ cents. This looked cheap to the people with dollar wheat ideas, and good buying carried the market up to 79 cents. Late in the session there was a break of more importance than the early decline in which July went to 76⅝ cents. The official close was 77 cents.

Very Tame on the Curb.

Activity on the curb after the close was tame compared with what it has been during the week. Wheat was easier late in the day, and sales of July were made as low as 76⅝@76⅞ cents, a decline of ⅛@⅜ cent from the official closing price. The demand for puts was heavy, and it was taken as an indication either that longs fear a decline and are seeking protection or that the local bear crowd are playing for a break today. Puts sold from 74¼ cents up to 74⅛@74⅝, then down to 73⅝, closing at 74c. The course of calls showed a weakening tendency. Starting in with a few sales at 81 cents, the price worked down to 79 and up again to 79⅛@79⅜.

The crowd left the curb early in the day, and the indications point to quieter proceedings today. This is what many of the commission houses are longing for. It is not that they are averse to reaping the harvest of commissions, but that the office forces are so played out that there is a danger of serious errors in the transaction of business. Beside the books of several houses are in a fearful tangle and away behind.

Books in a Crazy Jumble.

It was reported that one of the leading houses had trouble at the Clearing-House because it was impossible to furnish a statement on account of the glut of business. This house has been prominently on the bull side and is many thousands ahead of the market, but does not know precisely how it stands. The odd circumstances that befell C. E. Culver & Co. in the early eighties may be repeated. That firm was actually a winner in the market by hundreds of thousands, but the books in the rush of business became so chaotic that the house was forced to close up, and a report gained currency that it had failed.

Some concerns yesterday were trying to get abreast of the tide by turning away business.

Was Armour in the Raid?

There were really few new features in the trade of today. Cables were easy, indicating that foreign markets are not sympathizing with the upturn here. A good cash business was done in wheat, the volume being of less significance than the fact that orders came from a dozen different States. A number of traders professed to see the hand of Armour in the closing decline and called it a raid. His representative was an open seller, but that does not prove that he had not brokers in the pit with liberal buying orders.

All sorts of theories are expressed regarding the holdings of wheat. There were any number of country traders on the floor who affect "billy goat" whiskers, but who are probably better posted on winter wheat conditions than many professionals.

The make up of the gallery audience indicates the class of trade which is coming in. There are the "pyramiders," whose plans work all right when the market goes up, but who found their edifices coming down yesterday. There is a great deal of talk about the country trade and one might think that the farms of Illinois and Iowa had been deserted by their owners, who are here teaching the professionals a lesson. Much of the miscellaneous trade, however, is from clerks, doctors, lawyers, real estate and insurance men, and people of a mildly speculative turn of mind who come in on narrow margins.

The affairs of J. C. Schwartz are in statu quo. It is said that he is a sick man at home, and that he has notified his creditors that he will pay dollar for dollar if a little time is granted.

DECREASE IN THE WHEAT ACREAGE.

Crop in America, France, and Russia Likely to Be Limited.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—The crop conditions of Europe and changes in the area devoted to crops in this country are reviewed in a report prepared at the Agricultural Department. Spring plowing throughout this country is shown to be rather more forward this season than usual at the beginning of May. A general decrease of the area devoted to wheat throughout the entire wheat raising region is reported, due to low prices and the winter-killing of the crop. There is a material increase in the corn area, and in the Southern States the disposition to reduce the cotton area and to substitute corn is growing. Expansion of the potato area is promised throughout New England, the Southern and Middle States, and all but the westernmost of the Western. Oats and barley will supplement corn in taking up the decreased wheat area, and the flax area shows a slight increase in Kentucky and some Western States.

Foreign reports show that throughout Western Europe the season is very backward, and in Northern Europe there has been little moisture. Cereals in Great Britain are promising. Potatoes are very high, and choice seed potatoes are selling in the western counties at $50 a ton. Sales of English wheat since harvest are estimated at 27,000,000 bushels and stocks in first hands at 13,000,000 bushels, a falling off of over 7,000,000 since the corresponding period last year. In France spring sowing of wheat and oats has been completed. The wheat crop will be heavily reduced, one estimate placing the product at 288,000,000 bushels. Reports from Germany are unfavorable, as winter seedings have not advanced satisfactorily. Complaints of considerable damage come from Saxony and Prussia. Rye appears to be quite yellow and sometimes black, and over a large area it will be replaced by summer seed.

More than any other European country Italy has been favored by the weather, and the prospect for good crops is highly favorable. The season in Austria-Hungary is backward, and the crop may suffer from the severe winter. Wheat is promising, but barley prospects are not so favorable. Russia reports are uniformly of an unfavorable tenor, and large areas have had to be resown. The winter left the autumn-sown plants in Poland in bad condition, but in Caucasus prospects are excellent.

THEIR AFFAIRS ARE BADLY MUDDLED

Crawford & Valentine's Receiver Says He Cannot Unwind the Snarl.

The Chicago Title and Trust company, receiver for the stock and bond brokerage firm of Crawford & Valentine, filed a preliminary report yesterday afternoon in Judge Windes' court. The report starts out with the statement that receiver has been unable from the information at hand to prepare a detailed statement of the accounts payable and the accounts receivable of the firm. The report shows that the assets are very small. The cash on hand is $108.64; checks, $402.50; Clearing-House certificates, $500.

The securities are a few local stocks worth $246. The report says there are also four notes of different individuals aggregating $131,140.57, but the receiver does not know whether they are collateral or not. Notes amounting to $37,450 are held by the Northern Trust company and are secured by collateral to the amount of $41,877. The Merchants' Loan and Trust company holds notes of the firm for $12,200, secured by $14,680 of collateral.

The receiver claims the firm had deals in progress at the time of the failure with Woereshoffer & Co. of New York and Baldwin & Farnum of Chicago, which were immediately closed out when the receiver took possession.

Kansas Feels the Wheat Boom.

Topeka, Kas., May 24.—A serious condition confronts the millers of Kansas. Many of the small mills throughout the State are shutting down because they can't get wheat, owing to the recent rise in prices.

CHICAGO WORKING WOMEN UNITE.

Strong Organization Formed for the Advancement of the Members.

A new and significant movement is the union of Chicago clubs of working women under the name Working Girls' Association. Organization was quietly effected some days ago by committees from nine representative clubs of working women, and the first meeting announced for Friday evening, May 31, at the Woman's club rooms, No. 15 Washington street. At that time interested philanthropists, including Miss Jane Addams, Miss Ada C. Sweet, and Mrs. W. H. Wilmarth, will make addresses.

The Working Girls' Association starts with a membership of 950. These self-supporting women are identified with the Ogontz club, Wildwood club, Ursula club, Occident club, Lend-a-Hand club, which are lunch clubs for working girls with study classes and lecture courses, and the Progressive club, Industrial club, Banyan club, and Jane club, which are connected with different university settlements in the city.

Progressive women have been chosen as officers, including Miss Bonnie Withrow, President; Mrs. Arthur Farwell, Vice-President; Miss Lucy Stewart, Secretary. Miss Withrow is an attractive young woman who has been identified with the work of the Ogontz club inaugurated five years ago. This club is distinguished as the first club of its kind in Chicago, though there are now many in successful operation. In appearance Miss Withrow is of medium height with dark eyes and hair, and an unusually strong face. She graduated from Ogontz Seminary in 1886 and is connected with prominent clubs in Chicago, notably the Woman's club and the Friday club.

The underlying principles of the Working Girl's Association are coöperation, self-government, and self-reliance. In no sense is it charitable. In many of the larger cities of the East, where these unions have been in operation for years, they have developed into a great power in public affairs. Particularly have working women been active in New York, the association being founded six years ago by Miss Grace Dodge, who has ever since served as President. Not only in municipal reforms but on the question of suffrage are there great possibilities in the activity of these unions of progressive, self-supporting women.

The forthcoming meeting of the association is the first reunion, which events are to occur yearly. In the interim a general council composed of officers of the different clubs will hold quarterly meetings, and a Board of Directors consisting of one representative of each club will meet monthly. At all times an effort will be made to advance as well as protect the interests of the working woman. A course of lectures by well-known people will be inaugurated in the autumn, and particular attention will be given to the founding of new clubs of women.

Other women who are interested in the undertaking are Mrs. George Isham, Mrs. Elizabeth Head, Mrs. Ira Wood, Miss Minnie Barnes, Miss Minnie Matthews, and Miss Fanny Gary.

An Inconsequential Victory.

Two suffrage bills were presented to the Legislature this session. The township suffrage bill, after a checkered career, was finally abandoned in subcommittee. The municipal suffrage bill, subsequently introduced, was referred to a subcommittee of the House Committee on Elections. Its advocates thought it had succumbed to the same fate, but word comes to interested women that the committee, composed of three Republicans and two Democrats, has reported the bill favorably. The victory is regarded as inconsequential, as even first reading before the House will be improbable at this late day.

Women Visit Police Courts.

Dr. Luella Underhill, Mrs. A. M. Brown, and Mrs. M. A. Allen, representing the Woman's Alliance, were at the Harrison Street court yesterday. They were attentive listeners to the evidence in several trials. "The alliance is beginning to interest itself in these police courts," said Mrs. Underhill. "We intend to institute reforms wherever they are needed. We are a committee to take notes on cases and we will make our report at the next meeting of the alliance."

Of Interest to Women.

Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley will lecture this afternoon before the Independent Pen Women's club, No. 69 Dearborn street, on "Prophets in Literature."

"Who Are Aristocrats?" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Mrs. S. L. Southard at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Maurer, No. 4136 Prairie avenue.

The National Household Economic Association will meet Wednesday at the Athenæum Building. The President, Mrs. John Wilkinson, will submit plans for an exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition.

The Chicago Press League will give its last luncheon of the season at the Auditorium Tuesday. The guests of honor will be local newspaper men, including H. H. Kohlsaat, William P. Nixon, William H. Busbey, W. K. Sullivan, Maj. Handy, and Joseph Medill.

WHISKY TRUST QUESTIONS HANG FIRE.

No Conclusion Reached in Any of the Cases Before Judge Showalter.

No conclusion was reached on any of the questions in the whisky trust litigation presented to Judge Showalter yesterday. The cattle-feeding contract matter, involving the right of the trust to examine Nelson Morris' books and the contention made by Edwin Walker Thursday that every order thus far issued is void, because of the court's lack of jurisdiction, both went over. The proceedings in the demurrer filed to the Central Trust company's bill were not ended. Ex-Judge Moran spoke for an hour and a half against the bill. He characterized it as imperfect in not including the receiver as party defendant.

"Counsel knew the bill had no equity when they filed it," Judge Moran said.

Mr. Walker denied knowledge of any ulterior purpose and made a long argument in reply, citing many authorities to prove that the court could give the relief asked. It was so late in the afternoon when he concluded that an adjournment was taken until today, when Levy Mayer will finish the argument for the demurrer.

Mr. Walker says he will file a supplemental bill in the trustees' suit. It will contain a recital of the action taken at the stockholders' meeting early in the week, consisting of the passage of a resolution authorizing President Rice and Secretary Mott to sell the property.

Peoria, Ill., May 24.—The Manhattan, a Distilling and Cattle Feeding distillery, and Hanover, independent, shut down today. Great Western, a Distilling and Cattle Feeding house, has reduced its capacity from 3,330 to 2,500 bushels per day.

Pasturage in Great Britain.

More than half of the entire cultivated area of Great Britain is now occupied by permanent pasture.

ROW ON AT DE PAUW.

Biggest Methodist College in the Country in Trouble.

SERIOUS CHARGES MADE.

Its Finances Are Said to Have Been Mismanaged.

PLOT TO GET DR. JOHN OUT.

Scheme to Make Dr. Sims Chancellor with Great Powers.

INVESTIGATION MAY BE ORDERED.

Greencastle, Ind., May 24.—[Special Correspondence.]—De Pauw University, the most prominent of Methodist educational institutions in the country, has arrived at a critical stage in its career. It is believed by friends of the university that only the most adroit management can carry it over with credit to itself and the great church back of it.

For some time members of the Board of Trustees have feared an exposé was inevitable. The wiser heads now admit it would have been better to have taken the bull by the horns some time ago and thus saved the institution much humiliation that now promises to tumble on those who are known to be responsible for the institution's present straits. The financial scandal has been growing for some time. Alarming facts, it is said, have been suppressed from the Methodist public in Indiana. This includes not only grave errors in handling the funds, but even a serious defalcation which is now made public.

The three Methodist conferences of Indiana are primarily responsible for the management, at they elect the Board of Trustees, who have long controlled the finances and virtually directed the educational policy, leaving the President little authority beyond the discipline. The conferences have been kept in ignorance of much that could have been corrected, and for that reason it is now believed radical measures will be adopted to purge the university.

Things might have continued indefinitely in the present disorganized condition but for the sudden and wholly unexpected resignation of President J. P. D. John at the meeting of the board last week. This has precipitated the worst trouble De Pauw has had during its history of fifty-seven years. The immediate result has been to uncover what some are saying was a plot to get control of the finances.

Opposition to Dr. John.

President John is generally recognized as the most competent man who has ever been at the head of De Pauw University, but his educational policy has been opposed by a small minority ever since his election six years ago, when the minority advocated the election of Dr. C. N. Sims, then Chancellor of Syracuse University, the second most prominent Methodist institution in this country. A year ago Dr. Sims came to Indianapolis as pastor of Meridian Street Methodist Church.

The friends of President John learned another attempt was being made to have Dr. Sims placed at the head of Du Pauw and it resulted in dividing the Board of Trustees. The position of Chancellor, which became vacant by the retirement of Bishop Bowman, had been only honorary, and it had been decided to tender it to Dr. Sims, however, with no thought of making him President. The doctor agreed to accept, providing he be given the financial control. President John was glad to have the assistance of Dr. Sims and readily agreed, it being provided that the President should remain untrammeled in the educational policy. This contract was entered into last month. Later Dr. Sims declined the Chancellorship on the grounds of ill-health and advanced years, which he feared would prevent him from doing justice to the work of raising funds and looking after the finances generally. An effort had been made to induce Dr. Sims to reconsider, but he refused for the reasons stated.

Such was the situation when the board met last week in Indianapolis. A surprise was sprung on the friends of Dr. John. Dr. Sims went before the trustees with a new and radical proposition. It was to depose Dr. John and give him (Dr. Sims) undivided authority as Chancellor. He agreed to accept the Chancellorship if he be given both the financial control and the right to direct the educational policy.

To Let Him Down Easy.

When asked what was to be done with President John Dr. Sims explained that President John could be made Dean of the College of Liberal Arts (one of five schools of the university) and might have charge of the discipline throughout the university. The President had no inkling of the new terms under which Dr. Sims would accept the Chancellorship until they were laid before him at the board meeting. The news was a shock. In his last interview with Dr. Sims he had been told that Dr. Sims was too old and feeble to engage in the work and that this was the cause of the doctor's declining the Chancellorship. When the new proposition was laid before him he sat down and wrote his resignation. Out of thirty members on the board there were twenty-four who refused to accept the resignation until President John in person insisted. Even then some voted against it.

While the action of the popular President was a puzzle to many on the board it was a great enigma to those outside. His published statement that he simply desired to get out and leave the board free to act did not satisfy his numerous friends. It was rightly conjectured that there was something more back of the matter.

J. E. Iglehart of Evansville, a member of the board and one who has always advocated placing Dr. Sims at the head of De Pauw, came out in an interview saying Dr. John resigned because the financial condition of DePauw was so bad the President was handicapped in carrying out his educational policy on the broad lines recognized as the best by those who stand for the "new education."

This statement Dr. John considered a misrepresentation. It came also from the leader of the minority of the board, and President John replied by charging what amounted to duplicity on the part of Dr. Sims. To this Dr. Sims has made no answer.

Threatening Letter from a Trustee.

It is now learned Dr. John received a threatening letter, adroitly worded, which declared that unless he "persuaded" Dr. Sims to accept the undivided authority of the institution he would meet with no success in carrying out his educational policy. Since then friends of the President have discovered that this threatening letter was from a trustee who has great influence on the board, but who was with the minority against Dr. John.

A reaction has now taken place which promises to defeat the Iglehart-Sims project entirely. It is asserted that if Dr. John cannot be prevailed on to reconsider his resignation the university will seek some prominent Eastern man for the Presidency.

Outside of the trustees the Methodists in the State are preparing to take up the affairs of DePauw. It is proposed that the Methodist conferences can order an investigation. It is charged that the university has been under an "old fogy" management which has brought it into a desperate place.

Forced to Give the Money Back.

Batavia, N. Y., May 24.—A stranger giving the name of Lampson tried to buy a farm of Assessor Andrew Page of Alexander, and during the deal a third man came on the scene with the three-card monte game, in which all took part. Page finally got possession of $5,000 of their money, but was forced to return it at the point of a revolver.

HIS LATEST VOLUME.

JUSTIN WINSOR'S NEW VOLUME ON THE MISSISSIPPI BASIN.

Joseph West Moore's "The American Congress" from the Colonial Period to the Present Time—Esthetic Principles by Henry Rutgers Marshall, M. A.—Cook Book by a Physician—Bits of Fiction That Are Now Attracting Attention—Gossip from Different Quarters.

In "Cartier to Frontenac" Mr. Justin Winsor gave an account of the progress of geographical discovery in the interior of this continent from 1534 to 1700. His latest book, entitled "The Mississippi Basin," is devoted to the struggle in America between England and France commencing in 1697 and ending in 1763 with the utter defeat of the latter. This volume, like its predecessor, is filled with reproductions of old maps which illustrate strikingly the slow progress of geographical discovery.

By the close of the seventeenth century the English had made good their footing on the Atlantic coast from Acadia on the north to Florida on the south, and claimed that her rights extended indefinitely inland. France had won in the contest for the possession of the region about the Gulf of St. Lawrence and held without dispute that great northern portal of the continent, so essential in preserving her claim for the possession of the great interior. Having this secure hold upon Canada, France proceeded to profit by the results of the 160 years of exploration of the interior, which have been so well described by Mr. Winsor.

Many of the charters granted the English colonies granted territory from the Atlantic clear through to the Pacific. When those charters were given it was supposed the Pacific coast lay just beyond the Alleghenies. When the French began to work their way into the Mississippi basin back of the English seacoast settlements it was discovered that the claims of the two nations clashed. The establishment of military posts throughout the vast interior valley eventually brought on a life-struggle between the English and the French.

The first step of the French was to seize the control of the Mississippi as they had that of the St. Lawrence. Their next was to establish firmly the communication between Canada and Louisiana and confine the English to the seaboard. In 1699 Iberville made the first settlement at Biloxi, the colonists moving subsequently to New Orleans. To the east of them were the Spaniards at Pensacola and the English in the Carolinas. To the west of them were the Spaniards. Neither nationality interfered with the French, and they were enabled to make good their footing at the mouth of the Mississippi. But while this was being done the English were discovering that there were gaps in the mountains which could be passed and waterways beyond which led to the Ohio Valley. The Pennsylvanians found such a passage by the west branch of the Susquehanna, the Virginians found still shorter portages to the Monongahela and Ohio from the headwaters of the Potomac, and the Carolina traders had found paths which led across the mountains.

The French had discovered various routes from Canada to Louisiana. They could go, when the Indians did not molest, by way of Lake Superior and the St. Louis River, by the Fox and the Wisconsin, by the Chicago portage or the Calumet, by the St. Joseph and the Kankakee or the Wabash, by the Maumee and Wabash, by the Cuyahoga and Muskingum, and by Preq 'Isle, French Creek, and the Allegheny. The latter became eventually the chief route of the French after they had determined to maintain military possession along the Ohio and bar out the English along this line. There was first a trade contest and afterwards a military one.

It did not take the keener-sighted of the English colonists long to see what the French were driving at. Robert Livingston of New York looked forward to the time when, unless something was done, the French, by forts and settlements in the heart of the country, and keeping a constant communication and correspondence with Missisippi, "would be able to make daily incursions upon our plantations." His remedy was some scheme of intercolonial confederation. But the home government, while doing nothing itself, would not entertain that proposition. It had fears already of its consequences. Happily for the English France moved slowly and her King was too much taken up with domestic affairs to make a timely effort to win the vast and fertile territory which was at stake. The years which followed the treaty of Utrecht made an opportunity for France, but the chance was lost. Rivalry with England had failed to teach her government the secrets of successful colonization. The French failed to discover what Champlain had seen clearly a hundred years before, that the very qualities which made their character attractive to the Indian unfitted it for the real life of a pioneer, if such an existence meant the subduing of the soil.

In 1721 the French fortified a post at Niagara. The English met that by establishing a trading post at Oswego and by giving the Indians as much for two beaver skins as the French gave them for ten. At this time the Scotch-Irish were settling along the Pennsylvania border and preparing to move South into the Valley of Virginia. Much fonder of fighting than the Quakers, or the "Pennsylvania Dutch," they were just the people needed for the hard work that had to be done. For several years after the second quarter of the century began something over 12,000 of the Scotch-Irish landed yearly at the Atlantic seaports. They all possessed a tendency to push inland after arriving.

"The liquor question in our recent sociological days," says Mr. Winsor, "is one mainly of domestic concern; but in the eighteenth century on our continent it affected the destiny of peoples. In the rival designs for the possession of the Great Valley, rum—and largely New England rum—played an important part. It was more than a calumet in the intercourse of white and savage. Western progress as tracked by successive purchases of lands was a chronicle of rum." The English served out liquor in larger glasses than the French, as well as selling better and cheaper goods.

In 1745 English traders were at Sandusky Bay and erected houses there for their goods. This was a direct menace to the communications between Canada and Louisiana. Three years later the French rebuilt their fort on the Miami and ordered the English out of the valley. But at this very time the Pennsylvania and Virginia people were founding their most advanced post at Pickawillany, on the Big Miami, 150 miles up the stream from the Ohio. The English claimed the Ohio country under their sea-to-sea charters, and also by virtue of treaties made with the Iroquois, and they did not intend to be driven out.

In 1752 the French built Fort Le Bœuf on the West Branch of French Creek, their first armed station in the northeastern part of the Great Valley. It was here that Washington was sent by Gov. Dinwiddie to order the French to withdraw. They refused and proceeded to capture the unfinished English fort at the forks of the Ohio. In 1754 Washington, with a small force, attacked and defeated a detachment of French troops at Little Meadows, but a few days later was besieged in Fort Necessity by his adversaries, and July 4, 1754, he surrendered to them. The decisive war, which had been brewing so long, had begun.

After summarizing the claims of these rival contestants for the trans-Alleghany region as they advanced them at the time, Mr. Winsor speaks thus of their respective relations with the original occupants of the Great Valley, which had so much to do with the determination of the conflict: "The French asserted possession against the heathen, but cared little for the territory except to preserve it for the fur trade. They were not consequently despoilers of the savages' hunting grounds. But, nevertheless, they seized such points as they wished without thought of recompensing the savage owners. On the other hand, the English pioneers, by their charters and patents, got a jurisdiction over but not a fee in the lands conveyed. Occupation could follow only upon the extinguishment by purchase or treaty of the native title.

"Thus the Indian had exemplified to him by these intruders two diverse policies. He was inclined to the French policy because it did not disturb his life and drive him away from his ancestral hunting grounds. The Indian was inclined to the English policy because it showed a recognition of his right to the soil, for which he could get cloth and trinkets and rum if he chose to sell it. But he soon found that the clothes which he obtained wore out, the liquor was gone, and the baubles were worthless. The transaction was almost sure to leave him for a haritage a contiguous settlement of farm holders, who felled the forests and drove away his buffalo.

"The savage was naturally much perplexed between these rival methods in determining which was most for his advantage. Accordingly, we find the aboriginal hordes over vast regions divided in allegiance, some preferring the French and others the English, and neither part by any means constant to one side or the other."

The English were superior in numbers, but the colonies could not be brought to act together. The French had on their side a better organization and a single responsible head. They moved more quickly, and this went a great way toward overcoming their rivals' weight of numbers. But when Pitt took hold of matters the numbers told. The story of the eventful campaigns which may be said to have begun with the death of Braddock and ended with the death of Wolfe is well told by Mr. Winsor, whose two books should be read along with those of Parkman by the students of early American history. (The Mississippi Basin. The Struggle in America Between England and France, 1697-1763. By Justin Winsor. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

The American Congress.

In his book entitled "The American Congress" Mr. Joseph West Moore has "endeavored to give in a concise and popular form a clear, interesting, and valuable account of the legislative and political affairs of the American people from the colonial period to the present time—to describe faithfully the great historic measures, the leading statesmen, and the notable occurrences" of 121 years. This work, says the author, "is the result of patient, long-continued study of the best historical authorities and I believe it to be accurate in its statements."

As regards this last point at least Mr. Moore is not altogether correct. He says, for instance, that Chief Justice Taney announced that negroes had "no rights which the white man was bound to respect." It is evident that the author never read the decision in the Dred Scott case or he would not have repeated an old misstatement.

Speaking of the Speakership contest in 1859 he says that the Republicans, "who had a majority in the House," nominated John Sherman, "but when some of the prominent members of the party, who were ardent abolitionists, ascertained that their candidate had no sympathy with abolitionism, although he was opposed to the extension of slavery, they made a stand against him and prolonged the Speakership contest for more than eight weeks. The Republicans did not have a majority in the House and to elect a Speaker they had to have the votes of some of the Know-Nothing members. Mr. Sherman had indorsed a book called the "Impending Crisis," in which the evils of slavery were described. That was what made his election an impossibility.

A work which professes to be a history of Congress and its legislation should contain something about the railroad aid legislation of the country, and the land grants made for educational and other purposes. It should contain something on the subject of the suppression of polygamy and also regarding the regulation and limitation of Chinese immigration. These topics, as well as others which deserved at least a mere mention are left unnoticed.

An account of the legislative and political affairs of the American people is about the same as a history of the United States, and it takes some ability to put such a history—"clear, interesting, and valuable"—into 600 pages. Mr. Moore has not achieved a brilliant success. He has written a mediocre summary of the history of the United States not well proportioned and marred by too many errors. (The American Congress. A History of National Legislation and Political Events. By Joseph West Moore. Harper & Brothers.)

Moore's "Celibates."

Much has been expected of George Moore's latest book, "Celibates," which has been published by the Macmillans, but it is a disappointment. The volume contains three stories, which are as follows: "Mildred Lawson," "John Norton," and "Agnes Lahens." The first is the most presumptuous of the three, and it must be conceded to be the greatest failure. Mr. Moore takes an English girl as his heroine, and conducts her to Barbizon, in France, where she studies painting. If Thackeray had never drawn the character of Becky Sharp the personality of Mildred Lawson might have been an inspiration in contemporary fiction. Even with its everlasting prototype before one it is a creation to be studied and admired and to be found constantly rich in suggestiveness. The story of "Mildred Lawson" is shoppy in that it is a story of student life in France, and can appeal only to a circle of art students. Mr. George Moore is presumably a bad painter, who might be a great novelist if he could rise out of the petty conditions in which he first immersed himself as an art student. His "Esther Waters" gave many of his readers great hopes of him; but in "Celibates" he falls back on his prejudices, instead of striking out for himself a bold course in fiction. There are two other stories in the present book, "John Norton" and "Agnes Lahens," but it requires courage to examine them after experiencing the disappointment of "Mildred Lawson." (Macmillan & Co.)

Esthetic Principles.

Mr. Marshall, whose work, "Pain, Pleasure, and Esthetics," was noticed some months ago, has in this smaller work attempted to sketch some of the results there obtained that have most practical value in the study of esthetics; those the use of which makes the artist and the study of which educates the critic. In the first two chapters he takes up the subject from the observer's standpoint, in the third he discusses the art instinct, the impulse that drives the artist to his work, and in the fourth the nature of the critical act and the standards of criticism. In the fifth chapter he takes up the general principles or what he calls, after his former work, algedonic esthetics, the avoidance of the disagreeable and the too intense width of field avoiding focused attention on limited lines, the canon of variety, the satisfaction of expectancies, etc. It is the first of these that has most to be considered by the artist, whose enthusiasm or instinctive impulse need checking rather than stimulation, while for the observer and critic the more positive canons or principles are important.

The book is much easier reading than his former work, and can be easily understood and appreciated by any one who cares to investigate the psychological grounds of the esthetic recognitions and enjoyments. It is not, however, quite as simple and elementary as might be inferred by the author's remarks in his preface. (Æsthetic Principles. By Henry Rutgers Marshall, M. A., author of "Pain, Pleasure, and Æsthetics. Macmillan & Co.)

Coleridge's Letters.

A selection from the innumerable letters addressed to his relatives, friends, and enemies by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and ranging from his 13th year (1785) to that of his death (1834), has been published in two handsome volumes by Mr. Heinemann of London, the whole work being copiously illustrated with portraits and sketches of tenements occupied by the poet-philosopher at different periods of his eventful career, and edited with laudable pains and reverence by Mr. E. H. Coleridge. The first two letters of the series, written by Coleridge to his life-long friend, Thomas Poole, are autobiographical and pervaded by the democratic spirit which animated their author throughout the years of his nonage.

From 1782 to 1791 "Sam" Coleridge was a Bluecoat boy, elected a Grecian in 1788, and matriculating at Jesus College, Cambridge, in October, 1791, a month after his "discharge" from Christ's Hospital. Whilst at the university he was no less notorious for shyness of demeanor and awkwardness of manner than for ripeness of scholarship.

His innate recklessness led him to throw up his university career in order to enlist in a regiment of light dragoons; and, shortly after his family had with difficulty procured his discharge from the army, to marry Miss Sarah Fricker, a doweriess young lady, without any fixed income to speak of, or assured prospects of earning the wherewithal to keep himself in common necessaries, much less a wife and family.

During Coleridge's sojourn in the Fatherland (1799), where he mastered the intricacies of the German language with extraordinary rapidity, he acquired considerable proficiency in the art of smoking:

> Indeed, a pipe at breakfast is a great addition to the comfort of life. I shall [smoke at] no other time in England. Here I smoke four times a day—one at breakfast, one half an hour before dinner, one in the afternoon at tea, and one just before bedtime—but I shall give it all up, unless, as before observed, you should happen to like the smoke of a pipe at breakfast. Once, when I first came here, I smoked a pipe immediately after dinner; the pastor expressed his surprise. I expressed mine that he could smoke before breakfast. "O, Herr Gott!" (that is, Lord God) quoth he, "it is delightful; it invigorates the frame and it clears out the mouth so." A common amusement at the German universities is for a number of young men to smoke out a candle! that is, to fill a room with tobacco smoke till the candle goes out.

Suppressed Chapters.

Mr. Robert Bridges, author of "Overheard in Arcady," is out in another literary skit which is entitled "Suppressed Chapters" (Charles Scribner's Sons). It is hardly necessary to introduce Mr. Bridges as "Droch" of Life, for his former book has made his real name more widely known than his pseudonym. "Suppressed Chapters" is made up of brief comment and criticism upon the most-talked-of books and authors of recent months. These appear in several novel forms. The first division of the book, "Suppressed Chapters," contains satires upon such books as Hope's "Dolly Dialogues," Ibsen's "Little Eyolf," Sharp's "Vistas," and Du Maurier's "Trilby." Another division, "Arcadian Letters," is in the form of correspondence addressed to imaginary characters, often from a book of the day. There is also a division devoted to "Books That Everybody Read," including "Lord Ormont," "The Manxman," "Trilby," "Tess," "Ships That Pass in the Night," and "The Prisoner of Zenda." The section called "Friends in Arcady" contains colloquial sketches of men like C. D. Gibson, A. B. Frost, E. S. Martin, and Marion Crawford. There is also a discussion of recent Scotch fiction writers under the title "The Literary Partition of Scotland," and a concluding chapter of "Arcadian Opinions," containing certain Christmas sketches and other fanciful conceits that have to do with contemporary books and writers. The book is entirely contemporary in subject and does not aim to be formally critical.

Brief Mention.

The lovers of botany will read with pleasure Clarence M. Weed's charmingly illustrated little book on "Few New England Blossoms and Their Insect Visitors." Some of these flowers whose peculiarities and whose haunts Mr. Weed describes with accuracy and affection are popular favorites, like the trailing arbutus, the lady's slipper, and the spring beauty. Others, like the common thistle, are not held in great esteem. That insects play a most important part in the fertilization of flowers has been known for some time. Mr. Weed has made a special study of the insects which perform this important function for the flowers mentioned above, and also for the purple trillium, the snowy orchis, the Canada lily, and the others of which he has made a special study. In some cases bees act as pollen-bearers, in some flies, and in others moths. All these are described and pictured so that the student of flowers will have no difficulty in verifying Mr. Weed's observations. This very interesting little book is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Stories of Columbia," written by Will H. Glasscock, and published by Appleton & Co., is a book that will hit the fancy of the youngsters. They can read therein of Lief Ericsen, of Columbus and Isabella, the Mayflower, the Indians, Bunker Hill, George Washington and Lafayette, the rides of Sheridan and of Paul Revere, and the patriotic women of the Revolution. The chapter about the Mound Builders contains a good deal of romancing, but on the whole the book is one which will entertain and instruct the American boys and girls.

A cook book by a physician ought to have a special value, since the major part of the physical ills of life are said to be due to indigestion, and consequently, it may be assumed, to errors in cooking as well as in other particulars of diet. Dr. Thudichum has aimed in this volume, as he states in his introduction, "to produce such a system of general rules as will enable those who thoroughly master them to perform the principal culinary operations without reference to the frequently unintelligible records of the details of mere empiricism. These rules are based in the first place upon unimpeachable scientific data or fundamental truths which admit of no circumvention or compromise, but have to be obeyed under pain of certain failure." The author also hopes that the medical profession will find the book of service in directing the diet of their patients, and this has been one of the main objects of its production. The book is essentially English in its cookery, or rather French English, and while it notices national cookery of other lands one does not find much that is essentially American. That, however, is the foreigner's loss, more than ours; we do not need to have information about buckwheat cakes, terrapin soups, and a hundred other toothsome dishes which he fails to mention. But housekeepers and cooks who are sufficiently educated and intelligent, as well as physicians, will undoubtedly find in the volume very much that is valuable and suggestive. It seems at first sight rather overloaded with French terms, but there is an ample glossary furnished at the end, and it will be found useful to many who cannot always understand hotel or restaurant bills of fare. The book would seem to be well fitted for use in schools for instruction in cookery such as now exist or are being established in some parts of the country. (The Spirit of Cookery. A Popular Treatise on the History, Science, Practice, and Ethical and Medical Import of Culinary Art. With a Dictionary of Culinary Terms. By J. L. W. Thudichum, M. D., F. R. C. P. London: Frederick Warne & Co.)

John Dalton, the founder of modern chemistry, has an appreciative biographer in Sir Henry E. Roscoe, the editor of the Century Science Series, of which this forms one of the first volumes. The story is simply and interestingly told of the self-educated Quaker who, with the roughest home-made apparatus, arrived at discoveries that the amplest endowed investigators had missed. His quaint rusticities, which he kept up to his latest days, and all the original and varied elements in his general character make a history that is well worthy of perusal even by those who have not any special interest in his scientific labors, other than that possessed by the individual of average culture. To most persons he is simply a name; indeed, there are few who have accomplished so much whose lives are so little known as is that of Dalton by the average public. The book will be serviceable in calling attention to one of the most remarkable of England's scientific workers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. (John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry. By Sir Henry E. Roscoe, D. C. L., LL. D., and F. R. S. Macmillan & Co.)

As a companion book to Mrs. Dana's "How to Know the Wild Flowers," noticed some weeks ago, one can recommend Mr. Schuyler Mathews' "Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden," published by Appleton & Co. Both books cover partly the same ground, but they supplement each other very well, and the arrangement is quite different. Mr. Mathews describes in easy narrative style, without attempting to give anything like scientific diagrams, the flowers in the chronological order of their appearance, and his work is so profusely illustrated that it affords the means of easy recognition of nearly every one described. As an appendix he gives a systematic alphabetic index of the familiar plants of the Eastern United States, with their families, color, localities, times of blossoming, and reference to the page in the volume in which they are mentioned. Of course not all the species are figured and some are not described in the text, but the important omissions are comparatively few. With a Gray's manual these books will be very helpful to the unscientific flower lover, especially since he sets Dr. Gray right in a few minor particulars as to the colors and habitats of certain wild flowers that vary in this respect. (Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden. Described and illustrated by F. Schuyler Mathews. With over two hundred drawings. New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

A pleasant illustrated work of impressions of travel, and somewhat out of the routine of such books, is Mr. W. C. Larned's "Churches and Castles of Mediæval France." As the title of the volume indicates, the subject matter is not one to which the ordinary tourist pays more than the merest passing attention, but it cannot be denied that such an effort as Mr. Larned's will go a great way toward calling the attention of American travelers to things that otherwise they might not think worth their time to see. The author, however, has taken his time in seeing the things he describes with such enthusiasm, while usually the American tourist hurries through towns and over the various countries as though it were his duty to cover as much ground as possible in the shortest given time. Some of the places visited by Mr. Larned are not dealt with extensively in the guide books, and for that reason what he has to say about them is of more than usual interest to those who may possibly wish to traverse the same ground. ("Churches and Castles of Mediæval France," by W. C. Larned. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

James Creelman, the war correspondent, whose descriptions of the battle of Ping Yang, the massacre at Port Arthur, and the gigantic naval conflict off the Yalu have been translated into every known language, is now at work on a historical novel in Marietta, O. The story is a thrilling one, and is said to be an answer to Tolstoy's "Kreutzer Sonota," a burning protest against the custom of reducing the affections by the analysis of modern literature. It is a defense of marriage and a vindication of the old-fashioned idea of love. All through his stirring experiences with the Japanese troops in China and Corea Mr. Creelman was jotting down ideas for this great story. A distinguished United States Senator who read the first chapter in manuscript shed tears over it. A few days ago Mr. Creelman discovered an interesting situation. The graves of Isaac Williams, the great Indian fighter and pioneer, and his wife Rebecca are in the middle of a field that must soon be plowed. The graves must therefore be moved. Yet there is a sentimental reason for not disturbing the ashes of the renowned pilgrims and forest-dwellers. Rebecca refused to be buried in a cemetery at Williamstown, O., and chose this remote spot because, as she said, "I have had plenty of room all my life and I want plenty of room when I'm dead. I don't want to be jostled on the resurrection day." Old Isaac Williams made the clergyman read the funeral sermon to him before he died and corrected it. The venerable George Woodbridge of Marietta, O., is at the head of a movement to erect a monument over the two graves. Mr. Creelman has been invited to write a complete history of Ohio. He declines to acknowledge that the principal character in his novel is a portrait of his friend, Count Tolstoy.

Literary Notes and Gossip.

"A Colonial Wooing" is the title of the novel which Dr. C. C. Abbott is about to publish. Dr. Abbott has long been known and liked as a sympathetic writer on nature; this is his first piece of fiction, and its episodes have been drawn from his family history.

Miss Rhoda Broughton has written a new novel called "Scylla or Charybdis." There was a time when this announcement would have fluttered the heart of the average schoolgirl—but Miss Broughton's work now seems a little antiquated to those young ladies.

The many admirers of Charles Dickens will welcome Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's new book entitled "Boz-Land: Dickens' Places and People," which Messrs. Downey & Co. are on the eve of publishing. Some fresh facts relating to the great novelist are also promised by Mr. Thomas Wright, the biographer of Cowper, in a new "Life of Dickens" he has on hand.

Mr. W. B. Yeats, whose "Book of Irish Songs" is attracting so much notice in London, made his first appearance in literature in 1888 by editing "Fairy and Folk Tales of the Irish Peasantry" for the Camelot series, and has since published volumes of poems which have won him a high reputation. Methuen & Co. are his English publishers; he has none as yet in America.

Henry Holt & Co. will add in a few days to their Buckram series "Tenement Tales of New York," by J. W. Sullivan, a companion volume to Henry W. Nevinson's "Slum Stories of London," in the same series. Johnson's "Rasselas," edited by Prof. Emerson of Cornell, and Balzac's "Eugénie Grandet," edited by Prof. Bergeron of the University of Chicago, are also announced by this house.

Messrs. Downey & Co. of London will publish during the year a "Life of William Carleton," one of the most powerful and idiosyncratic of Irish novelists, whose works, with the possible exception of the "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," are practically unknown to the present generation. To follow this will be an "Irish Novelists' Library," which will embrace, in new and handsome editions, the principal productions of Carleton, Gerald Griffin, Miss Edgeworth, Lady Morgan, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Lever, and Lover.

The publication of each new volume of "The Variorum Shakspeare," by Horace Howard Furness, Ph. D., LL. D., and L. H. D., is an event which American students look forward to with interest. The last issue in this noble edition, which includes the collation of forty texts and notes, which cover the entire range of Shakspearean research, is "A Midsummer Night's Dream," just published by the J. B. Lippincott company in Philadelphia. The previous volumes, nine in number, include: "Romeo and Juliet," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "King Lear," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," and "The Tempest."

"Lyrical Poetry from the Bible," edited by Ernest Rhys, is a charming little book, in delightfully clear type, upon good paper, very light in weight, and prettily bound in limp green cloth. It appears to belong to a series of "The Lyric Poets," and forms the first volume of Lyrics from the Bible; containing a large selection from the Psalter, a few portions from the earlier books of the Bible, and many from the Book of Job. The second volume will contain "certain selections from the Prophetic Books, with the 'Song of Songs' and other parts of the poetry of the Bible." The text adopted is that of the old version. (J. M. Dent & Co.)

No one can very well object to the proposal to set up a bronze statue of Dickens in some public place in London. It would or should be a very interesting addition to the national works of art, besides being a fitting tribute to the memory of the most popular novelist that ever lived. It has been objected that Dickens himself desired that no monument of him should be erected; but the truth is somewhat different from this. What Dickens said, or is reported to have said, was, that if his works were not sufficient to keep him in the public mind, no monument would avail. If this be held to be an objection to the proposal, it is met by the unquestioned fact that Dickens' books still command an enormous sale, both in England and in America.

The fashion of lengthy titles for novels and plays appears to be spreading. Until a few days ago the record was held by John Oliver Hobbes with "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham." But now Mr. Henry Arthur Jones has romped ahead with the title of his play, "The Triumph of the Philistines; or, How Mr. Jorgan Preserved the Morals of Market Pewbury Under Very Trying Circumstances." As Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' record is sure to be topped by a novelist before long, one may suggest a remedy for a difficulty which will certainly present itself. Novels are growing shorter and titles are growing longer. Would it not be better to print the story on the cover and the title inside?

"Tom Cringle's Log," edited by Mowbrary Morris and with illustrations by J. Ayton Symington, has been reprinted by Macmillan & Co. Of Michael Scott, the author of "Tom Cringle's Log," little has been printed, and, indeed, little is known. Mr. Morris has composed by far the fullest biography extant. From this one learns that Scott was born at Cowlairs, on the outskirts of Glasgow, Oct. 30, 1789. He was sent to the Glasgow Grammar School, and in due time to the university. In 1806 he left Scotland for the West Indies. He was in trade there for many years. On his return he joined a mercantile house in Glasgow, raised a large family, grew rich, and died Nov. 7, 1835, in his 47th year.

Literary World: Chicago, in its laudable ambition to be a "literary center" (it is a little early to claim to be "the literary center") of the United States, has, we think, her strongest helper in Mr. Fuller. Unlike Mr. Hamlin Garland and other critics characterized by the modesty and diffidence of the typical Western American, Mr. Fuller spends no time in pulling down the altars of the elder gods in order to erect a new shrine to the formless goddess of Crudity; he simply goes on writing novels of extreme cleverness, full of keen observation of Chicago life, manners, and ideas in a style that shows a highly developed literary sense. He judges the great city of the West from the standpoint of travel and culture; but not with the severity of an outsider. His optimism is thoroughly American, while his standards are cosmopolitan.

A Russian writer claims that all literary records have been eclipsed by the phenomenal success of Count Tolstoi's new novel, "Master and Man," reviewed last Saturday in THE TRIBUNE. It has already been translated into most European languages, he says, while in Russia scores of daily newspapers and magazines have republished it, and hundreds of thousands of copies have been sold of it in book form. The Count having, in pursuance of his well-known views, declined to copyright the work, publishers have issued it both in expensive and cheap editions, and it is sold everywhere—on the streets of St. Petersburg and other large cities, in the market place, in short to all sorts and conditions of men. The story illustrates the innate goodness of the human heart. It describes the gradual triumph of the spirit of love over that of sordid selfishness. A selfish man, the "master" of the story, sacrifices his own life, after a hard internal struggle, in order to save the life of his workman.

FIRST TROLLEY TO RUN DOWN-TOWN.

Test Trips Will Be Made Across Clark Street Bridge Today.

At an early hour this morning the first electric cars will be run into the business part of the city. All last night workmen were busy making the wire connections with the Clark street bridge. The first car will be one of the Larrabee street line running to Lake street via Larrabee, Market, Kinzie, and Clark streets. The work has been done under Supt. Chapman of the North Chicago railroad electrical department.

A wire tightly drawn crosses the bridge longitudinally. Over this the trolley wheel will run. The wire is held in place by insulators which are inserted in an inverted trough of iron. There are four copper contact plates at either end of the bridge with attachments of heavy springs which are bolted to a big pipe frame. When the bridge is open the current is broken as far as Lake street and is grounded by a safety device. There was some little difficulty experienced last night in making the connection perfect owing to inequalities in the bridge approach ends. Much of the work was necessarily carried on from underneath the bridge by lantern lights and on frail board scaffolding built out over the water. The trips of the cars today will be test trips only. The cars will be run Monday by electricity on schedule time.

The State street electric poles have been placed as far south as the viaduct. The cross wires have been placed for the same distance. The trolley wire already runs from Division street about one-half the distance of the entire line.

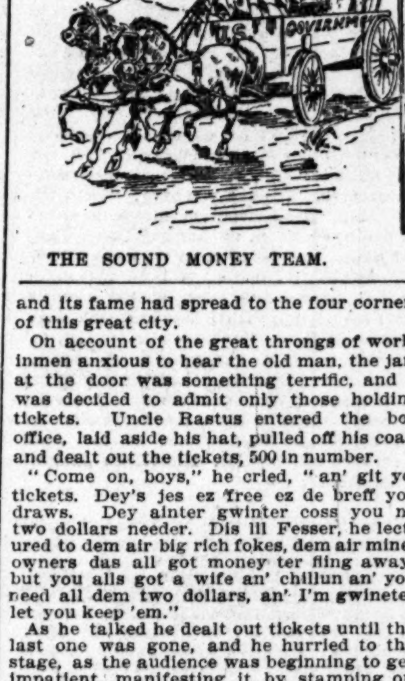
"KNOCKS OUT COIN."

OLD UNCLE RASTUS GIVES THE BOY TEACHER A HARD SESSION.

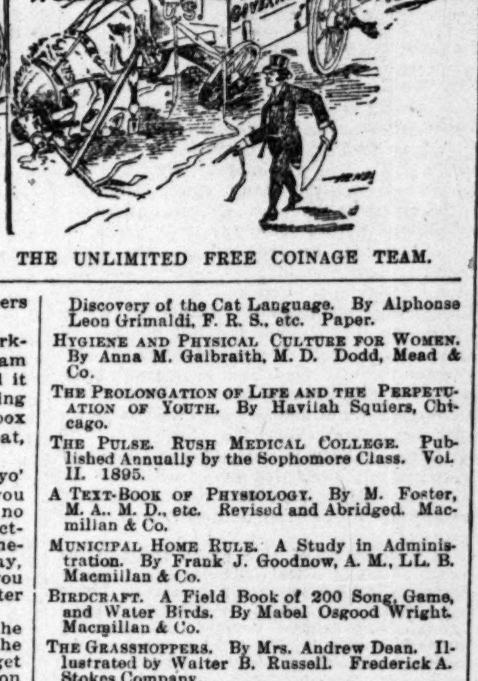
His "Ole Marster's" Team of Horses Affords the Homely Philosopher an Example of Gold and Silver Pulling Together and of Gold Getting Away—The Latter Is Accompanied by a Smashup in a Ditch—"Coin" Is Trying to Make Just Such a Financial Disaster.

Chicago, May 18.—[By Grapevine to the Atlanta Journal.]—A jostling, shouting crowd surged about the entrance to the "New Jerusalem" this morning, young men and old, all anxious to get a front seat to hear the Wednesday lecture of Uncle Rastus.

The old man had given the hall the name of New Jerusalem in honor of the little Georgia church of which he was a member, and its fame had spread to the four corners of this great city.



THE SOUND MONEY TEAM.



THE UNLIMITED FREE COINAGE TEAM.

On account of the great throngs of workinmen anxious to hear the old man, the jam at the door was something terrific, and it was decided to admit only those holding tickets. Uncle Rastus entered the box office, laid aside his hat, pulled off his coat, and dealt out the tickets, 500 in number.

"Come on, boys," he cried, "an' git yo' tickets. Dey's jes ez free ez de breff you draws. Dey ainter gwinter coss you no two dollars needer. Dis lil Fesser, he lectured to dem air big rich fokes, dem air mineowners das all got money ter fling away, but you alls got a wife an' chillun an' you need all dem two dollars, an' I'm gwineter let you keep 'em."

As he talked he dealt out tickets until the last one was gone, and he hurried to the stage, as the audience was beginning to get impatient, manifesting it by stamping on the floor and beating there with canes and umbrellas.

Coin, true to his promise, was on hand waiting in a back room, and taking him by the arm the old man led him out upon the stage and seated him in a child's table chair, much to the delight of the audience.

"I clar to goodness, I muss git up a 'vival meetin' 'fo' I go long back home," said Uncle Rastus, as he looked out upon the audience. "I'd git it up rite now if I des could faliform down yonner to dat air Atlanty an' git Brer Remus, but dem fice dogs dun run him plum 'stracted. He des nacherly wo' hisself out running to de do' to yere 'em bark an' see wat dey's gwine on erbout."

"Uncle Rastus," said a well dressed man arising in the back of the audience, "I was a regular attendant on the school of Prof. Coin and I was led to believe in him, but desiring to know the truth I have been coming to hear you, and I have about concluded that he is a fake of the first water."

"Face de light, face de light," buddy," interrupted the old man turning toward Coin, who was very red in the face and was twisting uneasily in his high chair.

"Know de trufe, honey, an' de trufe shill mek you free," said Uncle Rastus, reaching his hand toward the gentleman.

"I heard Prof. Coin say," continued the speaker, "on page 138, that with an administration in sympathy with bimetallism there would be no trouble as to the parity of the two metals, for it could throw its great influence in favor of the weaker of the two metals, if necessary in sustaining that parity. I heard him say that, but I want to know whether the present administration has been friendly or unfriendly to bimetallism."

"Honey, lemme me tell you a lil tale 'bout dat."

"Go on with it, hear, hear," came from all parts of the hall.

"My ole marster," continued the old man, "yuseter have de spankiest team er hosses you ever heard tell on. Wunnerdem wuz a silver bay an' de tur wuz a yaller claybank. De claybank wuz a powful skeery horse, a skittish feller, run erway at de drap er his hat, an' he drap it hisself. Ole marster useter hole de lines wen we wuz a gwineter de fiels, an' he des allers a tappin' up de gray tryin' to mek him keep up wid de claybank. Long as he hilt de lines an' kep dem 'bout even, holling back de claybank an' tappin' up de gray, de waggin she des run 'long de rode, des ez easy ez wunner dese yere sewin' merchines ole miss useter stitch on. Well, sah, wun day, look lak to me twarnt moren yisteddy, dar, wuz a fool feller on de place, he allers wuz sorter loose in de upper story, he lowed dat de gray wuz being bused too much by ole marster, so he run out in de rode wid his razer, I seed 'im draw it outn his boot, an' mon fo' you could say scat he dun cut de claybank's traces an' den he fell back outn de way. Well, sah, dat hoss he dess liff his tale in de yellements an' down de rode he went lak de debbil beatin' tanbark. Ole marster grab de lines an' try to pull de gray up, but de fuss news we knowed de hoss wuz on his knees, couldn't do nuffin', and de waggin wuz in de ditch, dun smashed an' we alls, wuz a gwine ever which aways fer Sunday."

When the applause following the homely story, the application of which was so readily seen, had subsided Uncle Rastus continued: "Marse Grober been a tappin' up dat silver nag fer de longes'. He bin a hollin' back dat gole ter keep hit fum runnin' off. De gole nag made a spurt long las' summer, like to got away, but Marse Grober snatched the bit fum his teeth an' hilt him down, keep de waggin' gwine down de middle er de road. Now dis here boy he's tryin' to cut de traces to let de gole git er way, an' ef he duz you gwinter see dat waggin' in de ditch. Dese yere Nunited States iz a two hoss waggin', gotter have bofe gole an' silver to pull it long an' wen you turn one hoss loose, de yuder one gwineter pull de waggin' in de ditch an' dar's gwineter be a spillin' lemme tell you.

"Gentermens, hit allers riles me to hear sech stuff lugged in a spectable meetin' lak dat dishere boy bin foolin' wid, talkin' 'bout somebody bein' onfriendly to silver. Lemme tell you sup'n, he ain' tol you. You know how much you an' me dun paid out to hole up dat silver? You don't? Well, den, I'm gwineter tell you. Dishere guverment, an' wen you say guverment you means de people, me an' you an' everbody, hit's dun loss $381,000,000 tryin' to keep dat silver up to de equality er gole. Dem Bland silver dollars in de celler iz now wuth 52 cents. Dey wuz wuth 83 cents in 1890, an' 64 cents in 1892.

"De guverment's bin a buyin' dat silver, des pilin' hit erway in de celler, but dat buyin' ain' kep' up de vally lak dishere boy sed hit would wen his a talkin' 'bout dem cavalry hosses. Doan keer how much wuz bort de silver des kep a drappin' twill we's dun loss $381,000,000, de differnce in de present wuth er dat silver an' de wuth wen hit uz bort an' put in de celler. 'Cordin' to de poppylashun I figgers dat out dat ever man, woman, an' chile in dis grate country dun already paid out six dollars to help hole up dat air weak metal, de silver. Look lak somebody's bin friendly to it."

"Well, you have not worked in vain," said Coin, "for you have greatly helped my poor old friend, Senator Stewart, who is holding on to his last few millions for fear that he will go to the poorhouse."

"You's wussen dat air lil ole muley headed caff I got to my house," said Uncle Rastus, as he adjourned the meeting. "You holes on ter dat air silver tit, yo' Marse Stewart's hollin' out, hitched to dat silver bottle he got. You gwineter git 'nuff fo' I gits tho' wid you, an' den you gwineter git a lil sense in dat bullet head you got."

Books Received.

CELIBATES. By George Moore. Macmillan & Co.

ORIOLES DAUGHTER. By Jessie Fothergill. Lovell, Coryell & Co.

A QUESTION OF COLOR. By F. C. Philips. Fredrick A. Stokes company.

THE NARRATIVE OF CAPT. COIGNET. (SOLDIER OF THE EMPIRE.) 1776-1850. Edited from the original manuscript. Translated from the French. By Mrs. M. Carey. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

DR. GRAY'S QUEST. By Francis H. Underwood LL. D. Lee & Shepard.

BIBLIOGRAPHICA. Part V. London: Kegan Paul, French, Trubner & Co.

AN EXPERIMENT IN ALTRUISM. By Elizabeth Hastings. Macmillan & Co.

INTO THE HIGHWAYS AND HEDGES. By F. F. Montresor. D. Appleton & Co.

JIMMY BOY. By Sophie May. Little Brudy's Children Series. Lee & Shepard.

SANT ILARIO. By F. Marion Crawford. Macmillan & Co. Novelists' Library.

ENGLAND'S TREASURE. By Forraign Trade. By Thomas Mun. 1664. Macmillan & Co.

SHAKSPEARE'S ENGLAND. By William Winter. New Edition. Macmillan & Co. Paper.

SUPPRESSED CHAPTERS. AND OTHER BOOKISNESS. By Robert Bridges. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE ART OF NEWSPAPER MAKING. Three Lectures. By Charles A. Dana. D. Appleton & Co.

SHEILA'S MYSTERY. By Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrated by L. Leslie Brooke. Macmillan & Co.

CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO. A Study of a Peculiar People. By I. Zangwill. Macmillan & Co.

PUSSY AND HER LANGUAGE. By Marvin R. Clark. Including a paper on the Woodrful Discovery of the Cat Language. By Alphonse Leon Grimaldi, F. R. S., etc. Paper.

HYGIENE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR WOMEN. By Anna M. Galbraith, M. D. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE PROLONGATION OF LIFE AND THE PERPETUATION OF YOUTH. By Haviliah Squiers, Chicago.

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A TEXT-BOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY. By M. Foster, M. A., M. D., etc. Revised and Abridged. Macmillan & Co.

MUNICIPAL HOME RULE. A Study in Administration. By Frank J. Goodnow, A. M., LL. B. Macmillan & Co.

BIRDCRAFT. A Field Book of 200 Song, Game, and Water Birds. By Mabel Osgood Wright. Macmillan & Co.

THE GRASSHOPPERS. By Mrs. Andrew Dean. Illustrated by Walter B. Russell. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

HER READY MADE FAMILY. By Julia MacNair Wright. New York: National Temperance Publication Society.

THE HUMOR OF RUSSIA. Translated by E. L. Voynich. Illustrations by Paul Frénzeny. Charles Scribner's Sons.

ERNEST ENGLAND: OR, A SOUL LAID BARE. A Drama for the Closet. By J. A. Parker. Charles Scribner's Sons.

SHAKSPEARE'S FIRST PARTS, I., II., AND III., OF KING HENRY VI. London: J. M. Dent & Co. The Temple Shakspeare.

THE STORY OF PATRIOTS' DAY. LEXINGTON AND CONCORD, APRIL 19, 1775. WITH POEMS. By George J. Varney. Lee & Shepard.

HANDBOOK OF BIRDS OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA. By Frank M. Chapman. With Full Page Plates in Colors. D. Appleton & Co.

THE RELATION OF RELIGION TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Isaac A. Cornelison. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

WITH THE THOB FIELD FORCE. 1890. By Capt. Crawford McFall. With 90 Illustrations from Drawings by the Author. Macmillan & Co.

PLAIN FACTS FOR FAIR MINDS. An Appeal to Candor and Common Sense. By George M. Searle. New York: Catholic Book Exchange.

READINGS FROM THE OLD ENGLISH DRAMATISTS. By Catherine Mary Reynolds-Winslow (Mrs. Erving Winslow.) In two vols. Lee & Shepard.

HONEST MONEY. COIN'S FALLACIES EXPOSED. By Stanley Waterloo. The Equitable Publishing Company, No. 415 Dearborn street, Chicago.

RECOLLECTIONS OF WAR TIMES. Reminiscences of Men and Events in Washington. 1860-1865. By Albert Gallatin Riddle. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MEMOIRS OF A CAVALIER; OR, A MILITARY JOURNAL OF THE WARS IN GERMANY AND THE WARS IN ENGLAND. By Daniel Defoe. London: J. M. Dent & Co.

THE WORKS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE. Edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and George Edward Woodberry. Illustrated by Albert Edward Sterner. In 10 vols. Vol. IV. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

MEMOIRS OF BARRAS, MEMBER OF THE DIRECTORATE. Edited with a General Introduction, Prefaces, and Appendices. By George Duruy. With seven portraits in photogravure, two facsimiles, and two plans. In four vols. Vols. I. and II. received. Harper & Bros.

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REALIZING TAKES THE STRAIN OFF THE WHEAT MARKET.

Pit Trade Quiets Down Materially—Considerable Business Done in Milling Lots of Wheat—Break of the Day During the Last Hour—Corn Was Easy on Big Receipts—Charters Made for Shipment of 400,000 Bushels of Corn—Street Produce Markets.

The wheat market showed signs yesterday of getting back to something like a normal basis of activity. There was of course a broad active trade, but by comparison with the phenomenal business of the last week it was moderate. There was nothing like the high tension shown in the situation Thursday and the fluctuations were not so marked. Foreign markets furnished no inspiration. Continental cables showing sharp advances were of no particular significance as the changes shown were carried over a holiday. Closing public advices from Liverpool indicated an irregular market. Spot wheat was quoted firm but in poor demand. Red winter was unchanged, California ½d lower, and No. 2 spring 3½d higher. Futures were from 1 to 2¼d lower. At the opening it was evident that commission houses had strongly urged their customers with profits to take them. This advice may not have been entirely disinterested, but it was certainly quite generally followed. The opening was averaged at about 78¾c, the close of the previous night, although the range was from 79c down to 78¼c. Stop loss orders placed by people who did not want to see comfortable profits escape entirely were struck, and within twenty minutes the market for July was 77⅝c. There is no let up to the country enthusiasm and buying orders came in rapidly on what looked liked a good break. Crop reports from the winter wheat section came on black edged letter paper. They indicate serious damage and certainly are sufficient warrant in the excited condition of trade for the calamity theories evolved. The market worked back to 79c, but at that figure there seemed to be plenty of wheat for sale, not only by people realizing, but by professionals playing for a break. For some time the market was within narrow ranges, controlled by the volume of business on either side. Along toward the close there was a break which discounted the early tumble. July sold down to 76⅝c and worked up to a close at 77c. Armour's principal representative appeared as a seller on the floor and succeeded in marking down prices on a comparatively small business. This started stories to the effect that a raid was being engineered by the big packer, but no one put much stock in them. The last time Armour's selling was a feature in the market was at 67½c and while the outsider has been nursing the idea that he was in line with Armour the trade generally has believed that Armour got out before the finishing touches were put on the recent advance.

Talk of Selling by Armour.

Local receipts of wheat were 81 cars, with 237,000 bu inspected out, 29,000 bu of which were No. 2 spring. The business in milling orders showed some improvement. Bartlett-Frazier sold 50,000 bu No. 2 red to go to St. Louis by rail. Milmine-Bodman sold 25,000 bu to Indiana mills, and Congdon sold 10,000 bu to go to Morgan County, Ill., and had inquiries from Texas. Fiske-Thomas sold 4,200 bu to go to Shelbina, Mo. It is the distribution rather than the volume of the business which is significant. A local miller took 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at 3c premium over July price. The miller to whom Congdon sold wheat consigned grain to Chicago last fall. Stories of depleted reserves took the form of reports of mills which will have to shut down for lack of grain. Topeka, Kas., told of mills which would have to cease business temporarily. By sample No. 4 red sold at 74c, No. 3 red at 73@80c, No. 2 red at 78¾@79c, No. 3 hard at 78c, and No. 2 hard at 78@79c. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were 277 cars, against 216 the same day a year ago and 408 cars in 1893. Primary market receipts were 379,000 bu and shipments 284,000 bu, against 370,000 bu cleared in wheat and flour. Boston alone cleared 121,000 bu in wheat.

Corn opened easy for several reasons. In the first place there was heavy selling by Baldwin-Farnum. The break in wheat was of course an influence, and the arrivals of corn were heavy. Stop orders were caught, and before the decline was checked 53c for July corn was touched, as against 55c the night before. Local receipts were 759 cars, of which 677 graded, against withdrawals from store of 341,000 bu. The estimate for today was 870 cars. Clearances were fair at 107,000 bu, as against 515,000 bu received and 403,000 bu shipped from primary points. Against the free movement of corn from the country and liberal offerings from first hands there is a much improved demand for cash corn. Charters were made for 400,000 bu of corn. Some of this was worked to Baltimore, and the demand from New England was much better than it has been of late. Contract corn was in fair demand to go to store, and the supply of low grades is not up to requirements. On track and free on board No. 4 sold at 52c, No. 3 at 52¾@53¼c, No. 3 yellow at 52¾@53½c, No. 2 at 53¼@53¾c, No. 2 yellow at 53¾c, No. 3 white at 52¾@53c, No. 2 white at 53¼@53¾c, and ears at 51c. Billed through No. 3 sold at 50½c, No. 3 yellow at 51@51¼c, and No. 2 yellow sold at 51@51¼c. Outside markets were generally easy. Liverpool was ¼d higher on spot and ¾@1d lower on futures. After the break to 53c for July there was a rally, the big sellers at the opening shifting over to the other side. There were some changes subsequently at a narrow range, but the market closed at 53⅛c.

Oats Unsettled, with a Weaker Close.

The oats market was more nervous and unsettled than at any time since the excitement began. On the one hand crop damage reports continued to come in plentifully from Illinois, Indiana, and Nebraska and on the other came large receipts, at 502 cars, with 470 cars expected today, while the action of the other cereals was depressing in the main. The trade halted between two opinions, but weakness ruled. Lamson, Logan, and other commission houses had liberal buying orders from the outside, but the elevator concerns, led by Counselman and Armour, were free sellers. Keith & Co. bought June liberally and sold July. There were alternate breaks and rallies with wheat and net losses at the close of 1¼c. September ranged at 29@30¼c, closing at 29¼c. May, 1896, sold at 32½@33¾c and rested at 33¼c, with a moderate trade, the main business being in July and September. Withdrawals from store were liberal, at 229,000 bu. The cash market was unsettled with futures and closed easy at a loss of 1@1½c. No. 2 white in store sold at 32½@33½c. Sales on track and f. o. b. included No. 3 at 28½@30c, do white at 32@32½c, No. 2 at 30@30½c, do white at 32½@33¼c.

The new crop deliveries in rye were strong on the crop outlook, while cash and the nearby deliveries were easier with wheat. No. 2 in store sold at 66½c, and was offered at that at the close. No. 2 sold f. o. b. at 66@67c. May and June were quotably 66½c and July 66¾@67c. August was offered at 66c. September sold early at 66c and closed at 66c sellers. Arrivals were 10 cars. Barley was a slow market and steady. No. 2 sold f. o. b. at 51c, No. 3 ranged at 47@50½c, and No. 4 at 43c. Receipts were 19 cars.

The largest activity of the season was witnessed in September flaxseed. Twenty-six thousand bu sold at a former price of $1.25. Cash seed was firm, with sales at $1.48½ in a small way. Rejected sold at $1.43. Arrivals were 7 cars; shipments, 3,896 bu.

Timothy and clover seed were dull. September timothy seed sold at $4.00, the first trade of the year, and $3.90 was bid late. September clover seed sold at $9.40, a shade higher than former nominal quotations. Bran sold at $12.00.

Receipts of hogs were liberal, at 29,000, with 12,000 expected today. Kansas City had 14,000 and Omaha 5,000. Products were inclined to be heavy most of the day and closed at material declines. Baldwin was a big seller of pork and Lamson of ribs. The cash business is principally in green meats to save storage room, which is becoming scarce at the yards.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

New York closed only 2½c over Chicago for July wheat. The local market is running along independent of the Western markets and of Liverpool, which is out of line by several cents a bu. St. Louis, however, closed 1¼c over, Milwaukee 1c over, and Kansas City was away up. The relation between markets here and in St. Louis and Kansas City is almost unprecedented. It simply indicates the interior demand for wheat.

"The trade six months ago was looking for demand from 3,000 miles away when they had it right at their door," said A. C. Buell. "Operators lamented a lack of activity in foreign markets and ignored conditions which were developing a phenomenal domestic market. They ignored the feeding of wheat to animals on farms and discredited the government figures on reserves in first hands. Now they find markets from which we usually draw wheat leading us and taking grain from us."

A personal letter from P. D. Armour was shown on the floor yesterday. Among other things Armour stated that he did not think wheat in the least too high at present prices, although it must be admitted that cash business was falling off. He said that he had cleaned out his speculative holdings after a hard sweat with a fair amount of velvet, but that he would never again touch wheat.

E. P. Baker, one of the pioneers in the trade, has just returned from an extensive crop investigation trip through Illinois. He states that the wheat fields look passably well in spots where there was protection from frost, but that the centers are severely damaged, and that in Jasper, Cumberland, Mason, Macon, Piatt, Coles, Champaign, Shelby, and Christian Counties there will not be one-tenth of an average crop. In his opinion the crowd on 'Change has not begun to realize the real damage winter wheat has sustained.

A prominent farm-owner in the Red River Valley, who was on the floor yesterday, claimed that the spring wheat is damaged seriously by frost.

A somewhat celebrated Indiana authority on wheat prospects, who ten days ago said that the winter wheat crop would be a good average, has gone over to the calamity howlers and says that there will be less than 150,000,000 bu of winter wheat raised.

Thomas C. Dick, one of the largest grain shippers of Topeka, Kas., says that the promise of the corn crop is for the largest yield ever known. He claims, however, that the wheat crop is very short.

Louisville is offering 51c for corn which to come to this market would cost on an 8c rail rate 55½c. It is corn which heretofore has been moving to Chicago, but 52¾c is all that could be paid for it at the close of the market yesterday.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 75 cars; corn, 870 cars; oats, 450 cars; hogs, 12,000.

The O'Neill Grain company has received reports from its stations in Iowa from the Mississippi to the Missouri Rivers, along the Mississippi in Wisconsin, and on two central lines through Minnesota and the Dakotas, and good crops in all grains are testified to.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed May 25, 1894.
WHEAT.				
May....	77¾	75¾@ 78⅛	76	54⅛
July...	78⅜	76⅝@ 79⅛	77	56⅞
Sept...	78⅞	76⅞@ 79⅝	77¼	57⅝
CORN.				
May....	54	52 @ 53¼	52⅛	37⅛
July...	55	53 @ 54⅝	53⅛	38
Sept...	56⅛	53⅝@ 56	54⅛	38⅜
OATS.				
May ..	30⅛	29 @ 30⅛	29	33⅛
June...	30⅜	29¼@ 30⅜	29⅛	.....
July...	31⅛	29⅜@ 31⅛	29⅞	30⅞
MESS PORK.				
July...	12.60	12.20 @12.50	12.32½	11.85
Sept...	12.90	12.42½@12.75	12.60	11.95
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.				
July...	6.70	6.65 @ 6.67½	6.65	6.72½
Sept...	6.85	6.80 @ 6.85	6.82½	6.80
RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.				
July...	6.30	6.22½@ 6.27½	6.25	6.15
Sept...	6.50	6.40 @ 6.45	6.45	6.15

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	69	8	3	80
Spring wheat	1	.....	.....	1
Corn.....	677	70	12	759
Oats.....	455	47	.....	502
Rye.....	7	2	1	10
Barley.....	5	14	.....	19
Total	1,224	141	16	1,371

By canal—14,300 bu oats.

Inspected out—192,685 bu wheat and 341,180 bu corn. From private houses—43,900 bu wheat and 220,048 bu oats.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1895.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1895.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.
Flour, brls.	6,455	19,306	10,819	7,220
Wheat, bu.	16,800	16,250	131,784	92,558
Corn, bu.	377,105	197,420	359,317	247,113
Oats, bu.	425,400	242,262	448,070	298,476
Rye, bu.	4,650	1,950	1,941	1,806
Barley, bu.	10,150	11,650	1,625	1,324
T. Seed, lbs.	25,000	3,210	1,000	25,572
C. Seed, lbs.		390	500	
Oth. S'd, lbs	28,700	7,000	30,028	8,115
F. Seed, bu.	1,950			640
B. Corn, lbs.			1,802	21,670
Cheese, lbs.	211,470	186,997	126,720	209,080
Butter, lbs.	1,125,612	819,077	979,334	816,507
Eggs, cases.	17,172	11,330	5,520	6,828
Hides, lbs.	222,310	322,750	607,568	650,875
Wool, lbs.	982,373	774,291	410,229	737,974

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKETS.

Flour Reaches $5 Per Barrel—Bean Market Strong and Active—Potatoes Easier.

The wholesale flour market responded to the further advance in wheat and advanced 25c per brl all around. Previous to this latest advance the demand was brisk, but business showed a tendency to lag yesterday. Quotations were as follows yesterday: Pillsbury's Best, $5.00 per brl; Washburn's Best, $4.70; Ceresota, $4.75; winter wheat flour, $3.75@4.00. Choice hand-picked navy beans sold up to $1.95 and the market is ruling decidedly strong. The demand, which has lagged for a few weeks, has sprung into full vigor again both on local and shipping account. Arrivals of potatoes were heavy and this exerted a depressing effect. There was a decline of about 2c on outside quotations. Other lines were active and generally steady.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 17½c; firsts, 16@17c; seconds, 13@14½c; thirds, 10@12c. Dairies: Fancy [Cooley's], 16c; firsts, 13@14c; seconds, 9@10c; packing stocks, 6@8c.

Berries—Strawberries: Illinois, $1.50@2.25 per 24-qt case; Mississippis, $1.25@2.25 per 24-qt case; Tennessee, $1.25@2.00 per 24-qt case.

Beans—Navies and pea beans, new, $1.75@1.95 per bu.

Broom-corn—Choice green hurl, 6@6½c per lb; red or slightly pale tip, 5½@6c; self-working, fine green parlor, 6½c; fair to good do, 5½@6c; smooth, pale, or red tip, 4½@5c; common growth, off color, 4@4½c; inside and covers, 3½@4c; crooked green, 3½c; red or pale tip, 2@3c; brush corn, fine, 4½@5½c.

Coal—The retail price is $5.50 per ton for large egg and $5.75 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in carlots: Grate, $4.60; egg, stove, and nut, $4.75. Bituminous—Briar Hill, $4.25; Erie, $3.80; Youghiogheny, $2.90; Indiana block, $2.00; Blossburg, $3.80; Baltimore and Ohio, $2.60; Hocking Valley, $2.60; Wilmington, at mines, $1.35; Piedmont, $3.75; Shawnee, $2.60.

Cheese—Fall makes: Young Americas, 8½c; twins, 8c; flats, 8½c; cheddars, 8½c. New makes: Young Americas, 7½@8c; twins, 7@7½c; Swiss cheese, 8@11c; Limburger, 7@8c; brick, fall make, 10@10½c; brick, new, 7½@8c.

Dried Fruits—Evaporated apples, 7@8½c; blackberries, 6c; raspberries, 21c; California peaches, 7@8½c; apricots, 8@9c; prunes, 50 to 60 to the pound, 5c per lb; raisins, 3@4c.

Drugs and Chemicals—Borax, 6@10c; citric acid, 39@45c; tartaric, powdered, 25@30c; carbolic acid, 17@25c; castor oil, cold pressed, 91@96c; balsam tolu, 30@35c; Tonka beans, $2.00; cubeb berries, 21c; calomel, 75c; camphor, 44@48c; cantharides, $1.00@1.05; cassia buds, 21@25c; chloroform, 57@60c; ergot, 35c; glycerine, 13@24c; gum arabic, 20@50c; morphine sulph, $1.70@2.10; gum opium, $2.00; quinine, 25@39c; refined alcohol, in brls, $2.44 per gal.

Eggs—Choice, recandled, new cases included, 11½@12¼c; strictly fresh-laid, loss off, cases returned, 11@11½c.

Game—Jacksnipe, $1.25 per doz; plover, $1.10@1.25; dough birds, $3.50.

Green Fruits—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@4.50 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 75c@$1.00; good to choice, $1.25@1.50; lemons, common to choice, $2.75@4.50 per box; California oranges: Seedlings, $1.75@2.00 per box; navels, $2.50@3.50.

Groceries—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5.31c per lb; cube, 4.94c; powdered, 4.94c; granulated, 4¾@4.69c; confectioners' A, 4½@4.57c; extra C, 4@4⅜c; yellow, 3¼@3⅜c. Dark molasses, 3c. Coffee—Java, 28@33c per lb; Mocha, 28c; Rio, choice, 16@18c; fair to good, 15@16c; Santos, 16@18c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6@6½c per lb; choice do, 5¼@5½c; fair do, 4@5c; Japan, 4⅝@5¼c. Sirups—Corn, 20@25c per gal; standard sugar, 14½@18½c; fancy, 22@28c; New Orleans, O. K., 35c; centrifugal, 18@24c.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 8½c per lb; No. 2 do, 7½@8c; No. 1 calfskin, 11c; No. 2 do, 9½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4½c.

Oils—Standard white carbon, 9½c; prime white, 150 deg., 9½c; snow white, 150 deg., 10½c; headlight, 175 deg., 11½c; Eocene, 12c; Kenegene, 11½c; Elaine, 18½c; benzine, 9½c; stove gasoline, 12c; 87 deg. gasoline, 11c; linseed, raw, 57c, and boiled, 59c; turpentine, 34½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 56c; No. 1 lard oil, 41c; No. 2 do, 39c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 39c; salad oil, 39c; paraffine, 28 deg., 11c; do oil, 25 deg., 13c; black summer, 7c; 25 deg., cold test, 7½c; do 15 deg., cold test, 8c; do zero, 9½c.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 8@9c; chickens, 8¼@9c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, full feathered, $4.00@5.50 per doz.

Potatoes—On track: Burbanks, 48@53c per bu; Hebrons, 45@50c; Peerless, 45@50c; Empire State, 45@52c; white stock, 48@57c; Western Rose, 45@52c. Less than carlots from store 10c higher than above quotations.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 1-3 bu boxes, 75c@$1.25; cauliflower, $1.50 per crate; cucumbers, Louisiana, $2.00@2.25 per crate; celery, homegrown, 20@40c per doz; green onions, bu boxes, 75c@$1.00; green peas, bu boxes, $1.00@1.25; lettuce, homegrown, 4-doz cases, 65c; new beets, 30@40c per doz; new cabbage, Louisiana, $3.25@3.50 per crate; new carrots, 25@30c per doz; old onions, yellow, $1.50@2.00 per brl; Bermudas, $1.50@1.75 per bu; parsley, 15@20c per doz; pie-plant, home-grown, 15c per doz; radishes, 25c per doz; spinach, 75c per brl; string beans, Louisiana, $1.00@1.25 per bu; wax beans, $1.50@1.75 per bu; tomatoes, Florida, cases, $5.00; turnips, old, 30@35c per bu; new, 50c per bu.

Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.24 for highwines; high-proof spirits, $1.26½.

Wool—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa: Coarse or dingy tub, 15@17c per lb; good medium tub, 17@22c; fine unwashed fleeces, 9@11c; medium unwashed, 13@15c; coarse unwashed, 12@14½c; clotted and rough unwashed, 10@11c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa: Fine unwashed fleeces, 7@10c; medium do, 11@13c; coarse, 11@12c. North and South Dakota: Fine heavy, 7@9c; do light, 9@10c; do medium, 10@13c; coarse, 11@12c.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton, and Provision Movements, with the Closing Quotations.

NEW YORK, May 24.—[Special.]—Grain—Wheat—There was a decided pause in the wheat market, the great buoyancy and excitement having abated appreciably, although the dealings were on a fairly large scale—namely, 13,325,000 bu. The demand was devoid of spirit, the shorts having either settled or recovered from their alarm, while the longs were taking in their profits. Hence the strong bullish temper, so noticeable recently, has given way to a declining tendency. The weakness was partly ascribed to reports of rain in the Northwest and predictions of rain in the winter wheat States. Then the indifference of exporters had a depressing effect, although just at the close it was reported that one or two cargoes had been taken for Lisbon. Exports, 29,892 bu; receipts, 44,125 bu; spot dull and lower; No. 2 red quoted July price to ½c over f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, 5¼c over July; later it was reported that 12 to 16 loads had been taken for Lisbon, but particulars were not forthcoming. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 163,915 bu, against 159,988 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 38,283 bu; receipts, 44,850 bu; spot a shade lower, with a fair trade, exporters taking 25 loads. Sales: 5,000 bu No. 2 at 59c afloat; 200,000 bu steamer mixed f. o. b. afloat at 1@1½c over July or 59@60¼c; 6,500 bu sample yellow at 58c afloat; 8,000 bu No. 2 at 57¾c in elevator. Futures fairly active and easier. Oats—Exports, 1,000 bu; receipts, 81,600 bu; spot prices are a shade lower, leading to a fair business. Sales 5,000 bu No. 2 white at 37@37¼c; June do at 35¾c; July do at 37¼@38¾c; 20,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 33@33¾c; 10,000 bu ungraded at 37@43c for white and 33@35c for mixed. Futures fairly active at easier figures. Official sales:

Months.	Opening.	Low.	High.	Closing.	Last night.
WHEAT.					
July....	81¼	79	81⅞	79⅞	81⅞
August	81⅛	79⅛	81⅞	79⅞	81⅞
Sept....	81	79⅝	82⅛	79⅞	82⅛
Oct. ..	82	80	82⅜	80	82⅜
Nov....	.....	81⅛	82⅜	.....	.....
Dec....	83⅜	81⅛	84	81⅛	84
May, '96	.....	85	85⅜	.....	86
CORN.					
May....	59	57⅛	59	57⅛	59¾
July....	59⅛	57⅞	59⅞	58⅛	59⅞
Sept....	60⅛	58⅛	60⅛	59	60½
OATS.					
June....	.....	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33⅞
July....	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	34⅜
Sept....	33	32⅛	33	32⅛	.....

Butter—Fancy fresh creamery is stronger, with a good jobbing demand; receipts lighter; creamery, Western, seconds to firsts, 14@17c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 9@14c; Western dairy, firsts, 11@12c; do, thirds to seconds, 7½@9c; Western factory, tubs, firsts, 10@11c; do seconds, 8¼@9½c; do thirds, 7@8c.

Cheese—State full cream, large size, white, choice, 6⅝c.

Eggs—Receipts are lighter, but there is considerable accumulation of stock in store, and with only a light demand prices show a further decline. Western, northerly sections, choice to fancy, 13@13⅛c.

Sugar—Raws remain firm after the large business late yesterday. Centrifugals, 96 test, quoted at 3⅝c; muscovado, 89 test, at 3c; and molasses sugar, 89 test, at 2⅞c. Refined steady, but quiet, at 4 7-16@4⅞c for granulated.

Cotton—There was an advance of 2 to 6 points at the opening of 'Change; later the improvement was followed by a further decline of 2 to 5 points, which was subsequently recovered, and the market closed quiet and steady at last night's final figures. Liverpool reported spot cotton quiet. Sales, 8,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 27-32d. Futures opened quiet at 2-64d decline; closed steady at 1 to 2 points advance. Manchester—Yarns quiet, but steady; cloths quiet. Receipts at the port today were 2,908 bales. On the spot the market was quiet and weak, but no lower. Sales, '98 bales for consumption, 20 for export. Middling uplands quoted at 7 5-16c, and do gulf at 7 9-16c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
May..........	1,100	7.12	7.07	7.07@7.08
June.........	6,400	7.10	7.02	7.04@7.05
July.........	11,600	7.16	7.09	7.10@7.12
August.......	108,800	7.22	7.13	7.16@7.17
September....	12,200	7.27	7.18	7.21@7.22
October......	39,500	7.31	7.21	7.24@7.25
November.....	4,100	7.33	7.26	7.27@7.28
December.....	9,600	7.36	7.27	7.30@7.31
January......	14,800	7.40	7.34	7.36@7.37
February.....	600	7.39	7.38	7.40@7.41

Coffee—Transactions in contracts were small with the opening prices showing a decline of 5 points on some months, which were subsequently recovered and the market closed firm. European advices were featureless, and the Rio and Santos markets were closed owing to a holiday. Dealings were light, but there was no selling pressure. Receipts at Rio were 4,000 bags; there were no returns from Santos. Havre was ¼f lower on March and the rest of the months were unaltered. Hamburg was steady on all months except October, which was ¼pfg higher. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 7,678 bags. Stock of Brazil coffee in New York today was 184,627 bags, in the United States 252,022 bags, with the quantity afloat for this country 306,000 bags, making the American visible supply 558,022 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
May..........	1,000	14.50	14.50	14.45@14.55
June.........	2,500	14.55	14.50	14.50@14.60
July.........	1,250	15.00	15.00	15.00@15.00
September....	4,250	14.95	14.95	15.00@15.05
October......	1,500	15.00	15.00	15.05@15.10
December.....	3,750	14.95	14.90	14.95@15.00

Petroleum dull; united closed $1.60 asked. Resin steady. Cottonseed oil steady but quiet; offerings small. Foreign advices firmer and exporters in the market for yellow oil. Sales 300 brls prime summer yellow at 27½c. Local demand hesitating.

Ocean freights—Inactive, irregular rates. Engagements: 8,000 bu to Newcastle at 2⅛d; 16,000 bu to Rotterdam, p. t., quoted at 2½c; Liverpool at 1½d, London at 1¾d, Antwerp at 1¾d.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 24.—Wheat—For the first time in several days wheat closed lower than the preceding day. The decline was 1⅝c. There was evidence of weakness from the start, when the market opened higher, but lost the advance in a moment and was soon below the close of yesterday, while Chicago opened about with the close yesterday. Taken all through it was a dull market compared with the experiences of the last few days. The market was looked at in two ways—that the reaction is natural, by the bulls; that it is the forerunner of an extensive break by those who disbelieve the crop damage reports. There is now a considerable faction of the latter in the market. There was considerable realizing and selling by small longs. There was not much done in cash wheat, the millers being very small buyers. Receipts of wheat here were 186 cars and at Duluth and Superior 92 cars. Flour—Firm; first patents, $4.10@4.35; second patents, $4.00@4.25; first clears, $3.35@3.50.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 24.—Grain—Wheat—Easy; spot and month, 79¼@79½c; June, 79½c asked; July and August, 80¼@80¾c; September, 80¾@81c; steamer No. 2 red, 76¼@76½c; receipts, 7,234 bu; stock, 536,113 bu; sales, 117,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 81@82c; do and grade, 78½@81½c. Corn—Easy; spot and month, 59¾@60c; June, 59⅝c asked; July, 58¼@58⅝c; August, 59c bid; receipts, 38,566 bu; stock, 322,872 bu; sales, 35,000 bu; Southern white corn, 59c; do yellow, 59@59½c. Oats—Firmer; No. 2 white Western, 38@38½c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@35c; receipts, 18,051 bu; stock, 11,427 bu. Rye—Dull; receipts, 554 bu; stock, 10,165 bu. Grain Freights—Low; some activity; unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24.—Grain—Wheat—Held strong at opening, declined, but later reacted. Close was nervous and 2½c below yesterday. No. 2 red, cash, 83@84½c; May, 82c; July, 78⅝c bid; August, 77c; September, 77⅝c bid. Corn weakened early with wheat, and closed 1c below yesterday. No. 2 mixed, cash, 52½@53½c; May, 52¼c; July, 53⅝c; September, 53⅝c. Oats weak; declined heavily, closing at the bottom for futures; spot quiet; No. 2, cash, 29½c bid; May, 29¼c asked; June, 29⅝c asked; July, 29⅝c asked; September, 29½c asked. Rye and barley nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 78,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 52,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 83,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., May 24.—Grain—Wheat—Firm; No. 2 cash, May, 80¼c bid; June, 80½c asked; July, 79c; August and September, 78c. Corn—Active, steady; No. 2 mixed, 54½c; No. 3 mixed, 54c; No. 3 yellow, 55c; No. 2 white, 55½c; No. 3 white, 55c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½c, nominal. Rye—Dull; cash, 70c, nominal. Clover-seed—Lower; prime, October, $5.80. Receipts—Wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., May 24.—Grain—Corn lower; No. 2, 52½c; No. 3, 53c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 32@32¼c; No. 3 white, 31½c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 64@65c. Whisky firm; high proof spirits, $1.25; finished goods, $1.24. Receipts—Wheat, 7,200 bu; corn, 74,000 bu; oats, 171,700 bu; rye, none; barley, 700 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 7,800 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 123,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 700 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 24.—Grain—Wheat—Spring quiet, firm; No. 1 hard, 84c; No. 1 Northern, 83½c; winter wheat firm; No. 2 red, 82½@85c; No. 2 white, 88c; No. 1 white, Oregon, 87c. Corn—Easier, fair demand; No. 2 yellow, 59½c; No. 3 yellow, 59c; No. 2 corn, 59c. Oats—Quiet, firm; No. 2 white, 36½c; No. 3 white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 34c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24.—Grain—Wheat—Steady; No. 2 hard, 83@85c; No. 2 red, 84½@85½c; rejected, 78@80c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 51c; No. 2 white, 52@52½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 29½@30c; No. 2 white, 31½c. Receipts—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn and oats, none.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 24.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.15; good, $1.20. Spirits—Steady; 26¼c. Tar—Firm, $1.25. Turpentine—Steady; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.80; virgin, $2.25.

FOREIGN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat and Corn Firm and Meats Steady in the Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot firm, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 11d; No. 2 red spring, 5s ½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 11½d; No. 1 California, 5s 10½d. Futures opened easy, with near and distant positions 2d lower; closed easy, with near positions 2@2¼d lower and distant positions 2¼d lower; business about equally distributed; May, 5s 10d; June, 5s 10½d; July, 5s 11½d; August, 5s 11½d; September, 6s; October, 6s ½d. Corn—Spot firm; mixed, American, new, 4s 11¾d. Futures opened quiet, with near and distant positions ½d lower; closed dull, with May 1¼d lower and other months ¾d lower; May, 4s 11d; June, 4s 10¼d; July, 4s 10¼d; August, 4s 10¾d; September, 4s 11d; October, 4s 11½d. Flour—Firm, demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d.

Provisions—Bacon steady, demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 31s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 32s 6d; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 32s; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 32s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 33s; short clear midheavy, 55 lbs, 31s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 33s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12@18 lbs, 28s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14@16 lbs, 41s 6d. Tallow, fine North American, nominal. Beef, extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 61s 3d; do medium, 53s 9d. Lard dull; prime Western, 33s 9d; refined, in pails, 35s. Cheese quiet, demand poor; finest American white, 43s; finest American colored, 44s. Butter, finest U. S., 56s; good, 40s. Cotton-seed oil, Liverpool refined, 18s 3d. Linseed oil, 21s 3d. Petroleum, refined, 9d. Refrigerator beef, forequarter 4⅜d; hindquarter 6¼d. Hops at London, Pacific coast, £2 5s.

The receipts of wheat during the last three days were 130,000 centals, including 17,000 American. The receipts of American corn during the last three days were 42,500 centals. Weather warm and dry.

LONDON, May 24.—Calcutta linseed, spot, 39s; April shipment via Cape, 38s 9d. Linseed oil, 20s 3d.

STOCKS AT LONDON GENERALLY FIRM.

American Shares Are Favored and Money Is More Plentiful than Ever.

LONDON, May 24.—The stock markets today were quiet but firm. The week was satisfactorily concluded. Money is more plentiful than ever. Americans were firm, chiefly on bears closing and German buying. There was a further spurt in the street, Louisville and Milwaukee leading. Argentine stocks have risen in sympathy with wheat.

Consols for money, 106¼; do account, 106⅜.

Railway shares—Canadian Pacific, 52⅞; Erie, 13⅝; do seconds, 72⅜; Illinois Central, 97¼; Mexican ordinary, 21¼; St. Paul common, 68⅞; New York Central, 104½; Pennsylvania, 53⅞; Reading, 10¼; Mexican Central new 4s, 68⅜.

Bar silver, 30⅜d per ounce. Money, ¼@½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is ⅝ per cent; for three-months bills 13-16.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £25,000.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 254.00; Madrid, 13.50; Lisbon, 27½; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 105.05; Vienna, 103.

PARIS, May 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France, issued today, shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Notes in circulation, decrease, 37,200,000 francs; treasury accounts current, increase, 23,350,000 francs; gold in hand, increase, 875,000 francs; bills discounted, decrease, 9,825,000 francs; silver in hand, increase, 5,700,000 francs. Three per cent rentes, 102f 45c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21½c for checks.

BERLIN, May 24.—Exchange on London, 8 days' sight, 20 marks 46½ pfgs.

Ezekiel Morrison Left $2,000,000.

An inventory of the estate of Ezekiel Morrison was filed yesterday in the Probate Court. It shows property valued at $2,000,000. The testator left cash amounting to $18,430 on deposit, and held $801,450 in notes of good value, and $179,000 in stocks.

OBJECT TO THE LOOP.

FIFTH AVENUE PROPERTY-OWNERS FIGHT THE TERMINAL.

Interest Rates Are Tending Downward—New York Money Being Offered Here at 3 Per Cent—Indicates Increasing Confidence Rather than a Decreasing Demand for Funds—Stock Market Continues to Advance—Elevated Stocks the Only Ones That Are Not Higher.

There was a meeting of Fifth avenue property-owners who object to the elevated railroad loop yesterday. This association of property-owners claims to represent a majority of the frontage on Fifth avenue, between Harrison street and the river, and they say that every means will be used to prevent the Council granting an ordinance permitting the construction of the loop on Fifth avenue. At the meeting yesterday Mr. Tappan acted as Chairman and George F. Eddy as Secretary. There were about fifteen property-owners present personally and a number of others were represented by proxies. The only material result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee, consisting of A. W. Green, A. N. Barnhart, and George F. Eddy, to wait upon the Commissioner of Public Works and remonstrate against the granting of an ordinance to the loop company. It is the understanding that the Council is to be asked to grant the ordinance next Monday and the company will claim a clear majority of the frontage, but in establishing that claim will reckon a part of the Wells street frontage. The Property-Owners' Association will combat that position. They claim that Fifth avenue ceases at the river, and that consent of property-owners on Wells street cannot be made to apply to a franchise asked for on Fifth avenue. At the meeting yesterday the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the gentlemen present, representing a large majority of the frontage on Fifth avenue, between Harrison street and the Chicago River, that said avenue is now third-class business property and an elevated railroad on that avenue would be an intolerable nuisance and of inestimable damage to the property thereon."

"The Union Loop company has a clear majority of the frontage on Fifth avenue," said President D. H. Louderback yesterday. "The railroad will unquestionably be built, and it will be of great benefit to the property on that street. The track on that street will be used as terminal for all the elevated roads whether the entire loop is built or not, and that means that at least 100,000 people a day will be brought into that street."

A representative of the Metropolitan "L" said last night that the ordinance was drawn up under an agreement between the Union Loop, the Northwestern, the Metropolitan, the Lake Street, and the Alley "L" companies, and that its terms were agreeable to all.

Interest rates are tending downward. The reason for that is not to be found in a decreased demand for money, however, for the demand is, as a matter of fact, increasing quite as materially as might be expected in view of the marked improvement in general business. The lower interest rates instead of reflecting commercial dullness are really an illustration of increasing confidence. The especial factor in the situation which is softening the money market is the large offering of New York funds to Chicago borrowers. Money is being offered here to the big commercial houses by New York lenders for six months at 3 per cent per annum. In former times it was a common matter for Chicago houses to borrow in this market large sums of New York money, but there has been little business of that character for months. The fact that there is now a great increase in the offering of New York money to Chicago business houses is one of the best indications of returning confidence we have had, and the lower rate of interest is therefore additional proof of general commercial improvement rather than an indication of a less active employment of funds.

The boom goes on its way in the local stock market without interruption. Again the highest prices yet scored were reached yesterday. North Chicago sold up to 291 and closed at the top. West Chicago advanced to 129½ and closed at 129. Trading was active in both stocks, and while the supply was larger than it has been ruling lately there was a demand which absorbed everything that was offered. Some of the profits from the wheat market are beginning to find their way to the Stock Exchange, and there are traders who believe in that quarter alone reasons will be found within the next ten days for a decided advance in stock market quotations. The strength yesterday was by no means confined to the cable stocks. There was a sensational advance in New York Biscuit. Trading in it was active, but quotations jumped to 69, and that price was bid up to the close. There was a sharp upturn in Strawboard also, the stock advancing to 44½ after an opening at 42. The closing quotation was 43½. There has been a preliminary agreement reached between the strawboard manufacturers. The situation now hinges on the action of a single mill, and there seems to be every reason for believing a satisfactory agreement will be closed within a short time. The situation among the brewers is almost exactly the same as it was among the strawboard manufacturers. A preliminary agreement has been signed, and an advance in the price of beer now seems a certainty. The agreement in its perfected form has not yet been reached, but the indications are improving for such an agreement being signed as will permanently stop hostilities. No corporate combination of breweries and issue of new securities will be made at the present time it is probable. The only agreement that will now be made will be a general one among all the brewers, and will be framed chiefly for the purpose of stopping competition. After the business has been put on a paying basis again the corporate combination which has been on the boards for some time is likely to be put through, and then the bonds of the new organization will be floated.

The elevated railroad traffic is being sharply affected by the warm weather. The business of the Alley Elevated road has dropped to about 38,000 passengers a day. There has been as sharp a decrease in the traffic of the Lake Street Elevated railroad. That company is now carying considerably less than 30,000 passengers a day. It is impossible to get any official figures on Metropolitan traffic. Stock Exchange gossip places the figures at 16,000, but that is not to be relied on probably. The elevated stocks are not the only securities on the list that do not feel the general improvement. They were dull yesterday and made no advance. Lake Street opened and closed at 15⅛. Rapid Transit opened at 12⅝ for the account and closed at 12½. There was a sale of Metropolitan Elevated at 18¼.

Diamond Match is decidedly strong. It advanced to 132⅞ and closed at the top. The bulls on the stock are confident of much higher quotations, and declare there is a basis for that in the increasing intrinsic value. Earnings are the largest in the company's history, and the outlook for the Liverpool factory is so encouraging that the insiders now feel confident of great profits in the foreign field.

Sterling quotations were unchanged, but the tendency of the market was firm. New York exchange has gone off to 10c premium.

The North Chicago company yesterday started electric cars across the river on Clark street. The cars at present run as far as Lake street, and they bring down passengers from a number of streets where the cars have heretofore been operated by horses.

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

150 W Chi St R R act	129	400 N C St RR Co act	290
150 do act	129⅛	94 do	290
50 do act	129⅛	50 do act	290½
50 do act	129⅛	50 Am S B Co act	42
50 do	129⅛	50 do act	44
200 do act	129⅛	100 do	44½
100 do act	129⅛	100 do act	44½
150 do act	129	100 do act	44½
100 do act	129	100 do	44½
200 do act	129	50 L S El R R act	15⅛
250 do act	129⅛	175 C & S S Rap T Co	12⅝
14 do cash	128⅞	50 do act	12½
400 do act	129⅛	50 do	12½
50 do act	129	20 do	12½
30 Dia Match Co	132⅛	50 do act	12½

BONDS.

$2000 Chi Gas Light & Coke Co 5s 94

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

6 NC St RR Co	290	150 N Y Biscuit Co	69
100 do act	290	30 L St El R R	15⅛
2 do	290	4 Dia M Co	132⅛
50 do act	290½	150 do act	132⅛
100 B & Malt pfd s30	31	50 do	132⅛
100 W Chi St R R act	128⅞	50 do act	132⅛
350 do act	128⅞	10 Am S B Co	44½
100 do act	128⅞	50 do act	44½
12 do	128⅞	50 I P & P common	8
100 do act	128⅞	10 C & S SRT Co	12½
50 do act	128⅞	50 C & C C & D act	63½
5 do	128⅞	40 do act	63½
50 do act	128⅞		

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

100 W Chi St RR act	128⅞	50 C&SSRTCo act	12½
50 do act	128⅞	50 N C S R R Co act	290½
50 do act	128⅞	50 do	290
67 do	128⅞	50 do act	290½
50 do act	128⅞	10 Diamond M Co	132⅛
100 do act	128⅞	50 do act	132⅛
100 do act	128⅞	50 Chi Gas Co act	75
100 C&SSRTCo act	12½	25 Met WS El RR Co	15⅛
50 do act	12½	15 Chi Edison Co	127⅛

BONDS.

$10000 Met W S El R R 5s 69

SALES AFTER CALLS.

1050 W Chi St RR act	129	50 N C S R R Co act	291
50 M & C B pfd act	30½	100 Am S B Co act	43½
50 B & M pfd. sel. 30	30½	50 L St El R R act	15⅛
100 Dia M Co act	132⅛		

BONDS.

$1300 Chi C Ry 4½s	101½	$9000 CGL&CCo 5s	93⅞
1000 CGL&CCo 5s	93⅞		

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 24.	May 17.
New York..............	$ 95,159,097	$114,951,711
Chicago...............	18,259,000	15,784,000
Boston................	14,047,835	16,634,711
Philadelphia..........	10,615,960	14,109,953
St Louis..............	3,804,604	4,277,529
Baltimore.............	2,018,033	2,181,672
New Orleans...........	1,342,449	1,204,115

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 75c premium bid.

PRICES IN WALL STREET ARE HIGHER.

Trading in Stocks Generally Reported More Consistent in Character.

NEW YORK, May 24.—[Special.]—Sentiment on the Stock Exchange today was of a more consistent character than at any previous time during the week, and business was active, with a general advance in prices. London bought stocks early in the day, taking St. Paul, Northern Pacific preferred, Southern railway, Kansas and Texas, Erie, Louisville and Nashville, and Wabash preferred, but later sold some of these properties on the rise here. The net result of the trading on balance was very moderate in extent. In regard to the Cordage stocks it was stated at a meeting of the board it was decided not to take any active measures in regard to dealing with the question of readjustment or payment of July interest for some little time, in view of the somewhat better outlook. Chicago Gas was not affected by the announcement that the company had made a settlement on the old basis.

In St. Paul and Northwestern there was a good speculative buying for the long account, besides some extensive covering of shorts. A feature of the buying was heavy purchases for Chicago operators that were active in bulling wheat. In the last hour a news agency published a statement that at a directors' meeting of the Northwestern June 6 the dividend on the common stock will be reduced to 1½ per cent for the current half year, making 4 per cent paid for the full year. Vice-President Sykes when questioned said: "The statement is unauthorized. The dividend has not been acted on either by the Board of Directors or by committee, and no one can say what it will be until action is taken by the directors." The published statement in regard to a probable reduction of the Northwestern dividend caused general selling of the entire list by traders, and the result was a sharp decline and several other stocks before the close. The stocks sold, however, were principally for short account and were well taken. The selling of whisky was mostly through brokers formerly used by the old managers. Flower & Co. were the principal buyers. At the low point of the day some very bearish stories were circulated by the brokers most active in selling. General Electric was sold down by brokers for a prominent bear trader.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan 1, closed 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488@488¼ for demand and 487@487¼ for 60 days. Posted rates, 487½@488 and 488½@489. Commercial bills, 486¼@486½.

Silver certificates, 67¼@67½.

Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds strong.

Total sales of stocks today, 362,610 shares.

The bond market today was active and strong, with a wide distribution of trading. The sales were $3,325,000. The main advances are: Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis firsts, 4½ per cent; Colorado Coal 6s and Minneapolis and St. Louis firsts, Iowa Extension, 3; Oregon Short Line 6s, 2¼; do Trust Receipts, 1¾; Rock Island 6s, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consols, 1¾; New Jersey Central, general 5s, 1⅝; St. Paul, M. and M. firsts, Dakota Extension, Alton and Terre Haute firsts, and Oregon Improvement consol 5s, 1½. Declines: Northern Pacific dividend scrip, 4 per cent; Baltimore and Ohio firsts, Packers' Branch, and Burlington sinking fund 5s, 2¼; Omaha and St. Louis firsts, trust receipts, 1¼; Kansas City and Pacific firsts, 1⅛, and Cordage firsts and Virginia Midland generals, 1 per cent.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. M'y24	Closing. M'y23
Amn. Sugar	38,300	118⅝	116⅝	118⅜	117½
Do pfd	100	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
Amn. Tobacco	13,300	111⅜	109	111⅜	109
Do pfd	100	114½	114½	114½	113⅞
Amn. Cot Oil	100	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
American Express	65	117	117	117	.....
Atchison	6,300	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
Balti. & Ohio	200	63½	63½	63½	.....
B., R. & P.	31	21	21	21	.....
B. & O. S. W. pfd	100	10	10	10	.....
Cent. Pac	25	19	19	19	19
C., B. & Q.	27,500	80⅝	79¼	80⅜	79
C. & N. W.	20,700	100	98⅝	99	99⅝
C., M. & St. P.	29,100	68⅜	67	67⅞	66⅝
Do pfd	100	121	121	121	.....
C., R. I. & P.	5,700	70	69⅛	69⅝	68⅝
C., St. P., M. & O.	1,400	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	38⅜
Can. So.	100	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	53⅜
Ches. & Ohio	2,400	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,600	45⅛	44	45	43⅞
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	600	101½	100¾	101	101
C. & E. I.	500	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
Do pfd	100	100½	100½	100½	.....
Can. Pac.	100	52	52	52	50⅝
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	800	145⅛	144⅞	145	144⅛
Chicago Gas	8,600	75⅛	74⅜	74⅞	74⅞
C. & H V. Coal & I	1,600	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝
Colo. Fuel & I.	55	26	26	26	25⅝
C., C. & I. dev	400	8⅛	8	8	8
Del. & Hud.	200	132	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜
Den. & Rio G	200	19⅛	19	19⅛	.....
Do pfd	800	48	48	48	.....
Dist & C. F. Co	58,700	19⅞	19	19⅞	20
D. M. & F. D.	400	9	9	9	9
Edison	68	99¼	98⅞	98⅞	.....
F. & P. M. pfd	100	42	42	42	.....
Gen. Electric	13,800	33⅞	32	33⅜	33⅜
G.B., W. & St. P.	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Do pfd	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Iowa Cent	1,800	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	9⅞
Do pfd	400	33	30½	33	.....
K. & D. M.	400	5½	5	5½	4
Lake Shore	200	146⅝	146⅛	146	146⅛
Louis. & Nash	2,700	59⅝	59	59⅝	59⅛
L. E. & W.	10,900	24⅝	23⅝	24⅜	22⅝
Do pfd	1,500	84	81	83⅜	80⅝
L., N. A. & C.	4,600	10⅝	9⅞	10¼	9⅞
Do pfd	1,800	29⅝	28	28⅞	28⅜
Long Island Trac.	1,600	8⅛	7⅞	8	8⅛
Laclede Gas	1,400	32	31	31	.....
Do pfd	100	92	92	92	92
Mich. Cent	300	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
M., K. & T.	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Do pfd	3,300	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
Manhattan	500	116⅜	116	116⅜	116
Mob. & Ohio	900	25	24	24	24½
Mex. National	120	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	.....
Mo. Pacific	600	29⅝	29	29	28⅝
Minn. Iron	250	59⅛	58	59⅛	59⅛
M. & St. L.	2,700	17⅝	16	17⅝	15
Do pfd	1,100	37⅞	35	37	59⅛
Do 1st pfd	1,700	81⅝	80⅝	81⅝	.....
N. Y. & N. E.	100	42	42	42	42⅝
Nor. Pac	3,400	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛
Do pfd	4,400	19⅞	19	19⅞	19
N. Y., L. E. & W.	2,500	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛
N. Y. Cent.	500	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	102
Norfolk & W.	650	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
N. Y., Sus. & W.	400	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
Do pfd	600	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜
North Amn. Co.	400	6	5⅝	6	5⅝
N. Y., Ont. & W.	700	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛
Nat. Lead	1,000	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛
*Do pfd	900	89⅞	88⅞	89⅞	90⅛
Nat. Starch	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	.....
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	17	17	17	17⅛
Ogn. S. Line	300	8⅝	8	8⅝	.....
Ogn. Impvmt	1,800	14⅛	12⅝	13⅝	12⅝
Phila. & Reading	10,500	20	19	19⅝	19⅛
Pac. Mail	100	27	27	27	26⅝
Pullman	600	173⅝	172⅝	173	172⅝
Peo., D. & E.	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Rio G. Western	100	19	19	19	.....
Do pfd	400	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	.....
Southern Ry	3,400	14⅛	13⅝	14	14
Do pfd	1,400	40⅛	39⅝	40	39⅝
So. Pac	600	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
St. L. & S. W.	4,800	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛
Do pfd	4,800	17⅛	16⅝	17	16⅝
St. P. & Dul. pfd	200	90	90	90	.....
St. L., A. & T. H.	100	53	53	53	49⅝
Tex. Pac	7,000	13⅛	12⅝	13	12⅝
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	200	3⅝	.....	3⅝	.....
Tenn. Coal	4,600	29⅝	29	29⅝	29⅝
T., St. L. & K. C.	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	.....
Union Pac	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝
U. P., D. & G	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
U. S. Rubber	400	41⅝	41	41⅝	41⅝
Do pfd	200	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
U. S. Cordage	1,200	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛
Do pfd	500	7	6⅝	7	6⅝
Do gtd	410	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
U. S. Leather	3,400	22⅝	22	22⅝	22
Do pfd	1,200	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝	94
W. & L. E.	8,800	14⅝	14	14⅝	14⅝
Do pfd	200	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	45⅝
Wabash	700	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
Do pfd	3,500	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝
Western Union	3,600	93⅛	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝

*Ex. div. 1¾ per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143	Fargo	108
American	116	United States	40

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	122⅛	U. S. 4s reg	112⅞
U. S. 4s coup	122⅞	U. S. 4s coup	113
U. S. 5s reg	115⅞	U. S. 2s reg	97
U. S. 5s coup	115⅞		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

35000 Atch 4s..73⅞@74	152000 N P 5s con ..42⅝@43⅛
72000 do 2ds in24⅝@25	32000 do tr..42⅝@43⅛
9000 Br El 103⅝@104⅛	65000 NP 1st reg117@⅛
1000 do 2ds 74⅛	2000 do cp 117⅛
5000 CBQ deb 5s 101	4000 do 2d cp 102
10000 C-NW cp g 7s122⅛	25000 do 3d cp 71⅝
33000 CRI-P db 5s ..92@92⅛	160000 Or Imp con 5s ..48⅝@50⅛
3000 C G L-C C 5s ..95⅛@96	3000 do 1st 100⅛
17000 C N J g m 5s ..114⅞@115⅛	5000 Ohio S 1st 85
4000 C-O g 4½s 80⅛@⅛	15000 OSL-Un 5s 99
11000 do 1st R-A1st con 4s 95⅛@⅛	25000 do tr 98⅝@99
11000 C-EI g 5s 98@⅛	18000 P-E inc 25
1000 C-NP 1st tr 48⅛	10000 do 1st 79
1000 C-WI g m 117⅛	37000 P-R gen 4s tr 70⅛@⅛
2000 CHV-T 5s 92⅛	10000 do 2d inc 22⅛
7000 DSS-A 5s 97⅛@⅛	5000 R-D con 6s ..119⅛@120
2000 D-RG 4s 86⅛	79000 RGW 1st ..76⅛@77⅛
2000 D-IR 1sts 96⅛	7000 SL SW 1st 62⅛
50000 Ed 5s 107⅛@⅛	144000 do 2d in35⅛@37
1000 EL-BS 5s 99	47000 S R 1st 5s 94⅛@⅛
1000 FW-DC 1sts 72	35000 SA-AP 4s 64⅛
31000 GBW-SP inc 6	85000 TexP 1st5s93⅛@⅛
8000 Ia Cent 1st 96⅛	380000 do 2d inc 22⅛
7000 KC-P 1st 74⅛	20000 USC 1st43⅛@44
2000 LacG 5s 94⅛@⅛	6000 U P 1st '96 105⅛@106⅛
5000 LE-W 2d 5s 105	45000 U P D-G 1st 40⅛@⅛
12000 LS-MS 1st cp117⅛	6000 VA gm 5s 95
2000 M-SP con 128	20000 Wab 1st 5s 105⅛@⅛
201000 M K-T 1st 4s 87⅛@88	15000 do deb ser B 27⅛@28⅛
1000 do 2d 59	15000 Wis C 1st 57
2000 MK-E 1st 92⅛@⅛	
3000 MK-T 5s of Tex 83@⅛	
37000 M-O gm4s 68⅛@⅛	
27000 NC-SL 4s 102⅛	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

64000 Atch 4s.73⅞@74	10000 ManL 4s 99⅛
5000 do 2d inc 25	5000 NMo 1st 103⅛
12000 A-NW 1st 84@⅛	27000 NC-SL 4s 102⅛
1000 C G Ch 5s 87⅛	65000 NP 5s tr42⅛@43⅛
20000 C-NW s f 108⅛@109	25000 do 3d cp 71⅛@72
8000 do deb 1921 117⅛	37000 OSL-U 6s99⅛@100
6000 CBQ deb 5s 100⅛@101	5000 OR-N 5s 83
5000 CB-N 1st 104⅛	11000 do 6s 110⅛
15000 C-O gen 4½s 80⅛@⅛	11000 NP 2d cp 101
25000 CNJ gm 5s 115⅛@116⅛	5000 NRyCal 5s 93⅛
5000 Ed 5s 107⅛	5000 P-E 1st 80
5000 F-PM 5s 88⅛	19000 do inc 24⅛@25
2000 do 1st 114	2000 Pa M 4s 104
5000 GBW-SP inc 6	1000 P C C-SL 1st 115
3000 H-TC gm 4s 89	3000 PeoG-C 2d 107
5000 Ia Cent 1st 96⅛	5000 P-R gm 4tr 70⅛
5000 I I-I 1st 100⅛	8000 RGW 4s 77⅛@⅛
	22000 SLSW 1st75⅛@⅛
	12000 do 2d inc 37⅛
	44000 SRy 1st5s 94⅛@⅛

1000 KCEl 1st 85	2000 SA-AP 4s 67
9000 L I 4s 99	2000 SPM-MD ex117
2000 LE-W 1st 117	19000 TP 1st 5s 93⅛@⅛
20000 MexN tr 2⅛	33000 do 2d in 30⅛@31
35000 MK-T 1st 4s 87⅛@88	10000 T-No 5s 94
2000 do 2ds 59⅛	8000 UnEl 1st 102
3000 MK-T 5s of Tex 83@⅛	13000 USC 1st 43@⅛
1000 M-SP T 100⅛	10000 UPD-G 1st 40⅛
45000 M-O gm 4s 68@⅛	1000 UP 1st '97 105⅛
29000 M K-E 1st 92⅛@93	1000 do of '98 105⅛
3000 M-SLSW ex 125	28000 Wab 1st 5s 105⅛
	54000 do 2d 74⅛@75
	1000 W-E 1st 95⅛
	4000 WS gtd 4s rg105⅛

QUOTATIONS FOR MONEY AT BOSTON.

Rates Are 2 to 4 Per Cent—Dealings in Stocks, with Official Closing Figures.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—[Special.]—Money market: Call loans, 2@3½ per cent; time loans, 2¾@4 per cent; clearing-house rate, 3 per cent. Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	2,350	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞
Am. Sugar	5,700	117⅛	118⅝	117	118⅜
Do pfd	200	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
Bell Tel.	90	202½	203	202½	202½
C., B. & Q.	560	79⅝	80⅝	79	80⅜
Chicago Junct. Ry.	50	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
Erie Tel.	160	57	57	57	57
Genl. Electric	5,000	33⅛	33⅞	32¼	33⅜
Ill. Steel	50	58	58	58	58
Mex. Cent	125	12	12	12	12
Oregon S. Lin	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Pullman	50	173	173⅝	172⅝	173
Wis. Cent	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛

BONDS.

$ 8000 Atch 4s. 73¾@73⅞	$ 5000 N YNE 2d 6s 110
35000 do 2d 24⅝@25	5000 C B N 1st 5s 103⅞
8000 CB&Q5s 102@102½	2000 Wis Cen 5s 57
9000 Ill Steel 5s 87@87½	1000 Wis inc 10⅞

CLOSING PRICES FOR MINING SHARES.

Official Quotations on the New York, Boston, and San Francisco Exchanges.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Bulwer, 5c; Chollar, 49c; Crown Point, 55c; Con. Cal. and Va., $2.40; Deadwood, 40c; Gould and Curry, 20c; Hale and Norcross, 75c; Homestake, $19.00; Iron Silver, 35c; Mexican, 35c; Ontario, $8.50; Ophir, $1.50; Plymouth, 20c; Quicksilver, $3.87; Quicksilver preferred, $17.00; Sierra Nevada, 50c; Standard, $2.80; Union Con., 30c; Yellow Jacket, 40c.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—Allouez Mining Co., $87; Atlantic, $14; Boston and Montana, $47.25; Butte and Boston, $15.25; Calumet and Hecla, $290; Centennial, $1; Franklin, $15.75; Kearsarge, $14; Osceola, $27.50; Quincy, $117; Tamarack, $140; Wolverine, $6.75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 24.—Alta, 9c; Andes, 13c; Belcher, 51c; Best & Belcher, 52c; Bodie Consolidated, 89c; Bullion, 11c; Caledonia, 8c; Challenge Consolidated, 25c; Chollar, 28c; Confidence, $1.05; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.00; Consolidated New York, 3c; Crown Point, 55c; Exchequer, 1c; Gould & Currie, 29c; Hale & Norcross, $1.05; Julia, 2c; Justice, 3c; Kentucky Consolidated, 2c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 1c; Mexican, 43c; Mono, 11c; Mount Diablo, 15c; Occidental Consolidated, 20c; Ophir, $1.10; Overman, 19c; Potosi, 44c; Savage, 41c; Sierra Nevada, 54c; Silver Hill, 2c; Silver King, 20c; Union Consolidated, 32c; Yellow Jacket, 53c.

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Abstract of Title and Guaranty Given with Each Lot.

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MARQUETTE BLD'G.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
ROOKERY BUILDING
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus, 1,900,000
BANKING AND SAVINGS DEP'TS.
Interest allowed on deposits.
TRUST DEPARTMENT.
Acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Conservator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer Agent and Trustee.
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High-grade Investment Securities.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

FOR SALE.
Two Modern Bullock Presses.
Have been running in Tribune Office for three years. Will be sold cheap to make room for the new Scott sextuple presses. These presses are in perfect running order. Will print six, seven, or eight columns to the page, of Tribune size, in four or eight pages. Address
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A partner with $50,000 to $100,000 capital to join an investment banking firm of established business reputation and connections about to incorporate. An excellent opportunity for a young man of active business habits to accompany the use of his capital with personal engagement in a dignified, profitable, and conservative branch of banking. Address V P 53, Tribune office.

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Under $1 a bushel, according to eminent authorities. The market closed last night at 77 cents for July. You can figure for yourselves the profits to be made in the market. Buy now for a big advance. We handle trades on limited margins.
Chicago Stocks Are Booming.
The securities on the Local Exchange are steadily advancing. The Cable Stocks—North and West Chicago—are fine moneymakers. Our book, "Speculation," gives all details regarding methods of speculating. Send your orders to
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Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.
OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST.
NEW YORK, April 24th, 1895.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, on Thursday, June 6th next, at 12 m. Transfer books will close on Saturday, May 4th, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 7th next. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.
MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

...MARGIN TRADING EXPLAINED
No matter what booklet on speculation you may have read send for ours, which is NEW and COMPLETE. It clearly explains margin trading and DEFINES ALL MARKET EXPRESSIONS. It's free and will teach you something.
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OPENING SALE
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57 LOTS SOLD the FIRST DAY
West Grossdale
THE NEW MONARCH SUBURB OF CHICAGO.
The chance of your life to get in on the ground floor of one of S. E. Gross' new suburban towns.
Eighteen Towns Built and Sold by me in Fifteen Years. Every One a Grand Success, and West Grossdale will Excel Them All.
Now is the time for you to secure a Great Bargain.
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Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
CHICAGO, May 1st, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.
R. R. CABLE, President.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1895.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

Among the good things promised for the readers of The Sunday Tribune are stories and facts pertaining and having direct reference to Decoration day. Of great interest to the veterans of the war on both sides will be the saddest and funniest war-time incidents related by Grant, Sherman, Lee, Sheridan, Porter, and other great commanders. They were secured by the compiler during the years just following the great conflict and are now given to the public for the first time. Another article gives the thrilling details of a hazardous ride taken by Gen. Garfield at Chickamauga, when his very intrepidity in the face of a desolating storm of bullets saved his life. Sketches entitled "War Photos" and a description of Chicago's first Decoration day will also be printed, and several columns will be devoted to the coming dedication of the Confederate monument, which brings the most noted living commanders of both the North and South to Chicago. All this profusely illustrated.

One of those readable sketches of city life that pleases everybody will be found in a story of one day's experiences in the central detective station. Pictures will be scattered through it.

An artist's impressions after a trip along the Drainage Canal will prove interesting to those who prefer to think of the great waterway as something besides stolid embankments and mortar and mud.

Mrs. Margaret Clement Scott contributes another letter from London on society, fashion, and theatrical subjects, and the whole mass of special matter will be backed up by the usual amount of regular Sunday features and all the news of the world.

La Gascogne is a trifle slow at times, but eventually she arrives.

Put not off until tomorrow the dog-muzzling that ought to be done today.

As if to enjoy the novelty of the sensation wheat went tobogganing yesterday.

Secretary Carlisle is sometimes unable to tell a surplus from a deficit, but he knows what good money is.

Probably the keenest regret of the penitent Younger brothers is that they are not incarcerated in an Illinois penitentiary.

Having waited more than a year and a half for their medals the World's Fair exhibiters can easily wait two or three months longer.

If the Indians on the Southwestern frontier don't behave themselves it may become necessary to reduce them to a vegetable diet for a time.

At the end of his official residence in Washington Private Secretary Thurber probably will be the most confirmed triplet hater in the United States.

Having had two days in which to consult together the Democratic editors of New York State doubtless have agreed on a set of earnest convictions in regard to the silver question.

The esteemed Denver exchange that nominated Don Cameron of Pennsylvania for President has taken his name down from the head of its editorial page, but Mr. Cameron's chances are just as good as they were before.

The New York stocks were active and strong yesterday. The boom continues in the local stock market and everything but the elevated securities made material gains. Sterling rates were unchanged, but the market is firm. New York exchange sold at 10 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were active but less nervous than on Thursday. Realizing caused prices to recede. As compared with the latest quotations of the previous day July wheat closed 1¾ cents lower, corn 1¼ cents lower, oats 1⅜ cents lower, cash rye easy, barley steady, flaxseed firm, pork 27½ cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 5 cents lower.

A Chicago paper which ought to know better states editorially that the Memphis convention was composed of "Southern business-men opposed to silver." Neither the speeches nor the resolutions warrant the use of the words quoted. The convention declared itself to be not only in favor of retaining as part of our money the silver now coined, but the giving of a still wider field for the use of silver, "so as to make our entire circulation below the denomination of $10 either silver or silver certificates." Does that look like being "opposed to silver"? The opposition manifested was only to such a use of silver as would drive out gold and land us completely and hopelessly into silver monometallism, in which the currency unit would have about one-half the buying and working value of the present currency unit.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate relative to that portion of the submerged Lake-Front lands lying between Randolph and Madison streets and the shore line and the dock line. It is proposed that the State appropriate $50,000 a year to do the necessary filling on condition the city agrees that the territory in question "shall be set apart and dedicated for the benefit of that part of the National Guard of the State and their successors as may from time to time be stationed in Cook County, to be used as an armory and for such other purposes as are incidental and proper for such military organizations."

It may be advisable to use some of this land for armory purposes. The policy of using all of it thus is questionable. That area east of the shore line between Randolph and Madison streets would be large enough to hold many armories, but it is not desirable that the militia should all be concentrated at one spot, so far off on one side. It would be a great inconvenience for the men. Moreover, it would not be wise at this time, when there is no definite plan as to what use shall be made of the Lake-Front, for the city to put so large a slice of it out of its hands. Were it to do so it might find at a later day that it had made a mistake. It is well to make haste slowly and to settle first on a comprehensive plan for the utilization of the whole Lake-Front. If two years hence the State wishes to contribute toward the erection of an armory by paying for some filling, or in some other way, the city may be very willing to accept the offer.

The city authorities acted on the advice of The Tribune and refused to knuckle down to the gas companies. As a consequence the latter have receded from their untenable position and have promised that they will live up to the agreement of 1891. They will reduce the price of gas to private consumers 5 cents next year and 5 cents the year after, thus bringing it down to a dollar a thousand in 1897. They will also continue paying the city the 3½ per cent on the yearly gross earnings. In a word, the companies will behave themselves and will not make it necessary for the Legislature to take a hand in the game and discipline the monopolists. The city on its side agrees that next year it will pay up all its back gas bills and start even. Those bills would not be as heavy as they are if the Hopkins administration had used for the extension of the city's electric light plant some of the money it lavished on loafers. Just as soon as the finances permit electricity must be substituted for gas. Mayor Swift managed this little controversy with the gas companies admirably. He has shown that he knows how to care for the interests of the people.

CARLISLE AS A PARTISAN.

Secretary Carlisle went South for the purpose of preaching the gospel of sound money in a section where free silver sentiments are rife. The sympathies of Republicans went with him. They hoped he would succeed in his mission, and were, and are, ready to do all in their power to aid him. But in his first speech, delivered at Covington, he went outside the record. He lugged in causelessly matters which had nothing to do with the object of his visit. Some of his remarks were those of a partisan, seeking to please a Southern Democratic audience, rather than of a Secretary of the Treasury pleading for a sound financial system and the preservation of the credit and honor of the country.

After mentioning the Argentine collapse and the failure of the Barings he said:

> But if our own domestic affairs had been wisely and economically conducted our people would have soon recovered from the effects of this foreign disturbance. We possessed all the essential elements of prosperity except a sound and reliable financial system, and that we might have secured within a reasonable time; or, at least, we might have greatly improved our condition in this respect if political or party considerations had not influenced our legislation. It is true that our revenue laws were not in a satisfactory condition, but they had been in force a long time, and the people had been compelled to adjust their business to them, and, after the election of President Harrison, did not expect any beneficial change until another administration should come in.

Then, after a statement that all industries were in a flourishing condition during Mr. Cleveland's first administration and that there was a large surplus in the Treasury—he failed to state that that surplus was there because of Republican laws—he went on to state that the results of the legislation of the four succeeding years—

> And of the general policy of the Republican administration were that when the Democratic party secured possession of the executive power for the second time it found the financial affairs of the government in a most unsatisfactory and precarious condition and rapidly growing worse. The revenues had been greatly diminished and the current expenditures had been enormously increased.

This was unnecessary and it is untrue. Neither the financial panic nor the industrial panic which followed happened because o the reasons assigned by Mr. Carlisle. It is easy to show that. The prosperous condition of the country the day before the election of 1892 has not been forgotten. Nothing was amiss then. Men were not idle and capital felt no fears. Supposing that on election day victory had declared for the Republicans and they had elected their President and a majority of the House members, and had carried States enough to enable them to retain their control of the Senate, there would have been no financial panic.

How could there have been one when there was no fuel to feed the fire? The people would have known that a party which was sound on the money question was to remain in power, and that a party which was notoriously inclined to rotten money was kept out. Business-men would have had no fears as to the future soundness of the currency, knowing that if danger threatened from any quarter a Republican President would call a Republican Congress together at once to adopt needful precautions.

That is what would have been done had Harrison been elected. The maintenance of the parity between gold and silver could have been threatened only by a lack of gold. There can always be sufficient gold when there is sufficient revenue. Had the parity seemed to be endangered the Republicans would either have provided for the issue of Treasury notes, the sale of 3 per cent bonds to get gold, or would have increased the revenues.

Had they adopted the latter course they would have doubled the beer tax and raised that on whisky. They would have modified slightly some of the provisions of the McKinley law, lowering duties when too high, and raising them when too low, so as to increase the receipts from customs duties. But they would not have imitated the destructive policy of the Democrats. They would not have passed an income tax law. They would not have repealed those reciprocity provisions under which agreements have been made with a dozen States which made new markets for American products and lessened the adverse balances of trade, which have to be paid in gold. They would not have cut down duties from 20 to 50 per cent in order to stimulate foreign importations, and thus force down wages here, if American manufacturers were to continue to compete with the foreigners.

There would have been no industrial panic but for Democratic success and the Cleveland-Carlisle-Wilson tariff bill. The day after the election of 1892 manufacturers and merchants had a dim premonition of what was going to happen. It was not long before they began discounting the future and getting ready for the day of falling prices, lower wages, and savage competition. But for the Democratic victory, which forced 250,000 manufacturers to take in sail and make them reduce wages that they might not have to sell their goods at a loss, there would have been no strikes last year and no civil war here.

Had the administration remained Republican the country would have been prosperous. Its industries would not have been paralyzed. The railroads would have had enough to do. The workmen at Pullman would have been kept busy at the old wages. There would have been no Debs strike and the President would not have had to send United States soldiers here to put down an insurrection which had tied up inter-State commerce. Not one of all the miseries of two miserable years would have happened had the Republicans, who know how to govern, not been defeated in 1892.

Nevertheless Republicans would prefer to say nothing about these unpleasant facts at this time. They would rather dispose of the pressing free silver question. But if Democrats are going to put forth, without any necessity therefor, untrue explanations of the cause of the financial and industrial panic, then the Republicans will have to let up in their warfare on the free silverites long enough to contradict statements which those who make them know are not correct and to put the responsibility for those panics where it unquestionably belongs. Mr. Carlisle has had so much to do with the industrial panic by means of a tariff bill he helped to prepare that he ought to be one of the last men to open up this question.

MEMPHIS SOUND MONEY PLATFORM.

The resolutions adopted by the sound money convention at Memphis have the true ring, except the discordant one which crept in much as the Book of Job tells us Satan did among the Sons of God. They declare for the maintenance of a parity for all our money, state the conviction that the bimetallic standard cannot be maintained under free coinage when the legal ratio is not the commercial ratio, demand the maintenance of the present gold standard, and affirm the conviction that while real bimetallism is highly desirable it could not be enforced by the United States alone, and they commend the courage and patriotism of President Cleveland in his efforts to protect the national honor and maintain the public credit during the recent crisis.

The resolutions cite good reasons for the taking of this ground. They state that experience verifies the conclusions arrived at by the great students of monetary science in regard to the maintenance of a parity, that whenever one metal becomes more valuable as bullion than as money stated in terms of the other it will go to a premium and retire from circulation, this being exemplified under our own act of 1792 and again, but in the other direction, under the act of 1834. Under the first the gold coin and under the second the silver coin disappeared. This proves that the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the market and commercial ratio is more than 30 to 1, would inevitably result in silver monometallism. The resolutions call attention to the fact that there is no country in the world which maintains the bimetallic standard, and neither is there any country where the free coinage of silver obtains that is not on a silver basis. The retention and maintenance of the existing gold standard for the United States is favored because the transition to the silver basis would destroy public and private confidence and involve the country in such confusion that the products of agriculture and the wages of labor would be unremunerative, commerce unprofitable, and the people engaged in industrial occupations be thrown out of employment; because there is not a progressive and enlightened country which has not elected gold as the preferable standard; the gold standard countries retain silver in their circulation on a parity with gold, and no silver standard country can utilize gold as money, while there is not a single silver country where the wages of labor are sufficient to sustain the working classes in comfort and independence.

These are cogent arguments, which ought to be read and pondered by every man who has lent his ear to the clamor of the free silver extremists. The resolutions and their adoption show that there is an element in the South, and it should be a rapidly growing one, which is in favor of sound, honest money, and have their eyes wide open to the folly and wickedness of the proposition to change the standard. They recognize the important fact that any dollar in order to be a good and valid one must have as much value in its commercial sense as in its capacity as legal tender, must be able to pay as much debt and buy as much property as a full value dollar will pay and buy, that a "dollar" which does not come up to this requirement must have a part of its face a mere token value to be sustained by a full value dollar, under limited restrictions as to coinage, or is not an honest dollar and could not be one under free coinage for the payment of previously incurred indebtedness. It is cheering to find there are so many sound money men in the South as indicated by the passage of these resolutions after their representative men had listened to the able and honest speech of Secretary Carlisle.

A BEER TAX INSTEAD OF AN INCOME TAX.

There will be a heavy deficiency at the end of the present fiscal year. It will be from sixty to seventy millions. There will be a deficiency at the end of the next fiscal year unless Congress does something this winter to increase the revenues. It will be difficult if not impossible to increase the tariff duties. The House and the Senate would be willing, but the President will not consent. It is intimated, however, by Treasury officials that there would be no opposition at the executive end of Pennsylvania avenue to a doubling of the beer tax.

The consumption of that article is increasing in spite of the hard times. The tax of a dollar a barrel will produce during the present year 33 millions of dollars, or as much as the income tax would have produced if the Supreme Court had not snuffed it out. If Congress had doubled the beer tax last year instead of enacting an unconstitutional income tax the Treasury would be in much better shape than it is. But Congress, instead of collecting 33 millions out of the excessive profits of brewers and saloonkeepers scattered all over the United States, sought to collect that sum from the productively employed surplus earnings of a comparatively small number of persons in one part of the country.

It is said that the present cost of a barrel of beer at the brewery after the dollar tax has been paid is about $6, and that the retailer manages to get a sufficient number of glasses of beer out of the barrel to enable him to make a profit of $14, or 235 per cent. If the tax on beer were doubled the additional dollar would not be paid by the consumers, but would come out of the excessive profits of the middlemen. He would get a fifth of a cent a glass less than he does now. He can afford to lose that, but he does not want to. Knowing that this fifth of a cent would come out of their pockets and not out of those of their customers brewers and retailers are getting ready again to fight the demand for a heavier tax, which the setting aside of the income tax law has satisfied them will be made this winter. They were able to protect themselves last year by indefatigable lobbying, and they are organizing to endeavor to do it again.

These middlemen will seek to make Congressmen believe that they have hundreds of thousands of votes under their control and that they will be cast against the men or the party that puts a heavier tax on beer. Congressmen should not be worried by this sort of talk, or by assertions that "the Germans" will resent such a tax. Beer has become an American drink and neither Americans nor Germans care what the beer tax is as long as they get the same quantity at the same price. The consumers know that the middlemen are making a great deal too much money out of them, and they will be pleased, rather than pained, to see the General Government lay hands on some of it.

It will not cost a cent to collect the additional beer tax. No industry will be affected and no man's business interfered with. It will produce revenue from the moment of its imposition, for great stocks of beer cannot be piled up in advance as stocks of sugar and whisky were. The tax should be doubled in December.

GOLD AND SILVER BY WEIGHT.

A letter printed in another column takes the ground that our money difficulty has arisen out of the attempt by the government to coin the two precious metals and make them a legal tender, and that the shortest cut out of the trouble would be to wipe from the statute books every line of legislation about the coinage of gold and silver or the making of them a legal tender. The correspondent proposes that the government shall place upon the coins the imprint of so many "grains of silver" or "so many grains of gold," and say nothing about dimes or dollars. Then the government stamp simply would be a certificate of weight, and the relation of supply to demand might be trusted to regulate the matter of value, as in the case of all other products.

The correspondent takes the correct view of the currency question in the abstract. The government stamp amounts to nothing more than a certificate of fineness and original weight of the coin, and this is all that is regarded in the transfer of coin balances between the merchants or bankers of different countries. But it is highly convenient that each stamped lump of the metal should have a designation, as "a dollar," and when the government undertakes to collect in taxes and pay out for current expenditures or indebtedness incurred in the past large amounts of money it necessarily goes a long way towards establishing a legal tender, even if no direct reference be made to payments between individuals or private corporations. So, the minting and issuing of uniform coins is a very great convenience, and not to be lightly esteemed.

But no government has the right to enact that there shall be any stated ratio of value for equal quantities of different metals or other commodities, except as it is prepared to maintain that ratio, so that the individual citizen may not suffer loss through the operation of the general policy. Experience indicates the unwisdom of trying to maintain a stated ratio of gold to silver or silver to gold by free coinage, as all such attempts are failures, whatever ratio is agreed upon at the outset. The only way in which practical bimetallism can be obtained and assured is to make one metal the standard and the other to be tied to it, as is now done in this country. Otherwise we would have two metals, each circulating on its own merits. In the latter case there would be two currency units, the ratio between the buying power of wh'ch would always be subject to variation, as was the case with gold and silver on the 15 to 1 ratio from 1793 to 1834, when gold, being worth 2 or 3 cents more than silver dollars, refused to circulate till Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver in 1805, and the suspension continued over thirty years. The change made on the ratio of 16 to 1 made silver 2 or 3 per cent more valuable than gold, whereupon all the silver dollars disappeared from circulation till the "crimes act" of 1873. England, France, and Germany had the same trouble in trying to work two separate money units and keep them at par with each other.

The plan proposed by Mr. Willard would establish the two kinds of money—each circulating at its commercial value, neither being a legal tender except as stated in a contract. But the change from designation by dollars to designation by weight would be found a serious objection; though even under it the people might learn to think in new units, as "ounces" and multiples of ounces. This sort of double standard might not be a bad thing in itself, if the change could be made easily. But there would be trouble. Dispensing with legal tender would involve much confusion, and perhaps not a little injustice. The only way in which it could be effected without monstrous evil would be to continue the present gold standard of the currency unit or equivalence thereto by weight, for all outstanding business and indebtedness, and to continue it on all new business in which the silver unit was not specifically named in the contract as the basis of the transaction. It hardly is to be expected that a "reform" of such a sweeping character as this will be adopted in our day. Possibly if adopted at all it would be led up to by some such course as that proposed by the late Secretary of the Treasury Windom in his official report for the year 1889. His plan was that the government should buy silver bullion at its current market price, issue therefor currency certificates based on the actual value of the bullion, and redeem them in silver at the market price of the bullion when the paper was presented for redemption. This would allow all silver offered to be used as the basis for a paper currency at its commercial value, and make the government responsible for the maintenance of the paper at full face value, while giving to the government an equal chance for profit or gain according as silver bullion might advance or decline in price, with the probability that in the course of years the profit and loss on the transaction would nearly balance each other.

RESTORING THE DEATH PENALTY IN MICHIGAN.

The Smalley capital punishment bill has passed the Michigan Senate and is now in the hands of the House, which will unquestionably pass it, as a year ago in the same body it was carried by a large majority, but was killed by the Senate. It provides death by hanging on conviction of murder in the first degree or murder committed in perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate rape, arson, robbery, or burglary.

The passage of this law should be welcomed with satisfaction by the people of Michigan. In no State has the abolition of the death penalty and its relation to crime been more thoroughly tested. Capital punishment was abolished in Michigan in 1847, and for almost half a century murderers have escaped the gallows. What has been the result? Murders in Michigan for years steadily increased and of late years they have become more horrifying in their details. In the ten years from 1880 to 1890 crime in that State increased 2.06 per cent faster than crime in the United States. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* states that in 1891 and 1892 Michigan had 162 murders, and only 3 per cent of those who were tried for murder got life sentences. It also makes the following significant comparison with Canada:

> As compared with Canada Michigan has, in proportion to population, five murders to Canada's one. Now what brings about this very striking difference? If we look at the result of the trials we shall probably get an insight into the matter. Of eighty-three murders counted in Canada sixty were hanged, while the others had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life. In Michigan nobody was hanged and only a limited number got life sentences. In ten years Michigan has had 23.10 murders per 100,000 of the population, while Canada has had 4.62.

Crime is on the increase all over the country. It has increased in Michigan, especially in the northern peninsula, which has rapidly filled up with a violent class of aliens. There is but one remedy for this increase, and that is sterner and swifter punishment. It is not alone necessary that there should be a death penalty. It must be enforced. That it is not properly enforced is the principal cause of this criminal increase all over the country. The fear that it may not be enforced is again one of the causes which have led to so many lynchings, especially in the South, for apart from race prejudices or angry passions there is unquestionably a weakness of law and low tone of justice in most of the Southern States. It is time that this carnival of crime should be checked with drastic measures. It is a disgrace to the United States that the number of murders and homicides in 1894 should have been nearly double those of 1893. The first requisite is a death penalty; the second its rigid enforcement. Michigan is to be congratulated that it has taken this view of the case. Its probable restoration of the death penalty will leave but three States without it—viz.: Maine, which abolished capital punishment in 1876, restored in 1883, and abolished again in 1887; Rhode Island, which abolished in 1852; and Wisconsin, which abolished in 1853.

A RESOLUTION OUT OF PLACE.

The silver proposition which forms the fifth of the resolutions adopted by the Sound Money convention at Memphis is a most remarkable one. It is all the more so, as it stands out in strange contrast of tone with the preceding resolutions, which declare unmistakably for sound money without any "if" or "but," and there is nothing to object to, from the standpoint of sound money Southern Democrats, in the two resolutions which follow it. The objectionable paragraph reads thus:

> 5. We favor the retention as part of our money the silver now coined, and in order to give a wider field for the use of silver we favor the coinage of money other than silver and silver certificates below the denomination of $10 into higher denominations, so as to make our entire circulation below the denomination of $10, either silver or silver certificates; and to this end the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized by law to coin from time to time, as the people may require them, silver dollars until the demand of commerce for money below the denomination of $10 is at all times satisfied.

This short-sighted compromise, which was rung in upon the convention by some discordant element on the committee, is a complete stultification of what precedes it. The resolution does not say where the government is to obtain the silver, but practically demands that it shall reënter the market as a buyer for the white metal to make coins which the people have proven they do not want. There is no scarcity of silver dollars now, except for those who have nothing to buy them with. For some sixteen years the government has been doing its best to push them out among the people, and recently an appropriation of $40,000 was made to pay the cost of shipping silver dollars to the West and South, being an obvious discrimination in favor of silver. But the dollars find their way back into the Treasury, being paid for government dues and postage stamps, and the Treasury vaults now contain a vast number of the silver dollars. It is demonstrated that the people do not want in circulation more than about one of them per capita, and the reason is easy to see. Nobody wants to carry round with him in his pocket a lot of silver dollars weighing a large part of a pound when he can obtain small bills instead that weigh but a few grains. The silver is a burden, pulling the person over, distorting his pocket, and rendering it liable to break, with the result of spilling the silver dollars on the ground in awkward places where some of them cannot be recovered. Why any one except a few silver miners should want the average citizen to be thus hampered and pulled down is a mystery, and what right they have to demand it is one of those things which "no fellow can find out."

There is silver enough in the Treasury to furnish the people all the silver money they want till the demand by those who have labor or the products of labor to sell for it "is at all times satisfied," and already the administration has the power to put that silver out as fast as it is wanted. So there is no necessity for the passage of a new law to "authorize" the Secretary of the Treasury to coin more silver dollars "from time to time as the people may require them," and the resolution not only is discordant with the others but it is irrelevant and based on an entire misapprehension of the facts in the case. The resolution quoted above never ought to have been passed by the Memphis Sound Money convention, especially not immediately after listening to the able speech by Secretary Carlisle. It is as badly out of place as a rotten apple would be among a lot of sound ones.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

The late Hugh McCulloch, who served as Secretary of the Treasury under three Presidents, can be classed with the ablest of the men who have had charge of the finances of the government. He had one advantage which hardly one of them had enjoyed, that of a thorough business training. When Mr. Chase insisted that he should accept the position of Controller of the Currency at the time of the passage of the national banking law he was the President of the State Bank of Indiana, with which he had been connected for many years. He managed its affairs with signal ability, and had all State banks been managed as honestly and intelligently as was the one he controlled there would have been no strong feeling against the notes of such institutions.

Two years after the organization of the Currency Bureau President Lincoln made him Secretary of the Treasury, and he remained in office under his successor. His financial policy was a simple and a sound one. It was to get back to a specie basis as speedily as possible. He saw as clearly as any man could the evils of an irredeemable and a fluctuating currency, and in his very first report and subsequent ones he pressed upon Congress the necessity of appropriate legislation. He urged that body to give him authority to retire gradually from one hundred to two hundred millions of the legal tenders, and was confident that when there had been contraction to that amount the country would reach a specie basis. The process of withdrawing the legal tenders was begun but not continued. Had it been there is no reason to doubt that resumption would have come some years earlier than it did.

His policy regarding the vast debt which burdened the Nation at the close of the war was simple and honest. He wanted enough revenue raised to pay the interest on the debt and to provide a definite amount annually for the reduction of the principal. He insisted also that those payments should be made in coin and not in depreciated legal tenders. He was one of the most strenuous opponents of the infamous proposition that the government should repudiate its obligations by paying its debts in inferior money, a proposition which is renewed now, nearly a generation later, by the free silverites.

Nor was Mr. McCulloch any more enamored of a fluctuating silver currency than of a fluctuating paper one. In his report of December, 1884, he recommended the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars under the act of 1878 and of the issuance of silver certificates. He avowed his conviction that unless this coinage was stopped silver was likely at no distant day to become the sole metallic standard of this country. His views, which were indorsed by President Arthur, were expressed at a time when the intrinsic value of the silver dollar was 86 cents instead of about 50 as now. His recommendations did not meet with the approval of Congress, nor were the dangers he foresaw as near at hand as he thought they were. And yet in 1885 but for the assistance of the New York banks the government would have had to trench on its hundred million gold reserve, and had that been done the consequences might have been serious. But while he was mistaken in his expectations of immediate disaster he was sound in his belief that the policy he opposed could not be pursued indefinitely without leading to financial ruin.

The Massachusetts State Commission on the unemployed has grappled with the tramp question in earnest. After a long and patient investigation of the evil it recommends that every town overseer shall provide good accomodations, food, and lodging for wayfarers In return for this the tramp must pay in work, and if he refuses, then he must be treated as a vagrant and committed to the workhouse. The report of the commission further says "that the State should provide an industrial farm where professional tramps under 30 years of age may be committed and taught some useful form of work, provision also being made for those who voluntarily apply for admission." The Massachusetts Commission has taken hold of this question at the right end. The only solution is to make the professional tramp earn his day's or night's maintenance and pay for it with labor if he have not the money. In a word, he should be made to do what the rest of the community has to do. It would add to the value of the system that it would give an unanswerable reply to the socialistic sympathizers with the abominable tramp nuisance who claim that the want of labor is responsible for the practice of tramping, though the most simple reply is that labor is the last thing one of these tramping pests wants.

The Omaha *Bee* is exultant over the promises of the Wyoming oil fields and the prospect that Omaha may reap some of the benefits therefrom, though Denver will be a strong competitor, as it is already figuring for a pipe line from Wyoming. It is expected by the experts that these fields ere long will be the most prolific sources of oil in this country, especially as it is generally conceded that the Ohio and Pennsylvania wells are giving out. Hence the *Bee* urges that the Omaha capitalists should strike at once. It claims Omaha occupies the same relative position towards the Wyoming oil fields as Cleveland to those of Ohio and Pennsylvania. That the oil fields are chiefly near the head waters of the Platte, and consequently there will be a natural fall all the way to Omaha, and that while as a refining center Denver would have equal advantages, as a distributing center Omaha would be way ahead of its rival. It says: "The railroad lines converging in Omaha would cover a territory that has now to be supplied from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the saving of freights in carrying the oil by pipe line instead of rail to the Missouri River would afford a very decided margin in favor of Omaha."

A prominent German Democrat in this city says that of all the Germans with whom he is acquainted he knows of not more than two who favor the free silver craze, and only one of them is a Democrat. Nearly the same state of practical unanimity among the Germans, in favor of honest money, is observable in most other parts of the State. The counties which have a large German population are taking no steps towards sending delegates to the unsound money convention called by Hinrichsen. They will have none of it. The German vote is a big one, and may be counted on as safe for the policy of maintaining the integrity of the currency unit and the national honor. They and the other honest money men of Illinois may be counted on to repudiate the arrant nonsense and rank scoundrelism advocated by the free silver extremists, and vindicate the wisdom of Senator Palmer in saying thus early in the movement that the silver craze is dying out in this State.

The Navy Department, after many years of experimenting, has at last adopted a type of rifle with which the service and marine corps will soon be provided. The new rifle is the invention of J. P. Lee of Connecticut, and is believed to be superior to the Krag-Jorgenson rifle which is now supplied to the army. It is lighter, and enables the sailor to carry fifty more rounds of ammunition than the soldier. Ordinarily it is capable of forty rounds a minute and a possible speed of fifty. The total weight of the gun with straps is but eight and a quarter pounds. The barrel is twenty-seven inches in length, or three inches shorter than the army rifle. At a distance of 500 yards perfect fire can be had, while at 2,000 the accuracy will be such as to render it easy to bring down a man. At 5,000 yards the bullet would pierce two or three men, one behind another, and at 6,000 it would penetrate one man's body. The Chief of Ordnance believes the Lee rifle to be the best yet tried in the United States.

Production of Gold and Silver for Twenty Years.

The following table, submitted in the report of the Director of the Mint, shows the world's production of gold and silver between the years of 1870 and 1892, inclusive. The figures show that within that period the production of gold increased only 33 per cent, while the increase in the amount of silver was 300 per cent. Thus it will be seen, as the Louisville *Commercial* says, the decline of silver was the result of the inexorable law which regulates all values; the greater the supply the less the value, unless demand increases in the same ratio:

	Gold.	Silver.
1870	$106,850,000	$ 51,575,000
1871	107,000,000	61,050,000
1872	99,600,000	65,250,000
1873	96,200,000	81,800,000
1874	90,750,000	71,500,000
1875	97,500,000	80,500,000
1876	103,700,000	87,600,000
1877	114,000,000	81,000,000
1878	119,000,000	95,000,000
1879	109,000,000	96,000,000
1880	106,500,000	96,700,000
1881	103,000,000	102,000,000
1882	102,000,000	111,800,000
1883	95,400,000	115,300,000
1884	101,700,000	105,500,000
1885	108,400,000	118,500,000
1886	106,000,000	120,600,000
1887	105,775,000	124,281,000
1888	110,197,000	140,706,000
1889	123,489,000	162,159,000
1890	118,849,000	172,235,000
1891	126,184,000	186,417,000
1892	138,861,000	196,459,000

The indications are that the leading operator in the bull movement in wheat is J. Frost.

We note a distinct slump in the Buck Hinrichsen market this week.

Evanston is a great town for marriages. What it would be in that line if the Wisconsin boundary were a short distance this side of it may be dimly imagined.

John P. Hopkins has gone to Europe and left that damage suit against John R. Tanner pending. It would be money in the pocket of this country if Hopkins would take out naturalization somewhere in Europe.—*St. Louis Republic.*

It will make very little difference to Chicago where he goes or what becomes of him if he only will refrain from telling people he was once Mayor of this town.

It is said the Shah of Persia will not remain at a table on which salmon or lobster is placed. If his Persian Majesty ever visits civilization again this item of information may be found useful.

Defaulting Cashier Griffin acknowledged he was a bad case and took his medicine without any grimaces.

And now it is claimed that a false affidavit made for the purpose of robbing the city treasury does not constitute perjury. Perhaps it is just plain stealing.

The Hon. Bill Skakel's opinion about that Chicago Manual Training School clock they are making so much fuss about is that it doesn't amount to a durn.

Next Monday evening the City Council will meet to attend to its regular routine affairs and transact such business as Mr. Yerkes may desire to bring before it.

If love is blind,
  As poets say,
How is it love
  Can find a way?
—*Detroit Free Press.*
Perhaps it is
  Because there still
Is found a way
  Where there's a Will.

If the Governor of Illinois has an opportunity to observe in a friendly way to the Governor of Michigan that the anti-treat law is a good thing there could be no harm in his making a remark to that effect.

There has been a decidedly bullish tendency this week both in wheat and Capt. Anson.

The life of one little child is worth how many stray dogs?

IN A MINOR KEY.

Coming Trouble.

"The next thing you know," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "there will be a demand for a woman's edition of the pocketbook, and then there's going to be trouble."

His Little Pleasantry.

"My dear daughter," wrote Papa Bullion, in his down-town office, "here is the check you wanted me to draw in payment of the bill for your bicycle suit. Where is the fifty you got last week? Yours pay-eternally,

"Lot O. Bullion."

Substantially Correct.

"Children," said the superintendent of the Sunday-school, "can any of you tell me what might be called the great religious movement of the age?"

There was no response.

"Think, children," he persisted. "Surely some one of you can tell me. What is the most noticeable religious movement of the times?"

A little hand went up.

"Gracie Talkington will answer."

"Going to church," said Gracie.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Edmund Yates is said to carry about with her the ashes of her dead husband in a casket fitted into a little traveling bag.

Editor Watterson of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is weary of the strife in his State and will travel in Europe for a year.

Buck Hinrichsen, the apostle of silver in Illinois who is the leader of that wing, has beautiful curls in his locks and wears a soft hat at the Carter Harrison pose.

Florence Nightingale and Jean Ingelow celebrate their 75th birthday this year. Each lives in London, Miss Nightingale in the West End and Miss Ingelow in Kensington.

Anthony Higgins of Delaware is suggested by Editor Dana as an available candidate for Vice-President on the Republican national ticket. He is called a Southern Republican.

Eastman Johnson, the artist who is trying to get ex-President Harrison to sit still and look pleasant, is said to have offers from Mr. Reed and Maj. McKinley to the effect that "they kin ef ennybody kin."

William A. Fowler, who died the other day in Brooklyn, was Boss McLaughlin's former lieutenant. He had lived alone and under an assumed name for a long time. Years ago he entertained at Albany like a Prince. His influence on legislation was weighty.

Gail Hamilton's witty tongue is responsible for this: When her cousin, S. Pickering Dodge, went to Germany a native whom he asked for information said "Sprechen sie Deutsch?" "Yes," answered Mr. Dodge, "that's my name, but how in thunder did you know it?"

CURRENT NOTES.

There is a constant yearning in this country for a tramp who can make himself up to resemble the tramps that are pictured in the comic papers.—*Washington Post.*

He—"The doctor has told me to take a walk every evening for exercise, but he says I ought to have some object in view." She—"Why not think of home?"—*New York Herald.*

"I don't see how it can be that a college graduate as you are should spell so badly. Is it an inherent weakness?" "Naw. It's independence of character."—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

It is small things that count in the battle of life. I have seen men get out of an elephant's way without any trouble, but they had a terrible struggle to get rid of a flea.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"See here, what do you mean by calling me a free silver man in disguise? I have always been fair and open in my advocacy of the white metal." "But you are in disguise all the same. Why don't you let your chin whiskers grow?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Man in Audience—"Do you claim, sir, that I can't be saved?" Great Temperance Preacher—"What business are you in, brother?" Man in Audience—"I'm running a beef market——" Great Temperance Preacher—"Let us sing!"—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

"There's no money in literature," said the man who had become discouraged. "I know a man who is getting rich out of stories." "A publisher?" "No. He built a big apartment house. It has twelve stories and every one brings him in at least $300 a month."—*Washington Star.*

The small boy was playing cowboy, more to his own satisfaction than that of his nervous father. "I am the Wild Wolf of Bitter Creek," he yelled. "And this is your night to howl," said the exasperated parent, appearing with a strap. And Willie howled.—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

Admiral Meade's Retiracy.

Philadelphia *Press:* Admiral Meade has been retired and publicly reprimanded. In the navy a public reprimand is a punishment. President Cleveland has therefore made himself court martial and reviewing officer in one and administered punishment without the formality of a trial or the just safeguards provided by law. If Admiral Meade really said what he was charged with saying there ought to have been no difficulty in ordering a court martial. If he did not say it there is no justice in his reprimand. By administering it without a trial President Cleveland practically confesses that he could not have done so after a trial. In short, the President has chosen to close the active career of an able officer by a stigma arbitrarily applied for an alleged offense which the administration did not dare to bring to trial.

What Blackburn Can Say to Carlisle.

Louisville *Courier-Journal.* Twelve hours before the delivery of Secretary Carlisle's Covington speech Senator Blackburn broke out in a cold sweat and a hot interview, proclaiming that he proposed answering it and holding Carlisle to the record. Senator Blackburn will not answer that speech. If he ever attempt to do so it will be the most amusing performance yet of the free-coinage campaign. What Senator Blackburn will probably do will be to make a great deal of noise in insisting that Mr. Carlisle has not always known quite as much about silver as he knows now, and will call that an "answer."

Take Your Choice.

From an Atlanta *Constitution* free silver editorial May 21, 1895:	From an Atlanta *Constitution* free silver editorial May 21, 1895:
"If we are exporting to England four times the amount in value of our imports from that country why should we adopt the policy of a debtor country, almost hopelessly involved?"	"The great moving power of the single gold standard in the world today is the English Government. There are two reasons for this. In the first place England is the great creditor nation of the world. The balance of the world owes Great Britain over $10,000,000,000."

We "Can." See?

Kansas City *Journal:* "Can any one see a promising future for horseflesh?" And the response comes from far off Oregon, "We can."

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T NOTES.

TO END THE RATE WAR

TROUBLE WITH ROADS SOUTH OF THE OHIO MAY BE ADJUSTED.

Officers of Interested Roads Meet at Atlanta and Agree to End the Cutting on Rates to the Southeast Begun by the Louisville and Nashville—Lake Line Pool Managers Come to Time—Wabash Demands a Differential—May Reduce Northwestern Dividend.

Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association felt jubilant yesterday, over the receipt of a dispatch informing him the executive officers of interested roads south of the Ohio River, at Atlanta yesterday agreed to restore rates from Ohio River and Mississippi River points to Green Line territory in the southeast, subject, however, to the approval of several roads not represented at the meeting. A committee of three Presidents was appointed to request Chairman Midgley to call a meeting of the lines north of the Ohio River and west of the Mississippi River to agree upon a restoration of rates from their territory to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

This war has been one of the liveliest ever fought by the lines in the territory named. It was inaugurated by the Louisville and Nashville railroad about two months ago on packing-house products from St. Louis to southeastern territory. The Louisville and Nashville claimed its action was in retaliation for the indiscriminate cutting of rates. The reduction of the Louisville and Nashville on packing-house products was 5 cents per 100 pounds south of the Ohio River. The Missouri Pacific, Fort Scott, and Memphis at once applied a further reduction of 4 cents from Kansas City and other Western points. Soon after the Chicago and Ohio River roads followed with a corresponding reduction from Chicago and points south thereof. Other points, such as Sioux City and St. Paul, became involved. The fight could not be kept confined to packing-house products and soon reductions in the rate on grain and other articles of freight from Western points to points in the Southeast were made. The trouble threatened to become still more serious and extend to other territory, and for this reason the Presidents of the Southern roads found it expedient to come together and stop the fight.

The date when the restored rates should go into effect has not yet been fixed, as the Western and Chicago and Ohio River lines will have to meet first and decide upon a restoration of rates. Chairman Midgley intends to call a meeting of the lines interested for some day next week.

A few days ago a proposal that originated with one of the members of the Western Freight Association was made to the effect that if the roads from Chicago to the Ohio River had not reduced the rates on packing-house product, and the lines from the Missouri River would concur, then the territory beyond Green Line territory could be eliminated. Meanwhile the Chicago and Ohio River lines had not reduced to all territory south of the Ohio River—that is to say, the proportionate rate of 12 cents applied to shipments on packing-house product from Chicago points to all territory south of the Ohio River, including the Carolinas. When Chairman Midgely submitted the above proposition it was by some taken for granted the advance would be ordered by June 1. Such was not the case, because Mr Midgely found difficulty in inducing the Chicago and Ohio River lines to change their position, because they feared manipulations would result from the attempted use of different proportions on shipments to Southeastern territory. This danger has been obviated by the action taken by the Presidents of the Southern roads at Atlanta yesterday.

ONE SIGN OF THE BETTER TIMES.

Railroads Giving Orders for the Purchase of More Rolling Stock.

One of the signs of better times is to be found in the prospective revival of railroad business. Many of the larger railroad companies are making extensive preparations for the expected increase in travel and traffic. More orders have been placed with car and locomotive manufacturers within the last thirty days than in any corresponding period for several years, with the possible exception of the boom incident to World's Fair traffic.

There are bright prospects ahead for the car building industry. If the crop reports in the coming month indicate a good season for the farmers there is reason to believe many more large orders for rolling stock will be placed. Prominent railway people say many roads are holding big orders through the doubtful spring season only on account of the possible failure of crops in some sections. Owing to the continued falling off of railroad earnings in the last two years and the consequent enforced economy few roads have ordered many new cars and many have taken less than ordinary care to keep their equipment up to the usual standard. Some have now reached the point where a large outlay in that direction is absolutely necessary to take care of even ordinary traffic.

The promise of better times, together with the low cost of building materials, is responsible in a great measure for the present activity in car and locomotive building The ordinary wear and tear on the immense amount of rolling stock used in this country in the long period of hard times has been so great that many of the larger roads are in a condition of "rack and ruin" as far as rolling stock is concerned. There has been much repairing, but the business of building new cars has dwindled. For nearly two years the larger manufacturers of railway equipment have been forced to turn out new work at less than cost in order to avoid the greater loss of closing their plants. Workmen have found employment less than half the time at the smallest wages in the history of the business. If the present building boom continues every large shop in the country will be busy within sixty days, and the prospect for higher wages was seldom better.

The Pullman company has received several large orders recently, and is bidding on many big contracts now in the market. It is said that the Pullman company has now enough orders on hand to keep its present force employed for the entire season. Within the last thirty days it has secured contracts to build 1,400 freight cars for the Philadelphia and Reading company, 1,000 cars for the Hocking Valley company, 300 for the Duluth, Mesaba, and Northern company, and 600 for the Duluth and Iron Range road. The latter company has also ordered a number of locomotives from an Eastern establishment.

The Southern Pacific road recently has placed an order for 500 freight cars with the Pullman company and another order for 750 cars with the Ensign Manufacturing company of Huntington, W. Va.

The Illinois Central road has ordered 1,300 cars from the Haskell & Parker company of Michigan City, Ind., and is also reported to have placed an order for 1,500 cars with the Detroit Car works.

The Chicago and Northwestern road recently has ordered five fine locomotives from the Schenectady Locomotive works, and soon will be in the market for a large number of new freight and passenger cars.

Since the first of the year the New York Central road has ordered 1,500 freight cars from the Buffalo Car works and the same number from the Michigan Peninsula car works of Detroit.

The "Big Four" road has ordered within two weeks 600 freight cars from the Terra Haute Car works and Indiana Car works of Indianapolis. The Wells & French company has recently secured the contract for 1,000 cars from Armour & Co.

The Southern railway company recently has placed orders for 1,000 freight cars with several firms and has also ordered thirty passenger coaches from the Pullman company and Barney & Smith of Dayton, O.

The Louisville and Nashville road has ordered 300 cars from the Elliott Car company of Gadsden, Ala., and the Mount Vernon Car company is building 700 cars for the same road. Fifteen locomotives have been ordered by the company from the Rogers Locomotive company.

The Michigan Central road has recently ordered a number of high grade cars.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas road has just ordered 1,200 cars from the Madison Car company of Madison, Ill., and 800 from the Missouri Car and Foundry company of St. Louis. The road has also recently closed a contract for twenty-seven new locomotives.

The Texas and Pacific road is asking for bids on 300 cars and the Fall Brook Coal company is prepared to give out contracts for the building of 200 coal cars.

There are dozens of small transportation companies in all parts of the country ready to order small lots of cars of special design.

The average cost of a freight car is $500; of a passenger coach, $3,000; and of a locomotive, $10,000.

LAKE LINE POOL COMES TO TIME.

Has Agreed to Prorating Arrangement with Western Roads at Lake Ports.

Lake line pool managers have agreed to enter into a prorating arrangement with the Western roads. Chairman Midgley was advised yesterday the proposition to allow the Western roads 25 per cent of the through rate on business via Lake Superior ports and 36 per cent via Lake Michigan ports had been accepted. This of course does not change the through lake and rail rates, but it prevents discrimination via Chicago and obviates the necessity of the Chicago roads trunk lines. New joint through lake and add the tariffs of the lake lines and Eastern trunk lines. New jaiont through lake and rail tariffs will now be issued from all Western points to the seaboard and all points East. The action is made retroactive from the opening of navigation. The Western roads, though they did not get quite as good a proportion as they at first demanded, are much pleased over the result.

Milwaukee and St. Paul Time Changes.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway will, May 26, put its summer train schedule into effect, and at the same time extend its parlor car service to the many summer resorts on its lines. The leaving time of trains from Chicago, running via Milwaukee, will not be changed, but new trains will be added west of Milwaukee so that all trains out of Chicago will have summer resort service and the running time of trains will be shortened. The train leaving Chicago at 3 p. m. will arrive in Milwaukee at 4:55 p. m. and at Oconomowoc at 6 p. m. Fridays and Saturdays a new train to be known as the "Oconomowoc Special" will leave Chicago at 2 p. m., arriving in Milwaukee at 3:55 p. m. and Oconomowoc at 5 p. m.; returning this train will arrive in Chicago at 9:10 a. m. Special service will also be added Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays between Chicago, Burlington, and Delavan.

Wabash Demands a Differential.

Commissioner F. C. Donald and the General Passenger Agents of several of the Central Traffic Association roads have gone to New York to attend a special meeting of the Board of Rulings of the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Associations. The meeting has been called at the instance of the Wabash management in order that the passenger rate of the Wabash from New York to Chicago may be readjusted.

May Reduce Northwestern Dividend.

New York, May 24.—It is stated on excellent authority the present intention of a majority of the directors of the Chicago and Northwestern railway is to declare only 1¼ per cent dividend on the common stock at their meeting June 6.

Railway News Notes.

It is said the Vanderbilts are acquiring an interest in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad.

William N. Cromwell, general counsel for the receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad, has appointed Leon T. Chamberlain assistant counsel, with headquarters at St. Paul. Mr. Chamberlain was recently Corporation Attorney of St. Paul.

At the annual meeting of the Elkhart and Western railway company at Elkhart, Ind., yesterday, the following officers were elected: H. E. Bucklon, President; J. R. Beardsley, Vice-President; E. A. Warfield, Vice-President; C. H. Winchester, Treasurer; Stafford Maxon, Secretary and Auditor.

Capt. William Davidson has resigned as General Passenger Agent of the Plant system, and the position has been abolished. Passenger Traffic Manager Wrenn will hereafter look after those duties. Capt. Davidson has been appointed Superintendent of the Jacksonville Terminal railway company.

The report of the Central Pacific railroad for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, shows: Gross earnings, $13,118,244; decrease, $1,201.663; operating expenses, $8,168,857; decrease, $353,032; net earnings, $4,949,387; decrease, $848,631; charges, $4,804,791; decrease, $208,508; surplus, $144,596; decrease, $640.123.

WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY INCREASING.

Yellow Metal Breaks All Mining Records Since 1878—1,910,800 Ounces Mined.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—The cry of the free coinage of silver men that the world's supply of gold is decreasing and is insufficient for money purposes is effectually answered in a statement made today by Director of the Mint Preston. He publishes the production of the yellow metal in the United States for 1894 and gives a close estimate of the world's production for the same period.

In the United States there was $39,500,000 of gold produced, being an increase of $3,500,000 over the output of 1893. The increase in the world's production for the same period was $21,000,000. The total production of gold in this country was 1,910,800 fine ounces, the largest in any year since 1878. There were produced in the United States in the same time 49,500,000 ounces of silver, a falling off as compared with 1893 of 10,500,000. The detailed report of the production of the metals is here given:

State or Territory.	Gold value.	Silver coining value.
Alaska	$ 1,113,550	$ 28,782
Arizona	1,784,475	1,483,254
California	13,570,397	927,506
Colorado	9,491,514	30,101,203
Georgia	97,737	420
Idaho	2,081,281	4,251,860
Michigan	44,444	45,410
Montana	3,651,410	16,575,458
Nevada	1,137,819	1,338,377
New Mexico	567,751	817,368
North Carolina	46,594	455
Oregon	1,422,056	33,837
South Carolina	97,839	394
South Dakota	3,299,100	76,248
Texas	.....	555,073
Utah	868,031	7,617,812
Washington	195,100	146,308
Alabama	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	.....
Wyoming	30,903	235

The figures given are very significant and furnish an object lesson to those who recklessly demand the free coinage of silver. The report shows that four States—Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho—produced in 1894 91½ per cent of the total American output. These four States have a combined population of about one million. The amount of bullion produced by them was 45,281,929 ounces out of a total of 49,500,000 ounces. The commercial value of this bullion at the average price of silver for 1894, which was 63½ cents an ounce, was $28,754,000. If free coinage had been in operation the producers would have received $58,545,333. In other words, the free coinage of silver would have made a per capita per cent of $29.14 to the people of these four sparsely settled States, all at the expense of the other 69,000,000 inhabitants of the country.

SWEDES TO HAVE A WEEK OF MUSIC.

Benefit to Be Given for St. Ansgarius' Church—What Will Be Done.

Representatives from every Swedish society in Chicago met a few weeks ago and formed the St. Ansgarius' Bazaar Association. As a result of the work of this association there will be opened tonight in Svea Hall, Chicago avenue and Larrabee street, a church fair for the benefit of St. Ansgarius' Church.

Practically every Swedish organization in Chicago has a hand in the affair. The church needed repairs and it was suggested a fair be given for its benefit. The societies all took it up and formed a bazaar association by each sending a number of delegates. The best of the vocalists, choruses, orchestras, etc., of the Swedish musical world in Chicago have volunteered their services.

The program for the opening night will include an address by Robert Lindblom. This will be preceded by an address of welcome by the rector of St. Ansgarius' Church, the Rev. Herman Lindskog. Then the Orion Quartet will sing and Svithoid's Military Band will play a number of selections. During the week there will be heard the Swedish Glee club, Svithoid's Singing club, St. Ansgarius' Church Choir; vocal solos by Arthur Donaldson, Christopher Brussel, William Dahlen, and others. The Svithoid Military Band, John Ericson Military Band, Appelon and Grundstrom's Orchestra, and the North Star Band will alternate in playing during the week. Miss Karin Lindskog will give selections on the violin. There is also to be a competitive drill between two Swedish military organizations, the First Swedish Uniform Rank and the John Ericson Drill Corps. The drill is on the program for Wednesday evening, and the winner is to receive a souvenir.

N. P. Malmborg of Svithoid Society is President of the Bazaar Association and Gus Lundquist is manager.

Elect a Staff for the Northwestern.

Northwestern University students yesterday reelected Charles H. Fahs editor in chief of the Northwestern, the official student publication. W. E. Sheller was elected business manager of the paper, F. R. Mitchell was elected President of the Northwestern Association, Miss Winifred Grey Vice-President, and A. E. Puckrin Secretary.

DANGER IN THE RISE.

PRICE OF WHEAT MAY PROVE A CALAMITY TO BUSINESS.

Dun's Dispatches Do Not Show the Injury to Be Really Serious—If Reports Are to Be Believed Bugs Must Have Worn Ulsters While Damaging the Cereal—General Improvement in Trade Noted—Twenty-two Lines Show Advances—Pay-Rolls Increasing at Pittsburg.

New York, May 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, which issues tomorrow, will say:

"If wheat has been so greatly injured by the snows and frosts in May that the sudden rise of 12 cents in two weeks is justified the calamity will affect all business prospects. The markets do not believe it, for stocks do not collapse, iron, leather, and hides still rise, and no holders of wheat would sell at 80 cents, a lower price than had been known at this season for thirty years prior to 1893, if current reports were credited. Some injury has undoubtedly been sustained, but our own dispatches do not show that it is really serious. The temper is to buy, regardless of visible requirements, in the faith that prices are sure to rise. Western receipts of wheat for three weeks have been larger that last year in spite of storms and frosts. But the rise has practically stopped buying for export, as the similar rise did in April, 1884, which was followed by about the lowest prices then ever known. Whether grain has been greatly injured or not, foreign markets will take early occasion to fortify themselves from other sources. The week's sales here have amounted to 155,000,000 bushels, and accounts of damage by frost and by insects are so mixed up that some traders infer the bugs must wear overcoats.

"Corn rose 3¾ cents during the week, though much of the corn killed may be replanted. Pork rose 50 cents per barrel, lard 5 cents per 100 pounds, and oats 2 cents. Cotton also advanced ⅜ cent during the week, with sales of 1,556,200 bales, current estimates putting the decrease in acreage at 13.5 per cent and the crop at 7,350,000. Even this, with known commercial and spinners' stocks, would give the world for the year and a quarter to come more American cotton than it has ever consumed in a year and a half.

"The iron industry distinctly gains, and the improvement is no longer confined to prices of materials. Better wages at and west of Pittsburg convince buyers that prices must rise, and there have been larger sales of finished products, with about $1 per ton better prices for structural forms and steel bars, while Bessemer has risen to $11.50 at Pittsburg. The Thomas company has advanced its anthracite pig 50 cents, and higher freights made Southern cost more at the East. Sales of rails to May 1 were 420,000 tons and deliveries 250,000, both larger than last year. Nail works are combining, and a coke pool is expected to raise prices soon. Pittsburg banks note withdrawals for pay-rolls in the last month of $2,383,397, against $1,865,818 last year by the same works. Orders this year number 22,029 freight and 72 passenger cars, 5,000 more than in the whole year 1894, but in 1892 and previous years the output was over 93,000 freight cars. Anthracite coal is decidedly stronger and copper firm at 10½ cents for lake, though the April output was about 2,500 tons larger than that of January.

"Purchases of dry goods in the belief that prices must rise have kept the textile mills fairly busy, but the demand for cotton seems slacker on the whole, and print cloths are a sixteenth weaker.

"Failures this week have been 207 in the United States, against 183 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 28 last year."

BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Table Compiled by Bradstreet's Showing Percentages of Increase or Decrease.

New York, May 24.—The following table compiled by Bradstreet's shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Clearings.	Per ct. inc.	Per ct. dec.
New York	$ 652,202,635	40.5	.....
Chicago	95,433,584	18.2	.....
Boston	93,521,595	23.6	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	72,259,982	31.2	.....
St. Louis, Mo.	24,609,636	22.8	.....
San Francisco, Cal	10,986,073	.....	1.8
Baltimore, Md.	12,935,486	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.	15,216,188	12.5	.....
Cincinnati, O.	13,256,200	12.8	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	10,570,046	16.6	.....
New Orleans, La.	8,216,528	34.8	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	4,599,379	24.0	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	4,625,916	42.1	.....
Detroit, Mich.	5,914,847	.....	1.1
Louisville, Ky.	6,131,681	10.5	.....
Minneapolis, Minn	7,877,516	41.9	.....
Omaha, Neb.	3,366,097	.....	33.5
Providence, R. I.	5,057,000	26.2	.....
Cleveland, O.	5,485,311	28.9	.....
†Houston, Tex.	4,422,699	63.0	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	4,510,050	7.6	.....
Denver, Colo.	2,831,321	1.5	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	4,337,758	63.7	.....
Columbus, O.	3,697,200	6.6	.....
Hartford, Conn.	2,121,386	34.1	.....
Richmond, Va.	2,085,976	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.	1,978,022	31.3	.....
Dallas, Tex.	2,186,762	2.3	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,228,766	.....	17.0
Peoria, Ill.	1,965,720	24.8	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	2,647,646	.....	12.8
Portland, Ore.	1,112,278	.....	14.4
Rochester, N. Y.	1,508,503	1.71	.....
New Haven, Conn	1,467,518	11.4	.....
Savannah, Ga.	1,487,119	.....	8.6
Springfield, Mass.	1,812,447	42.5	.....
Worcester, Mass.	1,306,172	7.4	.....
Portland, Me.	1,278,548	23.3	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	1,098,421	32.0	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,274,883	12.3	.....
†Waco, Tex.	1,618,187	69.0	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	1,235,430	35.1	.....
Des Moines, Ia.	1,215,460	4.2	.....
G. Rapids, Mich.	817,181	.....	.....
Seattle, Wash.	466,372	10.3	.....
Lowell, Mass.	622,448	15.2	.....
Wilmington, Del.	813,135	14.5	.....
Norfolk, Va.	899,562	10.0	.....
Sioux City, Ia.	485,966	.....	32.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,266,957	40.0	.....
Tacoma, Wash.	565,485	39.1	.....
Saginaw, Mich.	380,830	57.6	.....
Spokane, Wash.	356,122	42.8	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	326,326	.....	8.9
Lincoln, Neb.	250,750	.....	46.3
New Bedf'd, Mass.	391,147	12.3	.....
Wichita, Kas.	454,875	43.2	.....
Birmingham, Ala.	417,327	13.3	.....
Topeka, Kas.	485,715	.....	.....
Lexington, Ky.	320,677	8.1	.....
Bingh'ton, N. Y.	352,500	7.6	.....
*Bay City, Mich.	315,203	8.8	.....
*Fall River, Mass.	778,551	22.9	.....
*Akron, O.	269,553	16.9	.....
*Springfield, O.	190,442	22.4	.....
*Canton, O.	205,300	32.2	.....
*Sioux Falls, S. D.	51,313	.....	57.5
*Fremont, Neb.	54,900	.....	43.0
*Hastings, Neb.	53,218	.....	.....
*Chattan'ga, Tenn	262,521	52.9	.....
*Fargo, N. D.	120,625	25.3	.....
*Nashville, Tenn.	849,210	.....	1.4
†Galveston, Tex.	4,040,685	21.1	.....
Salt Lake, Utah	950,092	40.0	.....
Rockford, Ill.	272,254	52.7	.....
Helena, Mont.	662,841	21.4	.....
Scranton, Pa.	777,965	11.3	.....
Kala'zoo, Mich.	272,550	.....	.....
‡Little Rock, Ark.	320,382	.....	.....
Totals U. S.	$1,111,844,144	30.5	.....
Exclusive of New York	459,640,307	18.8	.....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 11,294,036	43.8	.....
Toronto	5,800,178	41.4	.....
Halifax	1,048,336	29.6	.....
Hamilton	626,522	28.0	.....
Winnipeg	952,733	20.5	.....
Totals	$ 19,121,803	41.7	.....

*Not included in totals.
†Last week's totals.
‡Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

NO FAITH IN THE DAMAGE REPORTS.

Bradstreet's Does Not Believe in the Statements About Wheat.

New York, May 24.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"The moderate reaction in the stock market last week and this week, caused primarily by repeated frosts and reports of severe damage to cereal crops and other farm produce, was followed only in part by a corresponding check to the movement in general trade. Not one of the larger grain States confirms the reports of severe damage to wheat and corn with which the exchanges have abounded, and there is less reason to believe in the extent of it as currently reported. The most bullish feature of the wheat situation lies in the announced restriction of Argentine and Russian exports, reduced export ability of nearly all leading producers, and shorter suplies of importing countries. Few believe wheat has touched its highest point on this wave, although it is 25 cents a bushel above the lowest since the panic. Exports of wheat from the United States, both coasts, and Montreal this week amount to 2,734,000 bushels, against 2,397,000 bushels last week, 2,310,000 bushels in the third week of May, 1894, 3,106,000 bushels in the third week of 1893, 2,280,000 bushels in the year before that, and as compared with 2,345,000 bushels exported in 1891.

"This week's record of advances are as conspicuous as ever and include hides, shoes, leather, Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, nails, bar iron, copper, zinc, wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, lard, wheat flour, coffee, cotton, naval stores, potatoes, poultry, and butter—twenty-two in all. The tone of the iron and steel market is the strongest since the depression of 1893-'94. Woolen manufacturers are working on old orders and some refuse to stock up with raw material, as prices in the interior are above a parity with those at the seaboard. Western views are that manufacturers may be short of supplies to meet fall contracts.

"The immense advance in petroleum prices has so far failed to induce any larger increase in the well output, thus pointing to approaching exhaustion of subterranean stores of this product in the Appalachian region. Consumption is still lighter than production."

DECLINE IN THE GRANGERS SLIGHT.

Still the Week's Developments Have Quieted the Rampant Spirit in Stocks.

New York, May 24.—Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say:

"The halt in stock speculation continues this week. At the commencement of the advance in wheat that movement was held to be a bullish argument on railroad shares on the ground that better prices would stimulate trade and railroad traffic throughout the West. The phenomenal manifestations in the grain market this week, however, have produced an effect and quieted the rampant spirit which had been shown for some time previously in the stock market. At the same time, measured by the gravity of the situation, caused by the reported killing frosts throughout, the decline in the grangers has been slight and was unattended by any panicky feeling whatever. There has undoubtedly been heavy liquidation, but it came mostly from London and from speculative holders who purchased during the last month in expectation of a continued rise. At the same time there has been considerable short selling, but the professional bears showed, considering the circumstances, remarkable readiness to cover, which several times during the week caused slight rallies.

"London was the other disturbing factor. The crop damage news cabled from this side unquestionably cooled the enthusiasm there for American stocks. Causes nearer home operated even more effectually to make Capet court cautious and to induce it to reduce speculative burdens.

"One of the features of the week has been dissipation of some of the stories which were swallowed with such avidity a fortnight ago and aided so materially in giving a rosy hue to the market. Northern Pacific is a conspicuous example of this. The idea that the Great Northern was to be a saving grace in the form of a guarantee of some kind was readily believed, but early in the week it became apparent that if anything was done it would be through the bondholders, and that the assessment on the stock would be as heavy as had been expected from the first. On this the common shares fell from 6⅝ to 5, and the preferred from 23⅝ to 18⅛. Reading, too, received a blow lost Saturday, when one of the Vanderbilts denied explicitly that he or the interests connected with him had any share in the alleged 'deal' to control Reading."

Steel Billets Advance $2 a Ton.

Cleveland, O., May 24.—[Special.]—The iron market is on the rise. Buyers are anxious to buy and sellers won't sell for future delivery before July 1. During the last two weeks steel billets have gone up from $15.50 per ton to $17.50. As a consequence brokers have contracts in sight which they are afraid to take for fear they will be swamped. One Cleveland broker, speaking of the situation Friday, said: "The Ohio Steel company is away behind in orders. The Illinois Steel company is in the throes of a strike. The Johnson plant is not running as smoothly as the managers thought it would, and it is behind in getting out new material."

Pig Iron Advanced Fifty Cents.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 24.—The Thomas Iron company, with large furnaces at Alburtis, Lehigh County, has advanced the price of pig iron 50 cents per ton. This action on the part of the company is likely to be followed by other manufacturers in pig iron, and an advance in prices of manufactured iron is looked for.

HARLAN'S INCOME TAX HARANGUE.

Presidential Bee Buzzing—Supreme Judges Should Keep Down to the Constitution.

New York Post, May 22: Bagehot tells a story of Lord Eldon, when Lord Chancellor, having said: "D——n me, if I had to begin life again I would begin as an agitator." Some such idea must have been running through Justice Harlan's head ever since he mounted the Supreme Bench. But he would probably have put it: "If I was to live my life over again I would remain an agitator." It would be an impertinence to inquire into or comment on the antecedents of a Judge, apropos of a legal decision. But the political harangue delivered Monday by Justice Harlan in the guise of a judgment on the constitutionality of an act of Congress has set every one asking, Who is this orator in a silk robe who feels so strongly about taxation? Justice Harlan had run once for Congress and twice for the Governorship of Kentucky unsuccessfully before 1877. It is but just to him to say that, being a Republican in Kentucky, his defeats reflected no discredit on him, but his nominations showed he liked office. He was sent to Louisiana as a "visiting statesman" after the election of 1876, and very soon after the unsavory business of making good the returns of the Louisiana board he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court. We said of the appointment at the time that "the selection was respectable, but would not have occurred to the President if he had been bent solely on maintaining the character of the court." This meant that the place was in part the reward of political services rendered by a politician.

Remembering that the South has been during the last few years almost given over to populism and cheap money, and that it was to the Southern members mainly that we owed the insertion of the income tax in the tariff reform bill, it is not surprising that of the four Judges who stood by the tax three should be Southerners. Nor is it surprising, remembering Justice Harlan's antecedents, that he should have made himself their mouthpiece in the most violent political tirade ever heard in a court of last resort. The reporters tell strange stories of the violence of his manner, his thumping his desk and "glaring" at the Chief Justice, and his open denunciations of the decision even in the streets. But these things all go with political oratory. They would have been very extraordinary as the accompaniments of a judicial decision; as the accompaniments of a "ringing" attack on rich men they were quite appropriate.

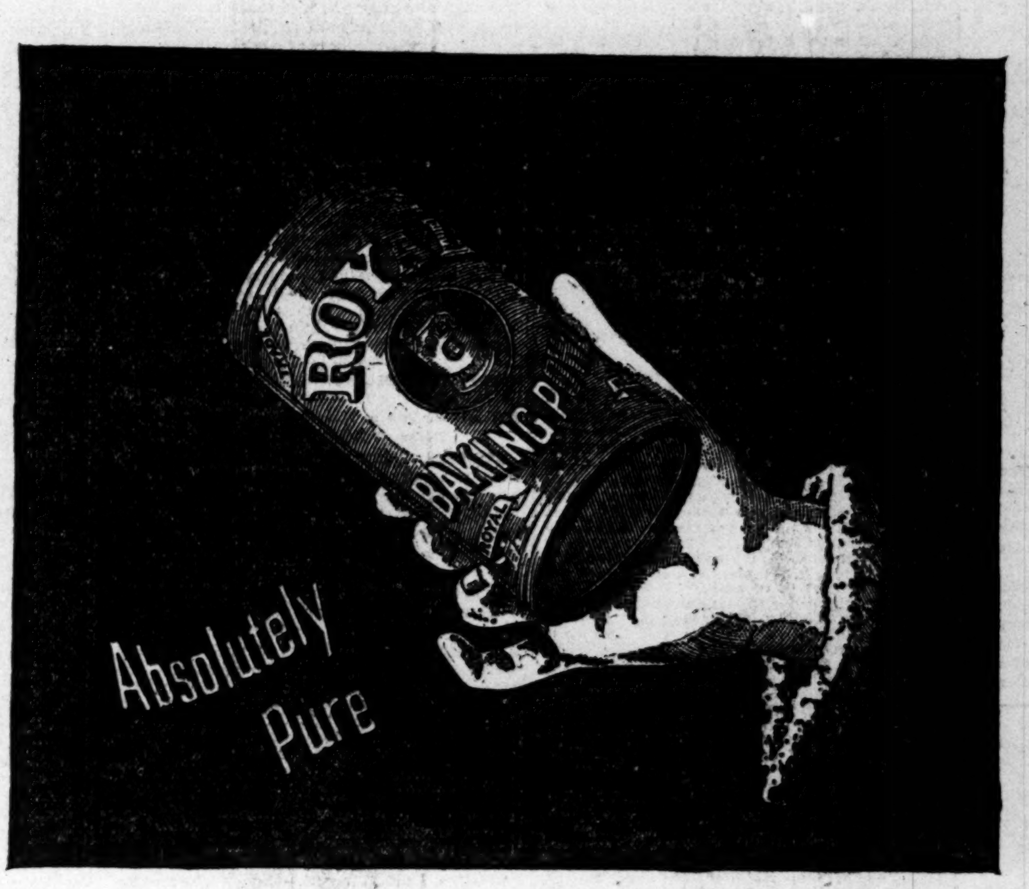
To appreciate how unbecoming the Justice's behavior was we have to bear in mind that his opinion as to the expediency of an income tax has no more value than that of any other Kentucky politician. Whether the power of levying an unapportioned income tax be "a power which is or may at some time, in an emergency such as that of war, become vital to the existence or preservation of the Union;" whether the denial of such a power to Congress makes it desirable that the American people should promptly "amend their Constitution;" whether the effect of this decision is "to give a position of favoritism to certain kinds of property," or "a position inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our social organization;" whether the annulment of the law "will provoke a contest in this country from which the American people would have been spared" if the court had upheld it; and whether this contest will be the same which "in some countries have swept away in a tempest of passion and frenzy existing social organizations and put in peril all that was dear to the friends of law and order"—all these are questions for the politician. The opinion of a Judge of the Supreme Court about them takes its chance in the public mind with that of Frye on expansion, Don Dickinson on war, Morgan on England, or Bland on currency. There is no reason why Justice Harlan should not hold it and try to spread it, but he is paid, among other things, for not promulgating it from the bench in the middle of a legal judgment. Turning the bench into a stump lowers the court in the public eye and lessens its authority. There is no period of its existence when its members ought more carefully to divest themselves of every character but that of lawyers, to put on an air of more dispassionateness, and dryness, and abstraction, than when passing on the validity of an act of Congress, for it is only to lawyers pure and simple that any people will ever permit the exercise of a power so stupendous and unprecedented. Should the court get into the way of converting itself when sitting on questions of constitutionality into two bands of politicians, and "handle each other without gloves," and take into consideration the whole estate of the nation and the interests of unborn generations, its abolition will not be far off. The one question Justice Harlan had to consider was whether Congress could under the Constitution impose an income tax without apportioning it. Consequently about four-fifths of his address would in a well conducted debating club have caused the presiding officer to "call him down" for irrelevancy.

His escapade has revived in many quarters the old talk of an amendment to the Constitution making Judges of the Supreme Court ineligible for any other office. The need of such a rule has been by some considered imperative ever since the beginning of the anti-slavery struggle. Many such outbreaks as this of Judge Harlan might easily make it necessary to the preservation of the court. For, unhappily, a considerable portion of the public ascribe such things invariably to what is known as the "Presidential bee." They say that no man sitting in a place of such honor would so grossly violate its proprieties did he not hope thereby to give himself some chance of a dignity for which judicial-mindedness is not a preparation, and the attractions of which hardly any American is able to resist. If experience in such matters had any guiding influence, however, no such amendment would be necessary, for the Presidency has never been attained by the arts of the demagogue.

Postoffice Business of London.

In London only a twelfth of the postoffice is employed on Sunday duty, and the average length of Sunday duty is six hours.

Makes the lightest, sweetest, finest-flavored, most delicious and wholesome food.



The Housewife will find no possible substitute for the Royal Baking Powder. There is no other baking powder or baking preparation similar to it, or that will render the food so excellent in every quality.

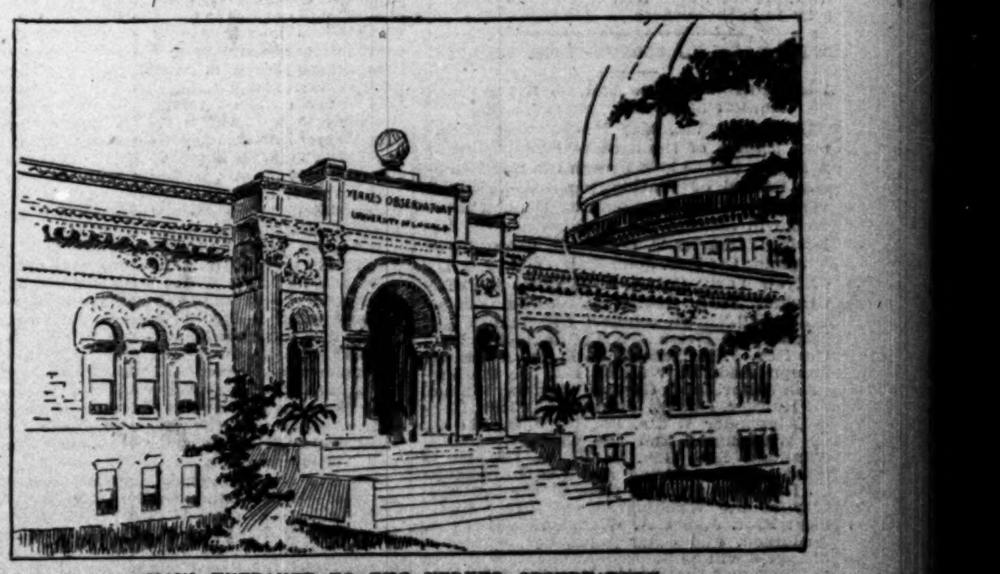
It is folly to use the best flour, butter, and eggs with an inferior baking powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB'S EXHIBITION AT THE ART INSTITUTE.

Work of Artists from Many States and Nations—Design for a Main Entrance to the Yerkes Observatory.

There is now in progress the eighth annual exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Sketch club. It is an exhibit of note in many ways. There are creditable plans, perspectives, and elevations without number, and designs in terra cotta and plaster. The sketches are not alone by Chicago artists, but come from other States and nations. The exhibition closes June 10. One of the attractive designs is that for a main entrance to the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago. This Romanesque entrance to the observatory is said to be the richest part of the entire building. It is more highly ornamented than the rest of the structure, the ornamentation being in keeping with the work to which the building is dedicated. The large tympanum in the arch above the entrance lintel shows in bold relief the Sun God taken from the Temple of Apollo.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE YERKES OBSERVATORY.

The cartouches over the smaller arches are ornamented with stars and crescents. The capitals contain grotesque groupings of figures, the cornucopia predominating. At either side of the entrance grotesque heads are shown. It may be that the entrance will be surmounted by a globe encircled by a belt showing the signs of the zodiac. The date of the building's erection is placed in two shields, two figures on each, on either side of the great arch. There are two window openings at each side of the main door. The twelve steps leading up to the entrance are of stone while the entrance itself is of terra cotta and brick, like the rest of the structure. The color is light gray, the two materials matching. The bricks are laid in the Roman style with each alternate layer set on edge. The entrance is surmounted with the name of the donor of the observatory, and with the university name.

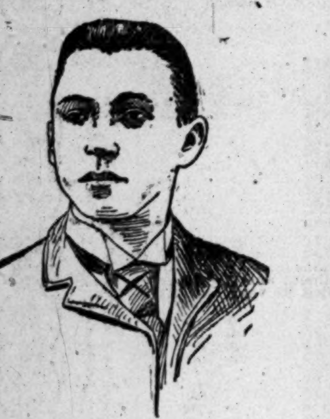
MURDERER IS KNOWN

ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF MRS. STANDLEY FLEES WHEN SUSPECTED.

Mysterious Michigan Murder Is Almost Cleared Up—Strong Circumstantial Evidence Points to the Guilt of James Skinner—Reward Is Offered for His Apprehension—Diagram Showing Location of Rooms in the Skinner House and Probable Course Taken by the Assassin.

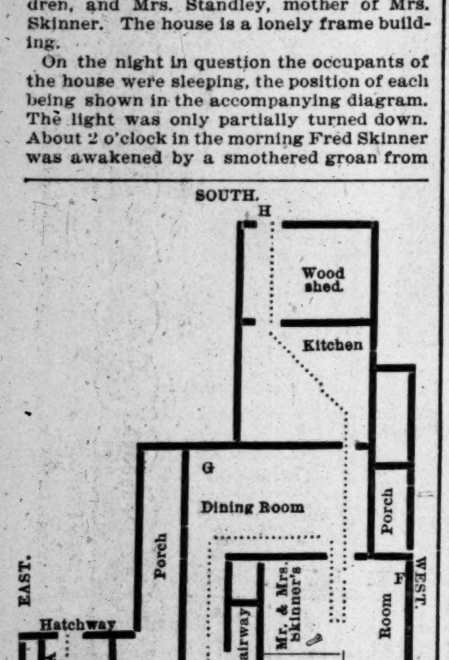
Lapeer, Mich., May 23.—[Special Correspondence.]—There is a liberal reward offered for the apprehension of James Skinner, wanted here on the charge of murder. He is about 28 years old, height 5 feet 6½ inches, weight 125 pounds, light brown hair, blue or gray eyes, even teeth, probably smooth shaven. He is a painter and blacksmith by trade, is a hard drinker, and frequents hotels and saloons.

The crime with which Skinner is charged was committed Oct. 29 of last year and is one of the most terrible recorded in Lapeer County. Fred Skinner, brother of the accused, lives on a farm in Marathon Township. His household at the time of the murder consisted of himself, wife, and two children, and Mrs. Standley, mother of Mrs. Skinner. The house is a lonely frame building.



JAMES SKINNER.

On the night in question the occupants of the house were sleeping, the position of each being shown in the accompanying diagram. The light was only partially turned down. About 2 o'clock in the morning Fred Skinner was awakened by a smothered groan from his wife. In the dim light he saw a masked man fleeing through the back door with a sledge hammer in his hand. Looking at his wife he saw blood and brains oozing from her skull, which had been frightfully crushed by the murderer's hammer.



SCENE OF THE MURDER.

Diagram of interior of the Fred Skinner residence, showing the rooms occupied by Loretta Standley and Ida Skinner, and indicating the probable course of the murderer in entering, assaulting, and retreating.

A—cellar hatchway where the assailant entered. B—stairway he ascended to the front room. C—bed upon which Mrs. Standley was sleeping. D—bureau from which he abstracted money. E—bed occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and baby. F—corner where two of the children slept. G—cot where lay the little son. H—chip pile where the sledge was dropped.

Springing from bed he ran to the yard and rang the large barn bell for assistance. Returning to the house he sent one of the children to awaken Mrs. Standley, while he turned his attention to his unconscious wife. A moment later he heard a scream from the child. Rushing to the room he found Mrs. Standley's head crushed in the same manner as his wife's, and also in an unconscious condition.

The neighbors had now arrived and physicians were summoned. The woman remained unconscious for days. Mrs. Skinner finally rallied and unexpectedly recovered. Mrs. Standley, who was 60 years old, died on the fourth day. The affair was shrouded in mystery for weeks. There seemed to be not one single clew.

Six weeks ago a detective was brought from Detroit to work upon the case, and on questioning the family at once fixed suspicion upon James Skinner, who had boarded with his brother at intervals. The murderer had entered the house by the basement and ascended the cellar stairs to the rooms above. It was learned that pans of milk upon the cellar stairs had not been spilled. This indicated the murderer's familiarity with the house. Other things strengthened the suspicion. By this time, however, James Skinner had fled. His photograph and description have been sent everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. The motive for the crime is supposed to have been the desire to install his own wife in his brother's home, thus enabling him to live on without effort of his own. It is thought that if captured Skinner may implicate others.

WILL TALK TO SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY.

Distinguished Men to Address the Seventh Annual Session at Lexington, Va.

Lexington, Va., May 24.—The seventh annual session of the Scotch-Irish Society of America will be held here in the Lee Memorial Chapel of Washington and Lee University commencing June 20. Among those who will address the congress are the following: Charles T. O'Ferrall, Governor of Virginia; the Rev. John Hall, D. D., LL. D., of New York; Col. A. K. McClure of Philadelphia; Prof. George McCloskie, Princeton's well-known scholar; Dr. Harvey McDowell and Helen Bruce of Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. J. H. Brison, D. D., of Alabama; Joseph Addison Waddell LL. D., the Virginia historian; O. Gordon, Virginia; William H. Ruffuer, LL. D., Virginia; the Rev. Henry Alexander White, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., of Washington and Lee University; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. G. W. C. Lee, President of Washington and Lee University; J. Randolph Tucker, dean of the law faculty of the Washington and Lee University; Prof. James A. Harrison, William A. Anderson, and other prominent men. The congress will be in session June 20 to 23. On the night of the 23d the Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York will conduct an old-fashioned Scotch-Irish Covenanters' meeting.

Dismissed for Want of Prosecution.

Five indictments against J. Hoyt Brown of Denver, Colo., were nolle prossed in Judge Tuthill's court yesterday for want of prosecution. Brown was accused by Ambrose W. Daynes and Courtland Babcock with the larceny of certificates of stock of a corporation, the valuation of which was fixed at $225,000.

Edinburg a Modern City.

Edinburg is a comparatively modern city, having been built by Anglo-Saxons about A. D. 950.

ADOPTS LEE'S SERVICE MAGAZINE GUN

Naval Small Arms Board Finds the American's Ideas the Best.

Newport, R. I., May 24.—[Special.]—The Naval Small Arms Board has unanimously recommended the adoption of the service magazine rifle invented by James P. Lee of Hartford, Conn. He has been ordered to confer with the Navy Department officials in Washington, Secretary Herbert having approved of the board's recommendation. Lee began his magazine gun experiments in the Wisconsin lumber region in 1861, and secured, in 1864, Secretary Stanton's adoption for the army of his breech-loader, which was made at Milwaukee. Guns on this model were made for the United States navy and for the British army, where they are now in use. Lee originated the new rifle in Ilion, N. Y. Luger, his German competitor before the Naval Board, proposes to contest the decision and ask for a new trial.

INVENTIONS OF AN EMPLOYE HIS OWN.

Color Mixer for Carpet Firm Obtains $10,000 Verdict for His Recipes.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 24.—[Special.]—A verdict of $10,000 was awarded John W. Dempsey today against John & James Dobson, the carpet manufacturers. Dempsey was their color mixer and when he left the Dobsons he attempted to take his recipes with him. The Dobsons seized the books. The court held no commercial value could attach to the recipes. Counsel for Dempsey alleged the formulas were his exclusively because they were the result of his inventive brain and power. Dempsey sued for $50,000 and the jury awarded him $10,000, establishing the principle that a man, though only an employe for another, has rights in inventions that benefit his employer.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Gold and Silver by Weight.

Chicago, May 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It seems to me that there is a "short cut" in the solution of this gold and silver question. I believe that there should be no legislation whatever in the matter of the coinage of gold and silver, and the making of them a legal tender. I would clear the statute books of every line of legislation. Does not our money difficulty come from the attempt of the government to coin the metals and make them a legal tender?

In the place of all our legislation let the government "coin" the metals and place on the coins the imprint of so many "grains of silver," so many "grains of gold," and say nothing about "dimes," "half dollars," or "dollars." In other words, the office of the government in the matter would be simply weighing the metals, the "coinage" putting them into some convenient form to handle and the imprint on them a certificate of weight. And there the work of the government would end. There would be no "money" about it, in the present sense; no legal tender. Would not this cover all the points of "free and unlimited coinage" of both metals? The government, at slight cost, could weigh and give its certificate and guaranty of weight to all the precious metals there would be a demand for as products of exchange, and the relative values would take care of themselves, as between any other products—as between corn and wheat.

If I read it correctly the history of legislation is to the effect that all the laws ever enacted never made a certain amount of one mineral worth a certain amount of another mineral. The law making power can no more make sixteen grains of silver worth one grain of gold than it can make two bushels of oats worth one of wheat. The law of supply and demand might make, for a continuous period of many years, the relative values of corn and wheat as mentioned, but legislation never could. Why is the law any different when applied to silver and gold? These are products, commodities, as much as iron, lumber, and grain. The only reason why governments have tried to make these minerals money to use as a medium of exchange is because they are, and always have been, valuable products, as articles of merchandise, but putting them into the form of coin and calling them cents, dimes, dollars, etc., does not add a particle to their real value, and the attempt to put a value on them aside from their commercial value and to bring them together at certain relative values always has been, and I believe always will be, fruitless except of mischief.

The repeal of all money laws would not affect the use of these metals as a medium of exchange. They would both be used, but it would be in a natural way as commodities—each for what it might be worth in the market. A contract, or any obligation, would be to pay at a certain time so many grains or ounces of silver or in lieu thereof its equivalent in gold at whatever the relative market value might be. I do not see that it would be of more difficulty than an agreement to pay in grain, provisions, or lumber at market quotations.

This may be going back to early principles in exchanges, trade, and commerce, but would it not be better than the everlasting fictitious values our laws try to place on "money"?

S. S. WILLARD.

Points for Mr. Dillon.

Chicago, May 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In one of the editorials in this morning's TRIBUNE I read the following: "In round numbers we have now $600,000,000 of gold money and $600,000,000 of silver, including bullion in the Treasury against which notes are issued. That makes a total of $1,200,000,000 of hard money, the redemption fund on which is based our immense superstructure of credit money and other credit paper." With regard to this I would like to ask: Is it not a fact that the $600,000,000 of silver belongs rather, under our present system, to the "immense superstructure of credit money," which rests upon and is supported by the foundation of gold? You treat the silver as forming part of the foundation, whereas it seems to me that in truth it forms a part of the superstructure. Have you not over and over again emphasized in your columns the fact that our silver dollar derives its present purchasing power of 100 cents from the fact of its being backed by gold?

Again you say, in the same editorial, that if free coinage of silver were adopted by this country "we should be restricted to the $600,000,000 of silver with the relatively slow expansion of about $40,000,000 per year." But have you not over and over again in your editorials on the subject asserted that the effect of free coinage would be to cause the silver of the world to be dumped on us, and how do you reconcile this with the statement above quoted? I ask these questions for information.

W. DILLON.

[1. The silver is full legal tender for the payment of all dues, public and private, except where some other kind of payment is explicitly provided for in the contract. The silver dollars are the only kind of redemption money provided by law for the silver certificates. And, even if the contention by the correspondent were accepted, only half the 600 millions of silver would be "token," the other half of each coin being real value. It is true, and never should be forgotten in the discussion, that the silver dollar derives one-half of its present purchasing power from the fact of its being backed by gold.

2. The correspondent is grossly unfair in accusing THE TRIBUNE for having stated the expansion would be at the relatively slow rate of about 40 millions per year. In the editorial cited the statement was expressly credited to Secretary Carlisle, as made in his speech at Covington. But there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the statement, that being the present full capacity of the mints. Is the gentleman ignorant of the fact that it takes about as long to coin a silver dollar as a ten-dollar gold piece?

3. The correspondent must have been quoting from some other paper. THE TRIBUNE may have alluded once or twice to the possibility of silver being offered here from other countries in the event of our adopting free coinage, but it has steadily borne in mind the great commercial fact that all the silver coming here from other countries would have to be paid for in some way, unless the foreign owners should carry it to the mint themselves. In any event THE TRIBUNE is not under the necessity of reconciling its own statement with any that may have been made by Secretary Carlisle and duly credited to him. The correspondent is impudent in asking for such reconciliation.

The great point of objection made by THE TRIBUNE to the proposition to adopt free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 has been that the 600 millions of silver would be shrunk down thereby to only about half of its present purchasing power, then being worth for buying purposes no more than an equal weight of silver is in other silver monometallic countries. And it has stated the undeniable truth that it would take a long time (Secretary Carlisle says fifteen years) to get enough silver into circulation to give us an amount equal in buying power to the specie we now have in circulation.

The free silver extremists have proposed no means of obviating this terrible stringency of money which must come if their insane scheme were adopted. Nor have they offered any remedy to recoup any one or all of the millions of people who must suffer great loss by the putting of their scheme into effect. If the correspondent would think of this he might deem it advisable to be in better business than carping at THE TRIBUNE because he is unwilling to take the time necessary to see for himself that he has nothing to find fault with in its statements.]

Sunday-School May Festival.

The second annual May festival of the Sunday-schools of Chicago will be given at the Auditorium Friday, May 31. For six weeks Prof. H. W. Fairbanks has been training a chorus of 1,000 young women for the event which is to be given under the auspices of the Cook County Sunday-School Association. The object of these concerts is to develop a higher standard of Sunday-school music.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

BOWERY-PALATINE TANGLE IN NEW YORK CAUSES MUCH TALK.

Nothing Like It Ever Known in Fire Insurance Annals There—Wrecking of the Bowery Company Is Complete—Ohio Law Chasing Companies Away—Many Companies Anxious to Do Business in Wisconsin—Important Decision in a Peculiar Case at Milwaukee.

New York, May 24.—[Special.]—The Bowery-Palatine tangle—in which the Palatine cancels its reinsurance contract with the Bowery on account of the insolvency of the latter—continues to be the absorbing topic here in insurance circles. Nothing like it was ever known in New York fire insurance annals. Today Receiver Rhoades, in possession of the Bowery, wrote to the Palatine he would consider the reinsurance deal of the Bowery and the Palatine, made March 18, 1895, in full force and effect, inasmuch as the Palatine had accepted a payment of $100,000 as part of the contract. The Palatine says the contract was made under false representations and not fulfilled. There is a possibility of some sort of a compromise.

That the Bowery has been badly wrecked is shown by its former standing. Ten years ago the company had a capital of $400,000 and a surplus of $350,000. Today its liabilities are reported to exceed its assets by $200,000.

Since the Supreme Court of Ohio has upheld the law enacted in that State last year requiring all companies engaged in employment liability insurance to deposit $50,000 the Fidelity and Casualty company of this city and the Union Casualty of St. Louis have withdrawn from the State.

P. B. Armstrong, ex-President of the American Union Life, has gone to California, where he says he will permanently reside.

TO FIGHT A FIRE INSURANCE COMBINE

Duluth Makes a Howl About High Rates—Placing Insurance Outside.

St. Paul, Minn., May 24.—[Special.]—Duluth is beginning to make a hue and cry against the fire insurance combine that will probably result in substantial good. Although Duluth's losses are small the rates are higher than in the Twin Cities. Today it developed that over $2,000,000 of insurance has been placed on the quiet during the last year with outside companies by some of the best manufacturing concerns in Duluth. The rates are much more satisfactory than those of the combine and the companies are first-class. Next fall, when the new law regarding insurance companies goes into effect, there will be a grand fight between the combine and outsiders. Both the Chamber of Commerce and the Council are taking steps against the combine.

OLD INSURANCE LAW A DEAD LETTER.

Enterprising Colorado Lawyer Trips Up in a Money-Making Scheme.

Denver, Colo., May 24.—[Special.]—The Insurance Department has been advised by Attorney-General Carr that the old law requiring foreign corporations, before they do business in the State, to file a certificate with Recorders of Deeds in counties where business is carried on and with the Secretary of State setting forth their principal place of business, is a dead letter, having been superseded by the law bringing all companies under the Insurance Department. A Denver attorney unearthed the old law and an opinion of the District Court in part sustaining it. He then wrote to a number of companies calling their attention to the law, and offering to file the necessary papers in the several counties for a fee of $25.

WISH TO DO BUSINESS IN MINNESOTA

Important Decision by Judge Smith in a Peculiar Fire Case.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 24.—[Special.]—The latest insurance company applying for permission to do business in this State is the Old Colony of Boston. This makes a total of 250 companies doing business here.

Judge Smith of the District Court today decided the cases of Jorgen Simmons vs. The United States Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia and J. W. Stevens and C. B. Holmes, receiver, intervener, in favor of the intervener and against the plaintiff. Simmons alleged he had goods left on sale with Stevens when the fire occurred and that he should be paid their value by the company. The court held they had never come into the actual possession of the plaintiff, and hence Stevens' assignee should be paid the money.

Insurance Notes.

The Protective Fire Insurance company has been organized in Columbia, S. C., with a capital of $10,000.

State Superintendent of Insurance Durfee has issued a permit to the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance company of Des Moines, Ia., to do business in Illinois.

The Mercantile Fire is the name of a new company which, it is said, is being organized in New York City. Its reported capital is $500,000 and its net surplus $125,000.

The Queen City Mutual Fire Insurance company has been organized in Manchester, N. H. D. S. Kimball is President, J. A. Sheehan Secretary, and Frank A. Colley United States Manager.

The Farmers' and Breeders' Live Stock Insurance company of Indianapolis has transferred its business to the Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance company of Crawfordsville. The first named company has withdrawn from the field.

A bill is pending in the Florida Legislature providing all insurance companies shall be made to conform to all laws in force there. This will compel Lloyds to appoint a local representative to accept service in all suits that may be entered against them.

GRIFFIN GETS A FIVE YEARS' SENTENCE

Pleads Guilty and Goes to Joliet to Serve the Time.

Frederick W. Griffin, the defaulting cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Judge Bunn yesterday. District-Attorney Gen. Black called up the case. He dispensed with the ordinary reading of the indictment. Mr. Griffin stood before the Judge and said:

"I plead guilty, your Honor."

"Had you not better make a statement to the court?" asked Gen. Black.

"No, sir," said Griffin, "I want it through as quickly as possible. I am guilty."

"The least sentence the court can impose is five years in the penitentiary," said the Judge, "and that sentence I impose upon you."

"Thank you," said Griffin, and, accompanied by his brother George and his attorneys, Messrs. Ross and Todd, the ex-President of the Ashland club went up to the Marshal's room to await the afternoon train to Joliet.

Two months ago Griffin, who was the assistant cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, was found to be $50,000 short in his accounts. He had complete charge of the correspondence with other banks, and admitted that he had been taking the money from time to time and had lost it all in speculation.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Trade Active and Prices Firm to Higher—Hogs Close Weak.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Calves.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday, May 20....	9,990	407	34,855	7,735
Tuesday, May 21..	3,764	2,257	20,353	11,823
Wed'sday, May 22.	12,491	795	38,577	11,488
Thursday, May 23.	12,448	1,276	43,804	12,400
Friday, May 24....	3,500	300	31,000	10,000
Week thus far.	42,193	5,035	168,589	53,455
Same p'd last week	40,302	5,061	144,309	47,075
Same period 1894.	53,969	1,542	144,772	51,037
Shipments—				
Monday, May 20....	1,713	16	10,447	101
Tuesday, May 21..	552	234	6,040	......
Wed'sday, May 22.	3,409	109	7,172	123
Thursday, May 23.	4,608	105	10,688	......
Friday, May 24....	1,600	......	10,000	1,000
Week thus far.	11,882	464	44,347	1,224
Same p'd last week	10,745	154	38,350	1,623
Same period 1894.	17,060	60	42,493	4,515

Today's receipts are estimated at 700 cattle, 13,000 hogs, and 4,000 sheep.

Cattle—Trade active and prices firm to 10c higher. Steers averaging 1,261@1,391 lbs, $5.55@5.75; steers, 890@1,446 lbs, $4.25@5.50; bulk, $4.75@5.40; Texas steers, 840@1,214 lbs, $3.50@5.15; stockers and feeders, $2.90@4.00; distillery steers, 1,202 lbs, $5.35; native cows and heifers, $2.00@4.85; bulk, $2.90@4.00; bulls, $2.40@4.15; veal calves, $3.50@5.25.

Hogs—The market opened steady, but later declined 5@10c and closed weak. Heavy sold at $4.15@4.75; bulk, $4.50@4.65; mixed, $4.25@4.70; bulk, $4.45@4.60; light, $4.25@4.60; bulk, $4.45@4.55; pigs, $3.25@4.40.

Sheep—A few early sales were made steady, but the general market was 10@20c lower almost from the start. Two thousand 80@85-lb Texas sheep sold at $4.05@4.20; Westerns, $3.00@4.80; Mexican, 76 lbs, $5.00; lambs, 48@85 lbs, $3.50@6.00; spring lambs, $3.00@6.50; bulk, $5.00@6.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,352; on sale, 26 cars. Or [illegible] slow and [illegible] active and firm. Native steers, ordinary to good, $5.25@5.80; poor to choice "stillers," $4.75@6.00; stags and oxen, $4.25@5.15; bulls, $3.25@4.35; cows, $2.25@4.30. European cables quote American steers at 11@12c per lb dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8½@10c. Exports today, 272 beeves and 2,880 qrs of beef; tomorrow, 650 beeves and 3,940 qrs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 658. Active, ¼c higher. Veals, poor to prime, $4.30@6.50; butter milk calves, $3.75@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,850 head; on sale, 13 cars or 2,900 head. Sheep and yearlings ¼@½c lower; lambs, ¼@¾c lower; sheep, poor to strictly prime, $3.75@5.12½; yearlings, common to fair, $5.00@5.75; Southern lambs, common to choice, $6.62½@7.75. Hogs—Receipts, 2,365 head; steady at $4.90@5.20.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 2,500. Market quiet for natives; no heavy cattle on sale. Beef steers, fair to choice range, $4.25@5.75; light weights, $3.50@4.20; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00; some fine heifers of 880 lbs average brought $4.75; cows, range, $2.25@3.75; Texans strong and active; fed steers, $3.75@4.85; grassers, $2.75@3.75; cows, $2.00@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,800; shipments, 3,700; market 5@10c lower; top prices $4.65 and bulk of sales at $4.45@4.60; light, $4.40@4.65.

OMAHA, Neb., May 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; market steady; steers, $4.25@5.40; bulk, $4.70@5.00; cows and heifers, $1.50@4.00; bulk, $2.50@3.40; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.75; bulk, $2.75@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,400; market opened 5c lower; closed 5@10c lower; light, $4.15@4.85; mixed, $4.25@4.30; heavy, $4.25@4.50. Sheep—Receipts, 700; market strong; fair to choice natives, $3.25@4.25; fair to good Westerns, $3.00@4.00; common stocks, sheep, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $4.00@5.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,400; shipments, 200; market slow but steady; Texas steers, $3.15@4.25; Texas cows, $2.25@3.70; beef steers, $3.85@5.75; native cows, $1.65@4.60; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.40; bulls, $2.50@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 15,900; shipments, 2,200; market weak to 5c lower; bulk of sales at $4.25@4.40; heavies, $4.35@4.50; packers, $4.25@4.50; mixed, $4.20@4.40; lights, $4.10@4.30; Yorkers, $4.20@4.30; pigs, $3.25@4.15. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,300; market steady.

SALES OF DOMESTIC WOOL DECREASED.

Heavy Increase Noted in the Marketing of Foreign Product.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say tomorrow of the wool market: The sales of the week are 1,557,100 pounds domestic and 834,000 pounds foreign, against 1,519,000 pounds domestic and 1,651,488 pounds foreign last week and 1,693,500 pounds domestic and 67,000 pounds foreign for the same week last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 687,000 pounds domestic and an increase of 15,667,100 pounds foreign from the sales to the same date in 1893. The receipts to date show a decrease of 11,225 bales domestic and an increase of 90,194 bales foreign. The market is still dull, but uneasy. Buyers are paying in the West more than the equivalent of Eastern quotations. Domestic wool on hand is limited to a very poor selection. Rather than pay the higher prices demanded for new wools buyers are turning more than ever to foreign stock. Up to date 14,900,000 pounds of Australian alone have been sold in Boston, against 3,500,000 pounds during the same time last year. Cape wool at 30@32c clean is now being experimented with extensively as a substitute for American clothing fleece and cross-breds, Australian and South American, are being substituted for the new Kentucky medium wools. They cost 25@27c clean, against 28@30c clean for Kentucky.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR record Friday, May 24:

Shields-av., s w cor W. 43d-pl., e f, 48x115, and other property, May 20 [M. J. Arter to M. D. Arter]	$ 3,500
Commercial-st., s e cor Byron, w f, 24x108, May 10 [J. E. Taherty to I. F. Schick]	4,500
Clybourn-av., n w cor Langdon-st., s f, 24x100, May 22 [P. Mueller to A. Berg]	8,000
Franklin-st., s e cor North-av., w f, 55x100, und. 2-5 int., Sept. 17, 1894 [M. S. Urbanus et al. to J. M. G. Urbanus et al.]	10,000
35th-st., n e cor Rhodes-av., s f, 37½x128, April 12 [Charles Herbertz to Fanny A. Guderjahn]	35,000
School-st., s e cor Sheldon-av., n f, 24x125, May 23 [K. Haas to F. Bess]	2,550
South Park-av., 660 n of 35th-st., e f, 21x123 1-3, April 16 [Josephine A. Ayer to J. M. Karl]	16,000
Garfield-blvd., 57 w of Marshfield-av., s f, 25x132, May 17 [E. Galvin to F. Ryan]	1,500
Eggleston-av., 30 n of 72d-st., w f, 66x119½, Feb. 28 [E. Bebb to J. B. Garner et al.]	4,500
Ellis-av., 216 s of 63d-st., e f, 25x125, May 23 [R. Gustafson to B. Kinstler]	6,800
Center-av., 172 s of 70th-st., w f, 25x124, May 20 [M. in C. to Concordia B., L. and H. Assn.]	2,360
Carpenter-st., 159 s of 64th, w f, 25x124, May 20 [M. in C. to same]	2,833
Halsted-st., 100 n of 57th, e f, 50x120, May 4 [W. M. Hanland to J. Buckingham]	5,000
56th-st., 122 w of Butler, n f, 25x140, Feb. 12 [H. McCormick to E. H. Kearns]	2,500
Dearborn-st., 576 s of 47th, e f, 24x100, May 13 [A. Boyd to P. Bostooper]	3,300
Wentworth-av., 149 s of 20th-st., w f, 49x50, m or l, und. ½ int., May 3 [F. E. Walter to G. J. Walter]	1,500
Harrison-st., 100 w of S. 42d-av., s f, 25x125, May 22 [E. Calkins to A. Swanborg]	1,000
Crystal-st., n e cor Washtenaw-av., s f, 50x120, May 20 [W. Kirk et al. to Presbyterian League of Chicago]	3,400
Chicago-av., 99 e of N. 43d, s f, 72x100, Oct. 29, 1894 [E. T. Noonan to M. Scully]	1,800
Wisconsin-st., 87 e of Sedgwick, s f, 20x72, May 21 [P. Loeffel to P. P. Thorsen]	8,000
Luebeck-st., 212 w of Hoyne, n f, 24x100, May 22 [K. Eberly to J. G. Harlacher]	1,650
Lincoln-av., 237 n of Harvey-st., w f, 24x125, May 16 [I. Wunkowski to J. Kotarek]	1,400
Rockwell-st., 132 s of Courtland, e f, 22½x149, May 22 [J. H. Smith to A. Anderson]	2,300
Washtenaw-av., 232 n of Humboldt-blvd., w f, 25x125, May 23 [C. A. Dahl to A. R. Dall]	1,800
Morgan-st., 225 s of 118th, w f, 25x125, May 20 [H. Ohlsson to F. Wretlof]	6,500
La Salle-st., 355 n of 33d, w f, 25x123, May 22 [W. Hall to T. B. Hall]	2,000
Halsted-st., s e cor W 42d, w f, 50x118 77-100, Feb. 2 [William H. Brintnall to Drovers' Safe Deposit Co.]	17,500
Wall-st., s w cor 32d, e f, 24x124, April 30 [L. E. Dimmitt to J. Bielawski]	1,600
33d-st., 266 e of Robey, n f, 25x110, m or l, May 17, 1894 [G. A. Seaverns to W. E. Merrick]	1,500
Same property, May 1 [W. E. Merrick to W. H. Smith]	1,500
Same property, May 23 [W. H. Smith to E. Merrick]	1,500
Sawyer-av., 225 n of W. 19th-st., e f, 25x125, May 23 [B. E. Runzel to A. G. Anderson]	10,000
Same property, May 23 [A. G. Anderson to R. F. Runzel]	10,000
Butler-st., 225 n of 30th, e f, 25x125, May 1 [W. Kenny to M. K. Quinn]	4,000
Harrison-st., 175 e of Central Park-av., s f, 25x132, May 16 [M. M. Henneberry to C. M. Henneberry]	2,100
Holt-st., 181 n of Division, e f, 24x110, May 18 [N. J. Anderson to A. Feergan]	4,150
Ashland-av., 130 s of Ainslie-st., w f, 25x160, Feb. 15 [C. A. Dickinson to K. Haas]	4,000
Lake-av., 310 s of 73d-st., e f, 50x216, Feb. 5 [C. O. Heisen to E. Lord]	4,000
May-st., 175 s of 69th, e f, 25x124½, Oct. 17, 1894 [H. E. Hindmarsh to J. E. Kutterstrand]	1,100
Emerald-av., 199 n of 57th-st., e f, 25x120, May 21 [P. Jansen to G. W. Diehl]	1,150
55th-st., 50 w of Justine, s f, 50x130, May 14 [C. Willmott to J. Gregory]	5,000
Princeton-av., 381 n of 53d-st., w f, 25x125, May 24 [G. Love to H. Brady]	1,500
14th-pl., 157 e of Kedzie-av., 25x155, May 9 [D. E. Postle to L. J. Lovak]	1,275
S. 41st-av., 182 s of 12th-st., e f, 24x125, May 21 [E. Bradley to O. Bradley]	1,000
Crystal-st., 225 e of N. 42d-av., n f, 25x122, May 24 [J. S. Clark to G. Rock]	1,278
Ashland-av., 224 s of Grace-st., e f, 25x124½, May 17 [H. K. Snider to W. Schick]	1,087
LaSalle-av., 202 s of Oak-st., w f, 26x151¼, May 21 [M. in C. to M. A. Ogden et al. exrs.]	5,980
Bloomingdale-av., n e cor Girard-st., s f, 24x125, May 21 [F. Clemsen to A. E. Johnson]	1,800
Hoyne-st., 100 s of Cornelia, w f, 25x124, May 22 [W. Newbauer to W. Kelm]	1,325
Chase-av., 67 w of Grand, n f, 50x150, May 18 [F. H. Doland to A. F. Olgen]	2,000
Prairie-av., 240 s of 70th-st., w f, 96x160½ and other ppty, May 20 [E. Frank to J. N. Strauss]	3,000
James-pl., 100 w of Lake View-av., s e f, 50x150, May 23 [G. Frank to L. Friedman]	9,400
Bissell-st., 105 s of Garfield-av., e f, 28x125, March 30 [W. K. Farley to E. V. Farley]	10,000
Grant-pl., 188 e of Larrabee-st., n f, 24x124, May 13 [E. Reimann to C. Benns]	1,800
Robey-st., 78 s of Haddon, e f, 25x103½ und. ½ inst., May 24 [A. Ropp to O. Ropp]	1,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

P. W. Gates, 1 brick addtl. story, new elevator shaft, 216 E. Randolph-st	$ 3,000
H. Bock, 1 addtl. brick story, 11524-26 Michigan-av	2,000
Johnston & Gregory, two 3-story and basement brick flats, 4217-19 Calumet-av	18,000
Charles Counselman & Co., brick grain and storage warehouse, Harbor-av., near 93d-st	25,000
C. Thickenworth, 2-story frame flats, 12011 Stewart-av	2,800
Estate of James Kerr, 3 story and basement brick flats, 3540 Prairie-av	5,000
Sidney A. Kent, three 3-story and basement brick stores and flats, 1927-31 Wabash-av	11,000
John Kullerstrand, two 2-story frame flats, 6918-20 May-st	3,600
William Berry, five 2-story and basement brick dwellings, 579-87 45th-pl	42,500
John Larson, two 2-story and basement brick flats, 892 32d-st	3,000
John Sykes, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6608 Winchester-av	2,500
Matthew Laflin, 2 brick addtl. stories, 64-66 Wabash-av	10,000
C. I. Carlson, two 3-story and basement brick flats, 748-50 61st-st	5,000
W. H. Cookingham, 2-story frame dwelling, 521 Byron-st	2,500
John Biebel, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1713 Diversey-av	8,000
Henry Russell, 4-story and basement brick flats, 297 Wells-st	16,000
M. Larsen, 3-story and basement brick flats, 808 Wilson-av	5,000
James Curtin, 2-story and basement brick flats, 136 Hamlin-av	4,500
Charles Schumpil, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1942 Polk-st	5,000
Seaman, Cox & Brown, 3-story and basement brick warehouse, 288-94 Ferdinand-st	9,000
Crowley, Bibert & Co., 2-story and basement brick flats, 1189 Flournoy-st	2,300
Charles Reins, two 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 383 Diversey-av	16,000
L. Helwig, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 3319 Grand-av	2,000
Joseph Cormack, two 2-story and basement brick dwellings, 6330-32 Greenwood-av	6,000
H. A. Chapin & Son, 4-story and basement brick store and apartment building, 242-44 Milwaukee-av	60,000
E. Kane, 2-story and basement brick flats, 908 N. Hoyne-av	3,000

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., Chicago

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—LADY'S SOLID GOLD WATCH, FINELY engraved. Address C 687, Tribune office.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" may be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places or at any A. D. T. office. Ring them up and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2614	C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st	J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d	N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th	C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th	T. H. PATTERSON.
3915	JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134	I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d	C. S. ALLEN.
5040	Sorrow & Kerntopf.
5503	C. D. BALLARD.
Cor. 63d	CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th	F. NEUBERTS.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	HARRISON PHAR.
2200	L. J. WEYER.
2727	STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st	W. K. FORSYTH.
3160	H. F. FLANNERY.
Cor. 39th	HURST'S PHARMACY
4259	A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700	JOHN I. BELL.
4704	WM. STORCK.
Cor. 51st	B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th	F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th	F. C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th	M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d	SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—	
Cor. 50th	W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—	
Cor. Wentworth	R. P. BRAUN.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
188	G. A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—	
515	AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th	E. J. PAINTER.
Cor 16th	O. F. FISCHER.
Cor 18th	E. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand Blvd	C. N. GOODNOW.
405	A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Evans	C. S. TERRELL.
Cor. Champlain	C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108	F. G. SECORD.
GARFIELD BOULEVARD—	
Cor. Wright street	MORRISON BROS.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560	R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	JACKSON PK. PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Stony Island-av	F. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—	
Cor. Grace-av	B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
7004	M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d	R. H. WHEELER.

WEST DIVISION.

ARMITAGE AVENUE—	
406	A. MARTENS.
WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison	H. G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
468	WM. H. BIERMAN.
567	HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—	
843	R. STANGOHR.
Cor. Robey	PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. EITERMAN.
ERIE STREET—	
Cor. Noble	A. H. SCOTT.
NORTH AVENUE—	
887	L. A. GELLIEN.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	J. R. SHEAN.
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. SILL.
771	A. S. STODDARD.
1014	W. W. THUMSER.
1299	HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan	F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—	
190	AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278	DELL & CO.
384	PASSAIC PHAR.
572	F. A. THAYER.
785	J. W. CRAIN.
826	K. McLENNON.
1001	C. D. STONE.
1049	J. A. JOHNSON.
1249	H. B. BROWN.
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan	L. P. KOTZ.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	FORD'S PHARMACY.
465	HENRY SCHROEDER.
1086	Quales & Populorum.
1218	MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley	F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	FRANK GRAMMER.
293	W. A. BRABROOK.
360	C. F. BROWN.
475	F. J. KNOWLES.
987	FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—	
Cor. Ada	GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWELFTH STREET—	
Cor. Loomis	BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422	CHAS. C. THIEL.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
Cor. Center	J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor Laflin	THOS. LONERGAN.
Marshfield ave	R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey	C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California ave	JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco	F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—	
Cor. Jackson	O. S. BETTING.
260	JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—	
750	F. E. FISKE.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. HANKE.
BERRY AVENUE—	
Cor. Evanston	JOS. SCHOENKAES.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748	ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—	
161	C. E. KREZEMENSKI.
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut	WHITE BROS.
Cor. Maple	J. MAYER.
Cor. Division	E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe	R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue	HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center	F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster	FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted	BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—	
Cor. Townsend	A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Ontario	J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak	R. G. DORRANCE & CO
Cor. Division	F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie	DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
STATE STREET—	
292	C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton	W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Wrightwood	H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD.
622	MAX SCHULZ.
LARRABEE STREET—	
Cor. Center	HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL	L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN	W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL	J. S. OAKES.
1579 Maple avenue	JNO. COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL	E. R. McCLELLEN.
OAK PARK—	
Oak Park Av. Station	L. BROWN.
ENGLEWOOD—	
62d and Wentworth	DR. W. MINAKER.
63d and Stewart ave	OPERA-HOUSE PHAR.
66th and Wentworth	H. J. HOUGHOTON.
69th and Stewart ave	E. G. RINZ.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. BIERSTEDT.
WINNETKA, ILL	GARRISON BROS.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—TO SOLICIT LIFE INSURANCE; POLICY provides weekly loans in case of sickness or accident; is payable at death and matures as an endowment in six years; just what the people want and are willing to buy. We also want a few specially good men as superintendents. Write for terms; we guarantee to interest you. The Assurance Life Association, Terre Haute, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR WONDERFUL shears and scissors sharpener; warranted to sharpen any size in 10 seconds; everybody buys; sample postpaid 25c; also 16 other patented articles, all new and great sellers; secure circulars and territory at once. Gibbs Mfg. Co., Canton, O.

WANTED—AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS BY sample at home or travel, expenses and good salary or commission to right party. Samples sent on application. Address Lock Box 420, New York City.

LARGE MANUFACTURER OF SILK LAMP shades wants a responsible manufacturers' agent to handle his goods as a side line. Address Novelty Lamp Shade Company, Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS—SIDE LINE; MACKINTOSHES, RUBBER clothing, etc., on uncovered ground; good from $12 to $20 a week. Factory; P.-O. Box 1371, New York, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Auditorium, Chicago.
Students may begin at any time, open all summer.
Also Summer School at Asbury Park, N. J.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, A STUDENT OF A leading college in the city, will give instructions in mathematics, physics, and languages; best of references from the college professors. Address V P 52, Tribune office.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES METHOD AT 708 SCHILLER Building is considered superior to any by competent judges who studied abroad with best masters; plays studied; educated Mexicans wanted.

MUSICAL.

LADY FLUTIST, VIOLINIST, HARPIST, CORNETIST; for concert work; travel. WILSON, 406 Inter-Ocean Bldg. Call after 10 a. m.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE—
The library, grand piano, and oak bookcases,
Belonging to the estate of the late
PROF. DAVID SWING,
Will be sold
Saturday, June 1st, 1895,
At auction,
At 66 Lake-Shore drive.
Sale will begin at 10 a. m.

The library consists of about 2,000 volumes, comprising theological, scientific, and classical works, books of reference, art, and fiction by the best authors.
HOMER B. GALPIN, Administrator,
409, 21 Quincy-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.—
High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN, BUY AND SELL all sorts of old money and stamp collections.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON NORTHWESTERN TRAIN OR BEtween their passenger station and corner of La Salle and Adams-sts., package of court papers; liberal reward; no questions asked. Address C 343, Tribune office.

LOST—BETWEEN ERIE-ST., FULLERTON-AV., Lincoln Park, and La Salle-av., a golf cape, blue, plaid lining, Mandel's name inside; suitable reward. 373 Elm-st.

LOST—FOX TERRIER DOG, MAY 10; TAN HEAD, ears, and spot near tail; reward $15. 437½ Elm-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL PARTIES WHO WITNESSED the falling of gentleman from Cottage Grove-av. car, near 47th-st., on May 22, about 1 o'clock, please send address to B. BROWNE, 3203 Cottage Grove-av.?

PERSONAL—HOPE: THREE RECEIVED; I AM well; acknowledge this notice, then do not write till you hear from me again through Tribune. The Same.

PERSONAL—L. A. H.: READ MATTHEW XVIII, 21 and 22. Write when ready to do as asked. L. A. H.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—

A GOOD EXCHANGE.

Something that lasts forever. For the pennies you waste every day. DIAMONDS. An unsurpassed stock. Our pamphlet "How We Do It" mailed free.

GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer,
103 State-st., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

PERSONAL—TO BE SUCCESSFUL LOOK SUCCESSFUL. WEAR A DIAMOND OR A WATCH! You need not wait! No saving in advance required! Immediate possession by our "new plan." Send for illustrated book explaining how easy. FISHER & LOFTIS, 103 State, Columbus Mem. Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG BUSINESS-MAN, temporarily embarrassed, competent manager, secretary, correspondent, bookkeeper, etc., will accept any position where brains and industry will be appreciated; investigate this and secure services of an American hustler. Address C 278, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE OR WHOLEsale house by young man of 25; 8 years experience in office work; best of references. Address C 312, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH BEST of reference wants steady position in wholesale house; willing to pay $10 for place. Address C 601, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ODD ENGAGEMENTS BY experienced bookkeeper and stenographer; half, all day, or evenings; 50c an hour; city references. Address C 617, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, or writing up books periodically. Address P. O. Box 594, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED, COMPEtent d. e. bookkeeper and clerk; references. Address V P 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT ACCOUNTANT; opening, closing, or adjusting books; 14 years with local concerns. Address V P 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY REGISTERED ASsistant drug clerk; 4 years' experience. Address C 651, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-BRED, INtelligent boy of 13, in an office or mercantile house. Address C 603, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH ENGIneer; thoroughly understands erecting and running any class of engines, mining machinery, ice machines, and lights; has all steam fitting tools. Address C 635, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ELECTRICIAN; EXPERIenced in the care and repair of light and power apparatus, including accumulators. Best of city references. Address V P 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS ICE cream maker. Address C 607, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS COACHman or work around house; good recommendation. Address C 628, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED MAN OF means, education, and experience, wishing to establish a business as stenographer and copyist, will do work in office (law preferred) in return for desk room, machine, and 'phone; have lived in Chicago 11 years; have large acquaintance and can give gilt-edge references. Address C 679, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER AND office assistant by experienced gentleman; Remington operator; references; salary moderate. Address C 303, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — RESPONSIBLE POSItion in large or small manufacturing concern by young man of six years' business experience; now employed as manager of small specialty manufacturing company, but anxious to make a change for good reasons. Address C 369, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, temporarily embarrassed, competent manager, secretary, correspondent, bookkeeper, etc., will accept any position where brains and industry will be appreciated; investigate this and secure services of an American hustler. Address C 278, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE, GERman; man care horses, garden, coaching, etc.; wife good cook, general housework; personal references. Address C 613, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, AGED 30, well qualified generally, as collector or salesman; can furnish first-class references; bond if required. Address C 693, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HONEST YOUNG man, with building and electrical experience, or will accept position of trust; can furnish best of reference and security. Address C 643, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man as janitor or coachman; can furnish good references. R. B. WATSON, 3521 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED — INTELLIGENT MAN will do light janitor work for room and $3. E., 833 61st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PACKER; OR WILL run elevator. Address V P 54, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMpetent lady bookkeeper to keep a small set of books requiring part of my time. Address C 339, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS laundresses, washing to take home or go out by the day; family washing or gentlemen. Address 4837 Armour-av., second flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH GIRL WHO talks German and is good sewer, as chambermaid or to take care of children. Address C 653, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, HOUSEwork; Swedish girl, second work; good reference from reliable families. 80 E. 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework in small family. Call 4247 Champlain-av., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING BY THE DAY or at home; references. 3446 Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LAUNDRESS; DAY or week; references. 3160 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK; good references. Call at 3021 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like few more engagements; $2 per day; references. MRS. FISHER, 188 Eugenie-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED LADY AS housekeeper or take care of furnished rooms. Address V P 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel by an experienced lady; city or country; references. Address C 630, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION AS STENOGrapher and Hammond operator; 7 years' experience; satisfactory references. D 333, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG lady as governess or companion; will travel; none but respectable people meaning business need apply. P.-O. Box 550, Lemont, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH GIRL AS lady's maid; good dressmaker. Address C 652, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—BY PLUMBING SUPPLY HOUSE; give experience, salary expected, etc. Address C 625, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—FOR WHOLESALE HOUSE; $900. Address, in own handwriting, C 322, Tribune office.

CREDIT MAN—FIRST-CLASS, BY ONE OF THE leading packing houses; must possess a good knowledge of accounts and have had a large experience in this department; a good opportunity for a bright, intelligent man; none other need apply; best reference required. Address stating age, experience, and salary expected, C 657, Tribune office.

CREDIT MAN—EXPERIENCED IN SHORT TERM credits; high salary to first-class man. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

MAN—BY A LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE, A young man not over 22; must be quick and accurate at figures and well versed in double entry; handwriting must be first-class; one with business experience preferred; fair salary to the right party. Address C 375, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS—FIRST CLASS lady—For church work. HEMMER PUB. CO., 100 Washington-st., Suite 509.

MAN—OF GOOD ADDRESS, ONE WHO HAS HAD some experience as salesman preferred, to sell lots on the small cash payment plan in my new suburban town, West Grossdale; good pay to acceptable party; 40 lots sold the first day.

S. E. GROSS,
E. R. Cornell, Supt. Sales Dept. No. 2,
606 Masonic Temple.

MAN—TO SELL COUNTRY GROCERS SOME thing new; quick seller. 21 North Green-st., Chicago Caddy Case Co.

REAL ESTATE SOLICITORS—OUT OF WORK OR in hard luck, can find profitable employment by calling at 1004 Teutonic Bldg.

SALESMAN—A MAN OF ABILITY AND INTEGRIty, to work in the city; good, steady position to a first-class man of experience. Address, with particulars of former employment, J B 57, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WHOLESALE GROCERY CITY AND house salesman; must be experienced in the grocery business. Give full particulars about experience, reference, and age. Address C 670, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS SPECIALTY SALES man for Minn., Ind. and Ohio. A. E. ZIEHME & CO., 56 Fifth-av., Chicago.

SALESMAN—A $20 SALESMAN, 10 A. M., 606 Masonic Temple, S. E. GROSS. See E. R. CORNELL.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING AND CITY; GOOD salaries earned. 751 Monadnock.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED oil salesmen; good position to right party. References required. The Royal Oil Company, Peoria, Ill.

SOLICITORS—FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING SOlicitors to travel on high-grade medium. State experience. Address C 674, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—FOR RETAIL STORES. ROOM 2, 134 Madison-st.

Boys.

BOY—AGE 16, EXPERIENCED IN COPYING LETters and telephoning; $5. 269 Dearborn-st., R. 304

BOY—FOR OFFICE AND ERRANDS, ABOUT 16, with references. 185 Dearborn, Room 152.

Trades.

CABINETMAKERS — GOOD, TO MAKE ICEboxes. 803 W. 21st-st.

CUSTOM CUTTER — FIRST-CLASS; REFERences. Address B J 254, Tribune office.

CUSTOM CUTTERS—THE A. D. RUDE NEW method of cutting will produce a perfect fitting garment "for all forms" without a try on. Send $10 to Cleveland Cutting School, Cleveland, O., for complete system with square.

CUTTER—FIRST-CLASS; MUST BE WELL EXPErienced; best of references; to go to Peoria, Ill. Apply in person between 12 and 6 p. m. at Great Northern Hotel.

H. FINKLSTEIN, Manager.

CUTTER — FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM-CUTTER FOR fine retail trade. M. STRAUSS & CO., 270 Dearborn-st.

DRAUGHTSMAN—GOOD, TO LAY OUT WORKING details from architect's drawings. Address, with reference and salary expected, W. H. WARREN, Smith-av. and Blackhawk-st.

TRUNKMAKERS—GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. EGGEMAN, DUGUID & CO., Toledo, O.

UPHOLSTERER—READY TO WORK. 6324 Madison-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—TO GO TO EVANSTON; MUST BE an experienced man, good horseman, and willing to do usual work about the lawn and house; must have first-class references. Address C 380, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—THREE YOUNG MEN, EXperienced; good openings with good prospects for advancement. Call early Saturday morning. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 175 Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

GENTLEMAN—OF GOOD ADDRESS AND NOT afraid of work can obtain lucrative employment; must be a good solicitor. Call between 1 and 3, 30 Auditorium Bldg.

MAN—ENERGETIC ADVERTISING MAN FOR old trade journal; good opening for experienced man. Confectioner and Baker, 1235 Unity.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIER—EXPERIENTED YOUNG LADY; N. W. part city. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

LADY BOOKKEEPER—MUST BE ACCURATE, quick, and experienced. Address C 656, Tribune.

YOUNG LADY—TO ATTEND CIGAR STAND; best reference; small salary to begin with. Address C 609, Tribune office.

Domestics.

GIRL—ABOUT 15, TO CARE FOR BABY DURING day; good wages. Call before noon Saturday and Sunday. MRS. KELLEY, 1782 Wrightwood-av.

GIRL—AT ONCE; GERMAN GIRL HOUSEWORK, wages $5; Swedish girl, second work. 80 E. 24th-st. Call early.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 6035 Wabash-av.

YOUNG GIRL—16, TO WAIT ON TABLE; GOOD home to right girl. Apply 4440 Berkeley-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—CALIGRAPH OPERATOR, FOR machine work only. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

STENOGRAPHERS—LADY—TWO; REMINGTON operators; must do first-class work, be rapid, accurate, neat, and write good longhand. Apply between 4 and 5 p. m. Saturday. Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mnfg. Co., S. E. corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

YOUNG LADY—REMINGTON OPERATOR; GOOD writer; state wages desired in own hand. Address C 627, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

RETOUCHER—LADY NEGATIVE RETOUCHER; one who understands reception-room work; steady situation to a good hand. Apply at studios, 1610 Michigan-av.

STITCHER—EXPERIENCED STITCHER ON CUStom corsets.
LORING & CO.,
115 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

THORSEN & CASSADY CO.
THORSEN & CASSADY CO.
THORSEN & CASSADY CO.
141 and 143 Wabash-av.

Chicago up-to-date gent's bicycle, M. and W. tires, 1895 model, special drive ....$45..	$47.50
Remington 1895 bicycles, 26-inch pneumatic, regular price $50, today	37.50
Girl's 26-inch pneumatic tires, ball-bearing, a great bargain, price $50, this sale	25.00
Gendron pneumatic boys' bicycles, this sale	22.50
Junior 24-inch boys' cushion tire bicycles	13.50
1 Lovell Diamond, 1893 model, slightly shop worn, good as new, strictly high grade, formerly $125	55.00
1 Crescent Scorcher, 1894 model, up-to-date, 23 pounds, only	57.50
1 Victoria, solid tire, in first-class order, this sale	17.50
5 Heralds, 1894 model, high grade, new, special price	47.50
1 Lovell Diamond, 1894, high grade, wood rim, light weight, was $125, must go at	57.50
A new lot 24-inch pneumatic boys' and girls' bicycles	22.50
A special lot 24-inch cushion boys' and girls' bicycles	16.50

LARGE REPAIR SHOP.
OLD WHEELS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
SPECIAL DRIVE IN SUNDRIES.
Reductions on entire line.

Star bicycle lamps, regular price $1.50, now	$ .75
Parabolic lamps, high grade lens and finish, regular price $3	1.50
I X L No. 1 lamps, regular price $3, this week	.90
Searchlight lamps, burn kerosene, regular price $5	3.75
(Look out for imitations of above lamps.)	
New Departure electric bells, reg. price $1.50	.75
New Departure Midget bells, weight 4 oz., regular price $1.25	.75
Job lot luggage carriers, regular price $1.25	.50
Yale locks, with chain and two keys, regular price $1	.75
Standard cyclometers, guaranteed and repaired free; regular price $2	1.50
Large 12-inch powerful floor pumps, fit any tire; regular price $1.50	.85
Boernstein's bicycle wrench and vise; regular price 75 cents	.35
Repair kits for inner tube tires; reg. price 25c	.10
$5 lamb's wool sweaters	3.25
$2.50 lamb's wool sweaters	1.75
Boys' cotton sweaters	.35

THORSEN & CASSADY CO.,
Sole Agents Victor, Remington, Lovell, Stearns, and Wabash Bicycles
BICYCLES ON EASY PAYMENTS.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES—

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND BICYCLES.

Columbia, pneumatic	$20
Columbia, pneumatic	30
Columbia, model 30	45
Columbia, 21 pounds	75
Spalding, '95 pattern	75
Cleveland, '94 pattern	55
Futurity, '95 pattern	65
Imperial	40
Remington, wood rim	50
Lion	30
Coventry	40
Columbia, ladies'	45
Columbia, ladies'	35
Hartford, ladies'	45
Imperial, ladies'	50
Telephone, ladies'	40
Columbia, ladies', cushion	20
Victor, 1½ inch cushion	20

Tools with each machine.

POPE MFG. CO., 291 Wabash-av.

A LINE OF MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLE STRICTly high-grade wheels at $49 to $65. 4th floor, 264 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LADY'S COLUMBIA PNEUMATIC. Inquire at 6149 Woodlawn-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

We have a number of second-hand top buggies, $30 to $75 each; phaetons, $50 to $200 each; victorias, $150 to $500 each; rockaways, $100 to $500 each.

SPECIAL:
2 Brewster 2-wheel carts.
1 Whitechapel tandem cart.
1 Kimball platform spider.
1 Kimball 3-spring.
2 Studebaker spiders.
1 Kimball Victoria.

And a number of other styles of carriages and carts which have been used but little and are for sale at prices far less than actual value. Call and see us.

Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co.,
Michigan-av.

AUCTION SALE—SATURDAY, MAY 25, AT 2 P. m., of about 40 sound, useful horses suitable for carriage, saddle, driving, and family purposes. Chicago Horse, Harness, and Carriage Exchange, 1629 Wabash-av.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION SATURDAY, MAY 25, at 2 p. m. the property of gentleman leaving the city pair of high stepping horses, grey chestnut, 5 and 6 years, 15:2¼; sound; brass mounted harness and victoria made by Brewster, cost $2,000. Chicago Horse, Harness, and Carriage Exchange, 1629 Wabash-av.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION SATURDAY, MAY 25, at 2 p. m.—Family horse, 16¼ hands, Kimball spider, and gold trimmed harness; very stylish and elegant turnout; costing owner about $1,000; nearly good as new.
Chicago Horse, Harness, and Carriage Exchange,
1629 Wabash-av.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION SATURDAY, MAY 25, at 2 p. m. 3 very fine combination saddle horses direct from Missouri. Chicago Horse, Harness, and Carriage Exchange, 1629 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY SADdle mare, 15¾ hands high, gaited; owned by lady, who sells account leaving city. Moone's Stables, 2021 and 2023 Wabash-av.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. TEL. Har., 326; ref., Corn Exchange Bank.

BOOKS EXAMINED, OPENED, CLOSED; ERRORS detected; reliable; confidential. V P 4, Tribune.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES COLLECTED FREE. GARNISHMENTS, attachments, damage claims. 79 La Salle

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1309 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED front room; excellent board; $5; walking distance.

1925 MICHIGAN-AV. — JUST REFURNISHED and thoroughly renovated throughout.

4553 WABASH-AV.—LIGHT, COOL ROOMS, WITH excellent board, $5; furnished parlors and single rooms for rent.

North Side.

361 ONTARIO-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE with first-class table; walking distance.

418 E. SUPERIOR-ST. — ELEGANT ALCOVE room with or without board in private family.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front rooms with board.

Miscellaneous.

ONE OF THE LEADING PIANISTS, HAVING A delightful suburban residence, will accommodate a few pupils in the house, where superior advantages are obtainable. Address J R 172, Tribune office.

Hotels.

HOTEL HAYES, LEXINGTON-AV. AND 64TH-st., one block from Lexington-av station Alley L—Nice pleasant rooms, single or en suite; $1.75 and $2 a week; board $3.50. JOHN HAYES.

ROYAL HOTEL, 37-39 E. ADAMS-ST., IS A FIRST-class European hotel; rooms $1, $2, $3 per day.

TOWER HOTEL, 65TH AND STONY ISLAND—First-class summer hotel, opposite Jackson Park; quick transportation; best meals for the money in the city; very low rates.

Summer Resorts.

BOARD—AT COLD WATER CANYON FARM AT Wisconsin Dells; $5 and $6. MRS. BERRY, Kilbourn, Wis.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE HOTEL "RAINIER," fireproof, 55 33d-st., s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. —American and European; a strictly first-class family hotel; rooms single or en suite; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

TO RENT—HOTEL EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-AV.—Choice unfurnished suites or rooms, private baths, light, and heat. GEO. H. HARLOW, 201 Owings Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, $16.50; USUAL and unusul conveniences; select. 4901 Calumet.

TO RENT — COMFORTABLE SOUTH FRONT rooms. 75 Bowen-av., bet. Ellis and Lake-avs.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; American or European plan.

TO RENT—$2.50—FURNISHED ROOM. 32 DELAWARE-place, first floor. Choice locality; extraordinarily clean.

TO RENT—1 WASHINGTON-PL.—TWO NICELY furnished rooms; good light; opposite Newberry Library.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN; $2.50 per week; private house facing Lincoln Park; gas, bath. 747 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—718 NORTH PARK-AV.—TWO NICE furnished front rooms; conveniences; $10.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR NICELY furnished rooms for light housekeeping in private family, West Side; best references; no children; state terms. Address C 389, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board, for gentleman and wife; vicinity 63d and Oglesby-av.; name price. C 666, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—

2949 Groveland-av., 12 rooms, steam heat	$60
2922½ Groveland-av., 10 rooms	50
2617 Calumet-av., 10 rooms	40
2619 Calumet-av., 10 rooms	40
2922 Calumet-av., 12 rooms	35
2627 Calumet-av., 10 rooms	40

M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2628 PRAIRIE-AV.—MY PRIVATE residence, completely furnished, to family of adults, for four months from June 1, 1895; references must be satisfactory. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Marquette Building.

TO RENT — A SMALL, REFINED FAMILY, willing to pay $125 per month, can rent a 12-room new and modern residence, beautifully furnished, on Indiana-av., between 31st and 35th-sts. Address J R 171, Tribune office.

TO RENT — 1306 MICHIGAN-AV.; 13-ROOM house; low rent; good place for dressmaker. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BROWN STONE DWELLING, 14 Groveland Park (34th-st. and the lake); brick barn; an elegant home. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—2732 CALUMET-AV., 10-ROOM HOUSE, $3,250. Call at office for key. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4933 CHAMPLAIN-AV., 9-R. BRICK and barn; low rent good tenant. PARKER, 100 Washington.

TO RENT—$75—4752 KENWOOD-AV., STEAM heat, electricity, 2 baths; just built; key 4743. J. IRVING PEARCE JR., Sherman House, owner.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE, LARGE BARN, store, 1507 Wabash. Low, reduced rent. Call.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, NEAR UNIVERSITY. RALPH HUNT, 175 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
303 and 305 Park-av., new modern 14-room houses; hardwood finish; in perfect condition; rent very cheap. MADDEN BROS., Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—24-ROOM HOUSE, 17 S. SHELDON-ST., steam heat; very desirable; near Union Park. Apply at VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—50 AND 52 N. WASHTENAW—CONVENIENT to Lake-st. "L"; brick houses, 7 and 10 large rooms; reduced rent; owner. 409 Warren-av.

TO RENT—392 WEST CONGRESS-ST., 9-ROOM brick, perfect repair, $40. Keys next door. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—14-ROOM HOUSE, 15 SOUTH SHELDON-st. Apply at Vaughan's Seed Store, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 10-ROOM HOUSE, 208 S. Lincoln-st., $35.

North Side.

TO RENT—
M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

438 N. State-st., 10 rooms; furnace heat	$50
416 N. State-st., 12 rooms; furnace heat	75
39 Walton-place, 10 rooms; furnace heat	45

TO RENT—RENT REDUCED TO $50—BRICK house, 579 E. Division-st., 13 rooms; within one block of Lake-Shore drive; new, modern plumbing, new hardwood floors. Key next door, 577. JOHN WEST.

TO RENT—A 9-ROOM HOUSE, STONE FRONT; all modern improvements. 144 Lincoln-av., near Garfield-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, AT West Hinsdale—12-room furnished house; lighted by gas, hot and cold water, good plumbing; large grounds and good barn. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 501 Rookery.

TO RENT—PARK RIDGE—NICE 7-ROOM COTtage; furnace and water in it; $13.50. Inquire in drug store there.

TO RENT—AUSTIN RESIDENCE—415 NORTH Central-av.; $20. VANDERCOOK, 185 Dearborn.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON, AT LAKE GENEVA, on the North Shore, fine residence, furnished, with 7 acres of land; four miles from city and two miles from Williams Bay; low rent. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS ON West Side; we have calls from good tenants that we cannot suit from our present list; place your houses with us and we will rent them. T. J. NORTON, 190 W. Madison-st., successor to M. T. Cole & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—WIDOW AND DAUGHTER, adults, would like to obtain the care of nice residence or flat from June till October or longer during absence of owner. Address V P 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN 14-ROOM HOUSE, suitable for boarders; steam, gas range; no basement; near Ill. Cent. or elevated. C 374, Tribune.

WANTED — TO RENT—COTTAGE, DETACHED, cheap; 6 rooms, bath; near transportation; north of 65th-st., east State. Address C 379, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BET. Michigan and Wabash-avs., handsome, light 4 and 5 room apartments; steam heat, hot water, janitor service; all modern conveniences; $32.50 to $40 per month. BARNES & PARISH, Real Estate, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!! Handsome and elegant 6 and 7 room flats, cozy and full of sunlight; must be rented regardless of price. Apply "The Norwood," Thirtieth-st. and Indiana-av.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, 22D-ST. and Indiana-av., flats in suites of 3, 4, and 6 rooms, newly decorated, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, elevators, and janitor. Location convenient to business center.

TO RENT—"THE ELLIS," S. E. COR. ELLIS-AV. and 42d-st.; splendid large 8 and 9-room flats, handsomely finished; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; $50 to $70; see janitor. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc., steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $13, $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3001 CALUMET-AV.—CHOICE FLAT, new building, all modern; low rent. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark. 53 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT 6-ROOM apartments in Woodlawn. 6506 Myrtle-av. Look at it.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS, NO. 3537 COTTAGE Grove-av., modern improvements; steam heat, gas ranges; hot water; janitor service; rent, $16 up.

TO RENT—1702 STATE-ST.—FINE LARGE 7 room and bath flats, newly decorated throughout $20 to $27.50. BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN—MODERN FLAT; HOT water, two mantels, gas range. 203 E. 46th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, $16.50; USUAL and unusual conveniences; select. 4901 Calumet.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7-R. LIGHT STEAM FLATS; $25 up, cor. University-pl. and Rhodes, near 35th.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY-AV., 4, 6, AND 7 rooms; steam, natural gas; $22 up; janitor.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, NEW AND MODERN. 156 East Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE PARK GATE
APARTMENTS,
3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms,
$18 to $50.
JANITOR SERVICE INCLUDED.
CORNER 63D AND STONY ISLAND-AV.
Strictly fireproof.
16 minutes to city
By Ill. C. R. R.
Terminus of
Alley Elevated,
Cable, and
Electric lines.
Steam heat,
Hot water,
Screens,
Hall trees,
Refrigerators,
Artesian water,
Shades,
Window poles,
Open plumbing,
Passenger
And freight
Elevators.

Gas ranges,
Gas logs,
Gas fixtures,
China closets,
Porcelain bath tubs,
Electric bells,
Garbage chutes,
Speaking tubes,
Marble and mosaic
Entrance and halls,
All outside rooms.

AGENTS ON PREMISES DAILY AND SUNDAYS.
TELEPHONE OAKLAND 465.

TO RENT—THE CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST FLATS ON THE SOUTH SIDE; RENT $25 TO $35; 5 AND 6 ROOMS EACH.

The conveniences consist of rapid running elevator, steam heat, hot and cold water, electric light in halls, gas ranges, clothes driers, laundry tubs, etc.

The Alexandra Building, s. e. cor. Bowen-av. (41st-st.), and Cottage Grove-av.

Convenient to all lines of transportation, including I. C. R. R., Lake Shore boulevard trains, cable and cross-town cars. See these before renting. Janitor on premises. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 204 Dearborn-st., Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT——SELECT TENANTS ONLY——TO RENT

We have several very desirable well-located apartments for which we wish a nice class of tenants at once and to such will make

——A LIBERAL REDUCTION——

While we are prepared in some instances to make prices at about one-half the former rates we desire to maintain the character of the property by admitting only refined parties with references.

——STATE EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT——

We will meet your views if possible. Call. RHODES BROS. & CO., 520 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—3131 INDIANA-AV., "THE ATLANTA." Flat 5, 7 rooms; steam heat, hot water, etc.; A1 in every respect; open; low rent.
3844 Prairie-av., 8 rooms, 2d floor; modern conveniences; $40; open.
573 and 579 S. State-st., 6-room flats, $20 and $25.
3956 Cottage Grove-av., 6 rooms; rent $17; modern.
4030 Wabash-av., "The Wabash," 6-room flats; will decorate to suit; only $20.
3847 State-st., "The Hardin," 5-room modern; gas range, refrigerator, steam heat, etc.
WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

2722 South Park-av., 2d flat, steam heat	$35.00
2726 South Park-av., 1st flat, steam heat	35.00
2728 South Park-av., 4th flat, steam heat	32.50
2730 South Park-av., 3d flat, steam heat	37.50
2800 South Park-av., 2nd flat, steam heat	40.00
2800 South Park-av., 3d flat, steam heat	35.00
56½ 31st-st., 2nd floor, 7 rooms	25.00
58½ 31st-st., 1st floor, 7 rooms	25.00
3030½ Cottage Grove-av., 2nd floor, 6 rooms	22.50
3030¼ Cottage Grove-av., 1st floor, 6 rooms	22.50

TO RENT—BY WHITE & WENTWORTH—
Branch office, 4230 Greenwood-av. Main office, 167 Dearborn-st.
"PLYMOUTH,"
6341 to 6351 Hope-av., very pleasant, well lighted, 6 and 7 room apartments in this building, which is located only a block from Illinois Central express trains and half a block from elevated and electric; will be tinted to suit tenant; rents very low; janitor on premises will show any time.
We also have a large list of other apartments on the line of rapid transportation.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT APARTMENTS IN new building, 1323 and 1325 Michigan-blvd., overlooking Lake Michigan; electric elevator, steam heat, etc.; front balconies on boulevard; rents very low. C. C. WHITACRE, 201 Owings Bldg.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, "THE WAUKESHA"; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service; building newly decorated throughout; fine marble entrances; 2 blocks to Ill. Cent. express trains, elevated road, or electric cars; $25 up; 64th-st., Grace and Hope-avs.; janitor always on hand. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—287-95 43D-ST., 6 ROOMS AND BATH; steam heat and hot and cold water, gas ranges, gas logs, sideboard, wardrobe—every modern convenience; low rent to A1 tenants. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st., or 574 43d-st.

TO RENT—"THE WELLINGTON," 3433-3437 Wabash-av., new building; beautiful 7-room apartments; hardwood finish and floors throughout; modern, steam heat, hot water, and A No. 1 in every respect; open for inspection; reasonable rent. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HIGH CLASS FLATS—LOW RENTALS. 3013 Prairie-av., 7 and 8 room flats; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; janitor; hardwood finish.
4432 Prairie-av., 8-room flat; steam heat, gas range, janitor, etc.; newly decorated; low rent.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 8-ROOM STEAM heated flat, hot water, electric lighting, screens, etc.; rent $30; worth $50; call and see it. 1489 Harrison-st., near Sacramento-av.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A LIGHT, CLEAN 5 or 7-room flat cheap. Call N. E. cor. Leavitt and Flournoy-sts., half block south of Harrison, between 10 and 6 daily.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-ROOM BRICK FLAT, 11 South Lincoln-st., near Park-av., $20.

North Side.

TO RENT—
M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

309 Rush-st., 3d flat, 7 rooms	$30.00
41 Delaware-pl., 3d flat, 6 rooms, steam heat	35.00
311 Garfield-av., 1st flat, 5 rooms	16.00
542 Division-st., 3d flat, 4 rooms	18.00
75 N. Clark-st., 2d flat, 8 rooms	27.50
200 Ontario-st., 1st flat and basement, 8 rooms	40.00
20 Germania-pl., 2d flat, 6 rooms	22.50
191 Wells-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms	25.00

TO RENT—ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT IN "The Salerno," N. w. cor. La Salle-av. and Locust-st. 7 rooms, all outside light, south and east exposure; steam heat, passenger elevator, and every possible convenience. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—680-682 N. WELLS-ST.—6-ROOM FLAT in modern building having every convenience; only one left; steam heat, hot and cold water; rent $30. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 204 Dearborn-st., Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY DECORATED, STEAM heat; 537 E. Division and North State-sts.; $35 to private family; also 522 N. Clark, parlor flat; $25 to first-class tenants. Apply at 614 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—IN ANITA FLATS, 430 E. SUPERIOR-st., finest apartments in city; see janitor or owner. T. J. SHAY, 384 Madison-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, MODERN, HANDsomely and completely furnished, all conveniences; walking distance; $50. C 676, Tribune.

TO RENT—374 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED flat, 8 rooms; or will rent to gentlemen.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE SIX-ROOM CORNER flats at a very low price to parties paying 3 months in advance. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
No. 1906 Wabash-av., store and basement. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Marquette Building.

TO RENT—STORES AT 4215-17-25 STATE-ST., $20; good location for grocery; owner on premises between 3 and 5 p. m. PATTERSON, 80 Dearborn-st., or 574 43d-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DESIRABLE STORES, 16TH-st., bet. Michigan and Wabash, suitable for grocery, bakery, barber-shop, or any other business. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—IN GARDNER BLOCK, 173 RANDOLPH-st., offices; all modern improvements; single or en suit; suitable for manufacturer's agts.; rent very reasonable. Inquire Room 1.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, FIRST FLOOR OFfice. Apply to DARLINGTON, HARVEY & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE, 1112 FORT Dearborn Bldg., corner Clark and Monroe; telephone, vault, etc.; only $10 per month.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, NICE, CLEAN, LIGHT office. 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM OR ½ OF FINE LIGHT office. 309, 225 Dearborn-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or sales rooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTEL WOODBINE, COR. OF 60TH-ST. and Princeton-av., Englewood; 80 rooms; elegantly furnished; to first-class parties only; look in and see it; 9 suburban trains within 3 blocks; rent low.

TO RENT—HOTEL, 36 ROOMS, NEWLY PAPERED, good location for steady and transient roomers; long lease, low rent. Apply on premises at 2 River-st. SMITH.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OR ENtire building, northeast corner of Franklin and Van Buren-sts.; steam heat, steam elevator, and power if desired; entrance on two streets; opposite terminal station, Metropolitan West Side Elevated. Address L. H. Prentice Co., 203 E. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 5-STORY BUILDING, 67x165 ft., 545, 547, and 549 Wabash-av. D. E. CORNEAU, 2516 Cologne-st. Tel. 206 Canal.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR ENTIRE FURNITURE, CARpets, etc., of homes, flats, and private residences. T. P. W., 21 Park-av.

WANTED—ABOUT TEN YARDS LINOLEUM IN good condition; must be cheap. Address C 383, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, CHEAP; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write, 207 Wabash-av.

LARGE BANK SAFE, ALSO SECOND-HAND safes. MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO., 49 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A GREAT FORTUNE TELLER BY HAND READing; four different ways; brings back husband or lover; just arrived from Europe; has the only good luck stone in America; touch hand of each patron free. MME. MOZART, 1825 Wabash-av. Also the great Egyptian and Hindoo charm. Tips on races.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$30,000—A SPLENDID SITE FOR A first class manufactory, inside city, 4 acres, 643 feet on Northwestern R. R.; 578 feet and 415 respectively on other streets, being triangular in shape; sewer and water; a very convenient location; correspondence solicited. R. C. GIVINS & CO., 96 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WINDSOR PARK, ON 76TH-ST. and French-av., elegant modern 7-room stone foundation houses; vestibules, mantels, sideboards, open plumbing; stone sidewalks; trimmed in fancy woods; express trains to the city in 24 minutes; price $4,500. Houses open for inspection today; come out and see them. ERNEST N. SMITH & CO., Cheltenham.

FOR SALE—$9,500—A DECIDED BARGAIN—4444 and 4446 Vincennes-av., new modern steam-heated residence; solid stone front; quarter-sawed oak and mahogany finish throughout; colonial mantels, consols, sideboard, tile bath-room, open nickel plumbing; large lot; owner on premises. W. G. CLARK, Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY—We have for sale a property in the State street retail district, paying now 4½ per cent; the buildings can be remodeled at a small expense to pay 6 per cent; very responsible tenant and long lease. SHELDON & SHELDON, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN PARK, EAST FRONT, on Wharton-av., on the ridge, in the grove just north of 65th-st., 3 new stone-front 8-room modern houses; agent there Sunday; price $6,500; $500 cash, balance to suit. L. A. GILBERT, 714 Tacoma.

FOR SALE—6421 AND 6423 DREXEL-AV., ELEgant 2-story and cellar 8-room stone front houses; steam heat, oak finish, hardwood floors, mantels, and sideboards; consoles, bookcases, elegantly decorated; lot 25x125 ft., open; easy terms; price $7,500. DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM STONE FRONT RESIdence, 6218 Greenwood-av.; has modern improvements; convenient to Illinois Central fast trains and Lexington-av. Alley L station. For terms apply to JOHN JEFFREY, Owner, 6212 Greenwood-av. or 536 Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—ON CHAMPLAIN-ST., BETWEEN 33d and 34th-sts., near Archer-av., only one block from electric car line, my beautiful east-front lot for only $650; is worth $1,000; must have $75 cash, balance $10 per month. Come quick if you want it. No agents. J A 114, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR PLAT—PROPERTY NEAR University on Woodlawn and Kimbark-avs.; deep lots; 50x180; special inducements to home builders; no better time to buy than present. W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — GRAND-BLVD., EAST FRONT, north of 40th-st., 25x150 ft., at a very low price. CALUMET-AV., near 41-st., east or west front lots, at $115 a foot; all street improvements made. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER IN BEST PART OF HYDE Park all modern, elegant, 3-story stone front 12-room residence, brick barn, and nice lawn with shade trees, $15,500. Address C 632, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT WINDSOR PARK—Lake frontage. WILLIAM LAING, 108 Washington-st., Room 11. Branch office 192 75th-st., Windsor Park.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., EAST FRONT, near 33d, brown-stone front house; a snap at $7,000; worth $10,000. L. A. GILBERT, 714 Tacoma.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT, EVANS-AV., LOT, $975 cash takes it; near 65th-st. HUGH DALEY, 592 43d-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOT ON STATE-ST., near Hubbard-court. Address C 377, Tribune.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR ST. LOUIS-AV., positively the cheapest lot in the block; south front; 25x180, and only $145 per foot. HARRY GREENEBAUM, Exclusive Agent, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STONE FRONT FLAT building near Humboldt Park, $6,500; worth $8,000. Address C 642, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOUSES—
$5,000 TO $14,250.
EASY TERMS.
EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS.
LOTS $40 PER FOOT AND UPWARDS.
BUILDING LOANS MADE AND NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—PROMINENT NORTH SIDE CORNER —Vacant corner at junction of section and half section line streets, within 3 blocks of proposed L road station.
It is ripe for improvement and can be purchased cheap or leased for long term. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
NORTH STATE-ST. CORNER.
Large brick building, which can be changed for business purposes and made to yield a good income; this property can be bought cheap. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—AT EDGEWATER; LOT 50x150 ft., with fine 10-room house, having all modern improvements; owner expects to leave city and will sell at a bargain; terms easy. Address 825 Kenmore-av., Edgewater.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS—LOT ON NORTH Park-av., near Webster-av., at less than $490 per foot; owner leaving city and must sell. FRANK WELLS & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 58 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner, Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY AT OAK Park, only half-block from the new 12th-st. electric car line; fine building lot which I will sell for $350; worth $500; must have $50 cash; balance in easy monthly payments. Address J R 180, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THIS WEEK ONLY—A SNAP IN A fine residence lot on the Burlington road, 20 minutes from Union Depot; one-tenth cash, balance on your own terms; east front; two blocks from depot; must sell at once. Address J R 169, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—24 MINUTES FROM RANDOLPH-st. Station of I. C. Railway, my new suburban home, 7-room house, 3 blocks from station, for $1,650; $200 down; lake water, improved streets, etc.; balance may be paid $15 monthly, same as cheap rent. Address J R 167, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, LONGWOOD, Rock Island, double lot, furnace; $3,500; incumbrance $1,100; other property taken. Owner, R. 75, 161 La Salle.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA LAKE-SHORE PROPerty, improved and vacant. Several great bargains. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN, 50 FT., FINEST LOCATION, $35; easy terms. Address C 188, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIVE ADJOINING LOTS; SUBURban; cheap. Address C 301, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—33,000 ACRES FINEST STOCK, ALfalfa, and fruit ranch in New Mexico; 3,000 acres irrigable land, 1,000 now under irrigation; 30,000 pasture and mineral lands; lying at the base of the Rocky Mountains, the great sanitarium of the United States. Rare chance for any one seeking a residence and lucrative business in the mild and salubrious climate of the Southwest; scenery grand; good hunting and fishing. Easy terms. No incumbrance. FRANCIS CLUTTON, 235 Michigan-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS NEAR CHICAGO. CLARK & MAYNARD, Crown Point, Ind.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM, SAN SAN DIEGO, CAL.; everything complete; 65 acres improved, part fruit; $4,000; a bargain; no agents. C 372, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE, IMproved or vacant; want an even exchange for $10,000 spot cash (store and flats preferred) to get my money your price must be rock bottom; send full particulars or no attention paid. Address C 366, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, GOOD CLEAR FARM lands, wild or improved, in Illinois or Iowa; will give clear Chicago property, vacant or improved, centrally located. C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69, Major Block.

WANTED—25-FT. VACANT LOT WEST OF COTtage Grove; from owners only; about $2,000. GARDNER & CO., 5100 Wentworth-av.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES ELEGANT FARMing land, or less in Jackson Co., Wis., near St. Paul R. R.; elegant improved farms in this vicinity; want improved property; price $15 per acre. J. M. SECRIST & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OWNERS OF LARGE BODIES OF Southern pine land who will trade for choice Chicago property; no agents. J. H. McFARLAND, 406, 153 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—$1,500 EQUITY IN 6-ROOM house and 50 feet, 60th-st., near Kedzie, for clear city vacant. What have you? J. R. SHERWOOD, 232 West Washington-st.

WANTED—OWNERS OF ILLINOIS FARMS WHO will trade for clear Chicago property. J. H. McFARLAND, 407, 153 La Salle-st., Chicago.

CHOICE CLEAR HARVEY LOTS FOR LAND IN Iowa or s. e. part of South Dakota. H. S. DOUGLAS, Artesian, S. D.

EQUITY IN 3 HOUSES FOR CLEAR KANSAS land. GARDNER, 1224 Stock Exchange.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, ROOM 52, 115 Monroe-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

TO LOAN—SUMS TO SUIT (AND BUILDING loans) on Chicago real estate; lowest rates. KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED PROPerty in sums of $1,000 and up. Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

APPLICATIONS WANTED—FOR LOANS ON real estate; none too small, none too large; low rates for good security; will divide commission evenly with brokers; money advanced to build at 6 per cent net. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made. VAN VLISSINGEN, Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT MORTGAGES IN amounts from $200 to $20,000 at face and accrued interest; no discount. Send for printed list. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Mortgage Broker, 102 E. Washington-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION— A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates, Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½ AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

REAL ESTATE LOANS MADE ON FIRST MORTgages at nominal commission; no charge for papers. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Building, 5th-av. and Madison-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE and on farms in Northern Illinois; $500 to $3,000. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 W. Madison-st.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., make loans at lowest rates on Chicago real estate. First mortgages for sale.

ISAAC F. RUBEL & CO., 108 DEARBORN-ST., make real estate loans at lowest rates.

OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 WASHINGTON-ST. $1,000 and upward to loan. Building loans.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.
(Take elevator to second floor.)
OR
185 W. MADISON-ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 208.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. (R. 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO. LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Building, 100 Washington-st.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS FROM $1 TO $10,000 on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, bicycles, seal garments, and any available collaterals at S. HEYMAN & CO.'S, 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance through lobby Hotel Brevoort.

LOANS—LOANS—LOANS—ON LIFE POLICIES; endowment, tontine, distribution purchased for highest cash value. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Suite 617.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, AND tontines; same purchased; also on high-class collaterals. EDGAR HOLMES, Suite 950 Marquette Building, northwest cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON household goods, diamonds, pianos, and warehouse certificates. Address J R 101, Tribune office.

W. F. O'HEARNE & CO., 405 TACOMA BLDG. AND 716 Van Buren-st., mortgage bankers, loans, real estate, and renting.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, COLLATERAL SECURities, real estate loans; no delay. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg., Madison-st. and 5th-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208; formerly 344 State-st.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 803 Columbus Bldg.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A SAFE, PROFITAble business, one that is now more prosperous than for years, and is on the eve of still greater prosperity, I will sell or exchange half or all of a stock farm of 18,000 acres, near town and railroad; good society; fine climate; stock Hereford cattle; fine coach horses; sold to close partnership. Address STOCK FARM, P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

$10 MADE EVERY DAY BY NEW PLAN OF systematic grain speculation; send for free booklet showing how to make money even on wrong side of market; past workings of plan and highest references furnished. VALENTINE & CO., 18 Traders' Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, PAYING STATIONery and wall paper business in a good business town of 20,000; sole reason for selling is ill health; rare opportunity for some one. Address J R 165, Tribune office.

MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE boarding-house or hotel in a part of the city where there is no other; 36 rooms, building just finished; rent very low. Apply Rooms 54 and 60, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE IN EVERY town to open up a Turkish, Russian, and medicated vapor bath parlor for us; experience not necessary; $150 per month to right party. Address C 612, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHINGS, notions, and clothing; invoices at $1,800; will sell at 65c on dollar; satisfactory reasons for selling; good chance for live man; full particulars. Box 245, Elburn, Kane County, Ill.

ONE OR TWO RELIABLE, SOBER, SINGLE MEN with good teams and a few hundred dollars can secure a permanent job of hauling amounting to several thousand annually. Apply with references Palace Storage Co., Lake-av. and 42d-st.

THE INVENTOR OF AN ENTIRELY NEW AND simple oil engine wishes the assistance of money men or engine builders in getting patents and placing engine on the market. Address R., 214 Huron-st., Chicago.

CREAMERY FOR SALE—BEST LOCATION EXtant; snap for right party; having no use for it will make it an object for good man to buy. DR. McCOMBER, Berrien Springs, Mich.

REGULAR INCOME $300 TO $500 PER MONTH—New, legitimate business; small capital; part trade to suitable party; no experience necessary; no agents. Address or call W. J. PETTERSON, Room 731 Palmer House.

FINEST LOCATION ON NORTH SIDE FOR A good physician, over drug store. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL EState, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERS, Bavarian Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—EXCLUSIVE CONTROL of patented article of merit for Iowa and other States; must be useful, practical, and bought away down. Address J R 178, Tribune office.

MANAGER—FOR FACTORY 300 MEN; MUST have $10,000 to $20,000; good salary. Address C 241, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TAILORING BUSINESS; ON account of death. Clark and Madison-sts., s. w. cor., 2d floor.

A LARGE STORE WITH BASEMENT 30X65, suitable for grocery, to rent for $30 to good tenant. Apply Room 54, 143 La Salle-st.

IT WILL PAY ANY ONE WITH $20 TO $100 TO invest at good interest to address C 686, Tribune office.

WANTED—MACHINE SHOP, OR WILL TAKE INterest in same; can furnish abundance of work; principals only. Address V P 32, Tribune office.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

FOR SALE—GOLD CLAIM; RICHEST LODE, CALifornia. Box 4, Station R.

$500 TAKES A GOOD CIGAR STORE AND FACtory. Address C 614, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., REGular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; medicines furnished at office; hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 2.

MRS. DR. BROWN, ROOM 20, 201 TO 211 STATE-st., cor. Adams, successful specialist in diseases of womankind. Patients can have room and board at my residence. Hours from 9-8. Sundays 10-12.

DRS. HORTA FAUSTMANN, 124 WELLS-ST., treats all irregularities and disease of womankind successfully.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

DR. KATIE HAAGE, 727 W. HARRISON-ST., treats successfully all diseases of women.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

THE PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-av. and 42d-st., has 500 iron rooms; it has THE LOWEST INSURANCE OF ANY WAREHOUSE IN THIS CITY; board rate $1.35; does moving, packing and shipping on notice. Tel. Oak 830.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE — LIGHT dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 13th-st. Tel. 738 Harrison.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON, POTTER & CO. WILL CONTINUE in their old store, 174 Wabash-av., for a few days. Every piano and organ on hand must be closed out without regard to value. This is a rare opportunity and you may buy a piano practically at your own price. Look at this remarkable list of bargains:

UPRIGHTS.

1 Everett, large size, rosewood	$150
1 Chickering & Sons, cabinet grand, rosewood, good order	225
1 Hallet & Davis, cabinet grand, perfect order	200
1 Decker Bros., cabinet grand, rosewood, little used	200
1 Julius Bauer, cabinet grand, fine order	150
1 Emerson, cabinet grand	100
1 Ernest Gabler, cabinet grand fine tone and case	150
1 J. & C. Fischer, cabinet grand, dark case	175
1 Boudoir, small size	80
1 Lyon, small size	125
1 Marshall & Wendell, mahogany case, perfect order	150
1 Schiedmeyer & Soehne, German make	150
1 Marshall & Wendell, small size, in good order	120
1 Weber, cabinet grand, fine condition	250
1 Kurtzmann, medium size, mahogany, perfect order	200
1 Steinway, small size, dark case	325
1 Steinway, cabinet grand, rosewood	375
1 A. B. Chase, medium size, in perfect order	325

GRANDS.
Good secondhand grands at from $150 to $450.
SQUARES.
In great variety, suitable for schools, churches, summer resorts, etc., from $15 to $100.
ORGANS.
Secondhand and new from $15 to $50.
Easy terms if desired.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 Wabash-av., and Steinway Hall, Van Buren-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

CHASE BROTHERS
PIANO COMPANY
ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE THEIR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN THEIR MAGNIFICENT NEW STORE
CORNER WABASH-AV. AND CONGRESS-ST. (OPPOSITE THE AUDITORIUM).

This is the largest store in the United States devoted exclusively to the sale of pianos. We shall continue, as heretofore, to offer the best goods at the lowest prices, and with increased facilities for doing business we will be prepared to offer the best bargains in the city.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO COMPANY.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
COR. WABASH-AV. AND CONGRESS-ST.
(opposite the Auditorium).

PAY BUT ONE PROFIT—
Buy direct from the manufacturer.
Makers of Kimball pianos, reed and pipe organs.
One price. One profit. Plain figures.
Pianos rented, tuned, repaired, and stored.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
Bargains in little used pianos and organs.
Call and let us show you the self-playing SYMPHONY Organ. It is a home orchestra on which any one, even without musical knowledge, can play any class of music, with every variety of shading and musical effects. Price $175 and upwards.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
Awarded Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.
TONE, QUALITY, DURABILITY, BEAUTY OF DESIGNS.
The Adam Schaaf new improved upright piano must be seen and heard to be appreciated; made in our own factory by experienced workmen; we are making a high-grade piano and selling direct to the public at a low price on terms to suit; our warranty protects the purchaser against any loss by defective material, workmanship, or performance; a child can purchase of us as well as an expert.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS—

1 Haines Bros.	$ 65
1 Estey & Camp	75
3 Arions upright	154
1 Mozart upright	129
1 Kroeger upright	163
3 Estey cabinet grand	200
2 Camp & Co. cabinet grand	200
1 Brambach cabinet grand	190
1 Steger & Co. cabinet grand	240

Good square pianos from $25 up.
Renting: Pianos, $2, organs $1 per month and up. Tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., 49-53 Jackson-st.

WEBER PIANOS, WEBER PIANOS, WHEELOCK PIANOS, WHEELOCK PIANOS. WEBER PIANOS, WEBER PIANOS, WHEELOCK PIANOS, WHEELOCK PIANOS.
Bargains in second-hand uprights in first-class order—some practically new—Weber, Knabe, Steinway, Chickering, Vose, Hallet & Davis, Stuyvesant. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 258 and 260 Wabash-av.

TODAY WE WANT YOU TO EXAMINE OUR slightly used uprights at $125, $130, $135, $140, $145, and $150; easy terms to suit; rented and exchanged; call and judge for yourself. ARTISTIC BRADBURYS at low prices. BRADBURY PIANO WAREROOMS, 257 Wabash-av.

50 SECOND-HAND PIANOS IN GOOD ORDER; uprights $65, $90, $125, $150, and $175 each; squares $25, $40, $50, $60 each; every instrument warranted as represented; easy terms; new pianos to rent. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$10 CASH, $6 MONTHLY, BUYS A GOOD NEW upright piano, fully warranted; $165, $175, $185, and $200 each; French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, birch, and oak cases. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO ON STORAGE TO be sold at once at sacrificial prices; chance of a lifetime to secure a really fine piano. Address M O 128, Tribune office.

SOHMER PIANOS } THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO.
SOHMER PIANOS } Western Agents,
SOHMER PIANOS } 261 Wabash-av.

RINTELMAN PIANO CO., 165 WABASH-AV. AND 568 N. Clark-st., sells all kinds of pianos cheaper than any other firm.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS—
Office of the COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, CITY HALL, ROOMS 127-129,
Philadelphia, April 10, 1895.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS will be received by the Commissioners of Fairmount Park until 12 m., Oct. 1, 1895, for an ART BUILDING to be erected in Fairmount Park.

The Commissioners of Fairmount Park will award the following prizes for the various successful plans—namely:

1st Prize—Six thousand dollars ($6,000) for the plans and specifications of the building that shall be adopted.
2d Prize—Three thousand dollars ($3,000).
3d Prize—Two thousand dollars ($2,000).
4th Prize—One thousand dollars ($1,000).

Plans and specifications must be complete in all respects, and must comply with the general requirements and specifications that may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Plans and specifications for which prizes are awarded will become the absolute property of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

RUSSELL THAYER,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent,
Fairmount Park.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR HAY ON THE Horicon Marsh, Dodge County, Wisconsin:

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office up to June 1, 1895, for the purchase of the grass to be grown this season upon about eighteen thousand acres of land, being part of the Horicon Marsh in Dodge County, Wisconsin. Legal description of the lands will be furnished upon application. The grass must be cut and removed by the purchaser and paid for in cash on or before October 15, 1895. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check upon some national bank in Chicago or Milwaukee for $500. The successful bidder must at once enter into contract for the purchase of the grass at the amount of his bid, and furnish personal security satisfactory to the undersigned for the performance of his contract, otherwise the $500 will be forfeited. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Address

TRUSTEES LOMBARD DEBENTURES,
Keith & Perry Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE AMERICAN EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY: Take notice that, in accordance with an order made this day by the Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, in a cause wherein P. Sanford Ross et al. are complainants, and the American Employers' Liability Insurance Company is defendant, you are required to present your claims and demands against said company, under oath or affirmation, to me at No. 68 Broad-st., Elizabeth, New Jersey, on or before the 29th day of June next; and, in case of your failure so to do, you will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may thereafter be made and declared upon the effects of said corporation.
Dated March 29th, 1895.
R. V. LINDABURY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF F. A. HARDY & CO.,
46 and 48 Madison-st., Chicago, Illinois,
May 18, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of F. A. Hardy & Co., held at the office of the company on the 15th day of May, 1895, the capital stock of said company was increased to $200,000, and that the certificates of such change have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the County of Cook, as provided by law.

FRANCIS A. HARDY, President.
EDWARD B. MORSE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—
The firm of Lynch Bros., consisting of John B. Lynch and Andrew M. Lynch, was dissolved by mutual consent May 1st, 1895. Andrew M. Lynch retiring. The property, business, and good will of said firm was purchased by John B. Lynch, who will under the firm name of Lynch Bros. continue the business at Nos. 201 and 203 South Water-st., Chicago, and collect all the debts and pay all the liabilities of the late firm.
JOHN B. LYNCH.
ANDREW M. LYNCH.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — TO OPERATE GOLD mines. The advertiser owns a group of the most valuable gold properties in this State. To put them into extensive profit requires capital, which is almost unobtainable here. Should this notice attract the attention of some man who can command from $15,000 to $20,000 ready money I ask an answer that I may have the chance of showing what I have, so that if full investigation should prove satisfactory we can join in the ownership and operation of my holdings. The very highest references will be given, together with the fullest opportunity for inspection. Address M. F. T., Box 1,437, Denver, Colo.

IN NEW AND SUCCESSFUL OFFICE BUSINESS—$300 to $500 monthly income assured to a reliable man with a few hundred dollars; experience not required; principals only, and elsewhere. Address or call. W. J. PETERSON, Room 731 Palmer House.

PARTNER WANTED—BRIGHT MAN OR WOMAN in shoe business who has $5,000 to invest or loan. Address D 324, Tribune office.

ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500; INvestment fully secured; established paying business; good salary; no brokers. C 655, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER, WITH $300 TO $500, IN mail office business; lady or gentleman; 200 per cent profit. Address C 671, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN IN furniture store centrally located. D 326, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER—SMALL CAPITAL; PHYSICian preferred. Address C 619, Tribune office.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

DOCTORS—TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE ONE 16-inch frictional plate machine (good), McIntosh; one milliampere meter, standard make (McIntosh); one eight-cell galvanic battery (Fleming); one 35-amp. hour storage cell, 4 volt, rubber; six cells Edison's La Lande battery, type M, to exchange for a bicycle and small house organ. Address C. S. KAROLY, Electrical Supplies, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—FURNITURE IN EXCHANGE FOR first-class dentistry. Address C 381, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—$1,000 TO $5,000 OF 7 PER CENT annual gold Railroad bonds; investigate; they're all right. Address A 681, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEDICAL DIPLOMA; STATE PRICE. Address C 387, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Ems	June 1,	11 am	Genoa
Werra	June 22,	10 am	Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II	July 13,	10 am	Genoa
Werra	July 27,	10 am	Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II	Aug. 17,	3 pm	Genoa
Werra	Aug. 31,	10 am	Naples, Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90; II. cabin, $50 and $60
ROUND TRIP, $100 and $110.
To Southampton (London), Bremen.

SPRING SAILINGS 1895.

Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 am	Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 am
Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 am	Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 am
Kaiser W. II., Je. 1, 9 am	Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 am
Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 am	Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 am
Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 am	Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 am
Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 pm	Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 am
Fulda, Sat., June 22, 11 am	Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 am
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 am	Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 am
Ems, Sat., Je. 29, 10 am	Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 am
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 am	Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 am

NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
TO LONDON, PARIS, AND HAMBURG.
New York-Southampton (London, Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

F. Bism'rck, May 30, 11am	F. Bism'k, June 27, 11 am
Columbia, June 6, 11am	Columbia, July 6, 11 am
A. Victoria, June 8, 9am	Normannia, Jul 18 11 am
Normannia, Jne. 20, 11 am	F. Bism'k, July 25, 11 am

I. CABIN, $95 AND UPWARDS. II. CABIN, $60.
NOTICE: After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Special trains to Paris. Direct route to Paris without channel crossing.

TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITZBERGEN, New York, Hamburg, Hardanger Fjord, Odde, Molde, Romsdalsfjord, Verlungsnaes, Trondhjem, North Cape, Tromsoe, Lofoten Islands, Raftsund, Digermulen, Vestfjord, Storfjord, Geirangerfjord, Marok, Sognefjord, Gudvangen, Stalheimsklev, Bergen, Hamburg, New York by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE and the COLUMBIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Special train from alongside the dock from Havre to Paris in four hours.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

Paris......May 29th	St. Louis......June 26th
St. Louis......June 5th	New York......July 3
New York......June 12th	Paris......July 10
Paris......June 19th	St. Louis......July 17

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Every Saturday.

Southwark......June 1st	Kensington......June 15th
Indiana......June 8th	Pennland......June 22d

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12:00, noon.

Rhynland......May 29th	Waesland......June 19
Westernland......June 5th	Friesland......June 26
Noordland......June 12th	Rhynland......July 31

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS., 7 HRS., 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. Whiting, Mgr., n. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

JAPAN-CHINA. PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA	June 4th, 3 p. m.
BELGIC	June 15th, 3 p. m.
PERU	June 24th, 3 p. m.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

"EUROPE"—DURING THE SUMMER H. Gaze & Sons (Ltd., est. 1844), Universal Tourist Agents, will send forty-two escorted parties on various trips through Europe and around the world, the cost ranging from $155 to $2,050, so that any pocketbook can be accommodated.
The rates include all necessary expenses. Write us at 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago, for particulars. We sell steamship tickets by all lines.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows:
Germanic, 29 May, 10 am | Britannic, 12 June, 10 pm
Teutonic 5th June, 3 pm | Majestic, June 19, 2 pm
For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Ag't, 29 B'way, N. Y.
N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't,
54 SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

THOMAS COOK & SON ISSUE TICKETS BY every steamer crossing the Atlantic.
WHY NOT SECURE YOUR STEAMER BERTH AND ARRANGE FOR YOUR TOUR THROUGH EUROPE THROUGH THEM?
WHY NOT SECURE YOUR BERTH AND ARRANGE FOR YOUR TOUR THROUGH EUROPE THROUGH THEM?
Their Chicago office is located at 234 S. Clark-st., where intending travelers will find exceptional facilities for making arrangements for their trip. Estimates for any trip furnished free of charge.
Personally conducted parties (including all traveling expenses) leave at short intervals. Send for program free. Next departure per S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm," June 4, for the North Cape and Russia. Following dates: June 12, 19, and 29.
To secure membership in above parties application should be made immediately.
Special vacation parties leave New York July 3 and 6; time, 29 to 57 days; $185 to $400, all expenses included. For further information address THOMAS COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

NORWAY.
THE LAND OF
THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
The Bergenske and the Nordenfjeldske Steamship companies' first-class and elegantly equipped YACHTING STEAMERS leave Newcastle-on-Tyne Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during the season, for the picturesque Norwegian Fjords and the NORTH CAPE.
Fare, including all meals, from Newcastle to the North Cape and return.
For a 17- or 20 days' excursion, $127 to $147.
For ILLUSTRATED PROGRAMS and further information apply to the SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN VICE-CONSULATE, cor. La Salle and Lake-sts., Chicago.

SAILINGS ON ALL TRANSATLANTIC STEAMers and cabin plans; choicest rooms secured, first and second class; strictly unprejudiced information on everything pertaining to European travel. S. T. FRENCH, City Ticket Agent, Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, 103 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Two Rivers, every day, at 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 8 p. m.
For Green Bay and bay ports, Escanaba and Manistique, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 p. m.
Wednesday's boat does not go to ports north of Menominee. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kan. City, Den. & California	* 5:15 pm	9:30 am
Kan. City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am	8:00 am
St. Louis and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm	7:30 am
Springf'd & St. L. Day L'cal	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springf'd & St. L. Night Ex.	*12:01 am	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommo'n	* 6:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD —Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:55 pm
Danville & Ind. Min'l Spr'gs	†12:45 pm	† 5:55 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 1:22 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, 115 Adams-st. Tel. 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kan. City, St. Joe, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:30 pm *11:45 pm	†11:20 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	†10:50 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days through coaches	8:25 am	9:25 pm
Week days Buffet Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 and 206 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, D. Moines, Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Hills and Deadwood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minn., Madison, La Crosse, Winona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa and the Dakotas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Gn. Bay, Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Appleton, Grn. Bay, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Grn. B., Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette & Lake Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail, Des Moines & Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois, Iowa, and Omaha Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, La Salle, & Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Jo, Leavenworth, K. City, Colorado and Texas Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Flyer, Lincoln & Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via C. Bluffs, Omaha, and Lincoln; Peoria Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st., and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonv., Fl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Diamond Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield & Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloomington Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman & Kankakee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

†On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Iowa—St. Paul—Mpls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison, P. du Chien & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Iowa—Minn.—Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. ○Ex. Mon. ⊕Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. & Q. RAILROAD —Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Forreston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local points, Illinois & Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator and Ottawa	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. C., St. Jo & Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
All points in Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb. points	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. C., St. Jo & Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. Hills, Montana, Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. of Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

†Daily, †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Pekin & Peoria Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Vestibule Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas, Colorado & Utah Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Streator Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. City & California Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
California & Mexico Fast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Duluth iron towns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland and Iron towns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Canal, at 245 Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Keystone Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Pennsylvania Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and the East	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youngstown and New Castle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg and the East	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 119 Adams-st. and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

May 19, 1895. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Shore Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Bay City Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave [illegible]
Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave [illegible]

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. Limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Washington Vestibuled Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg Vestibuled	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, N. Y., & Mont. Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Boston & Can. Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Decatur Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & St. Louis Local	[illegible]	[illegible]

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown & Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany, and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette & Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette & Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R. and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, 12th Trade, and 22d-st. City Ticket Office 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Chicago Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]

For rates or sleeping-car accommodations call on or address [illegible] Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Way	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Way	[illegible]	[illegible]

WHAT IS FASHION?

INDIVIDUALITY IN DRESS, SAYS THE SUCCESSOR OF WORTH.

Well-Dressed Women Consider Face, Figure, and Form—Any Pretty Woman in a Pretty Dress Can Make a New Style—American Women Advised Not to Copy Foreign Modes—Valuable Suggestions on the Art of Dress—Importance of Wise Choice of Materials.

When Worth died Paris lost a great artist, but the enormous business he established is going on as usual under the joint management of his two sons. When I called to get some information about summer finery, writes a Paris correspondent to the New York World, M. Jean Worth asked, after a most cordial welcome:

"How can I serve you?"

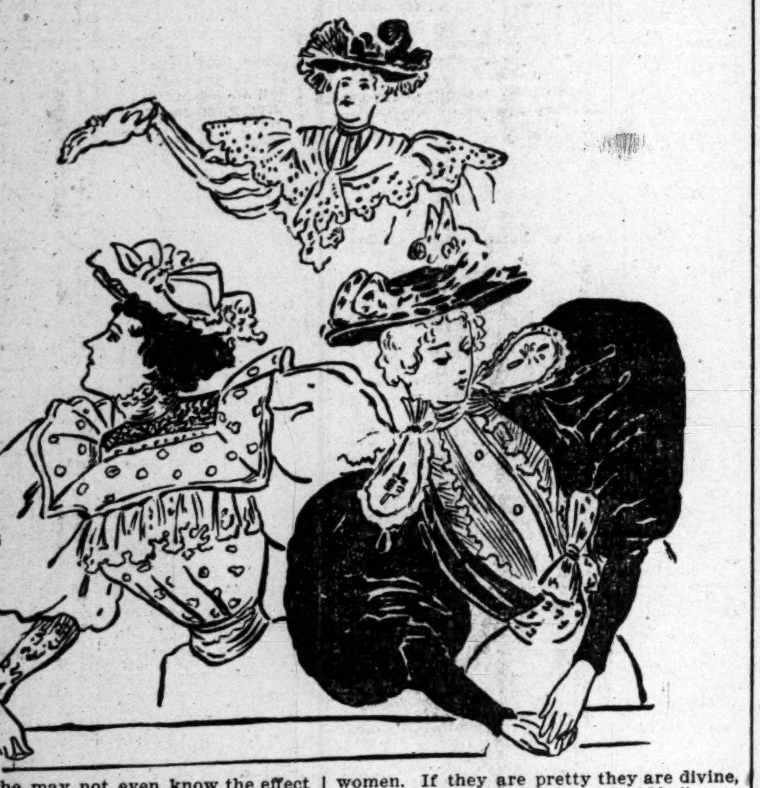
"Tell me what will be worn this summer."

"Everything."

"What will be the fashion in——"

"There is no fashion and never will be until women are made alike. It is absurd to talk about the fashion, for what suits one woman will make a guy of her sister unless they are twins, with the same coloring, stature, and temperament.

"Take the chignon for an example. Lady Brook appears at the Flower Market one morning wearing a little pork-pie hat with her bonny brown hair conveniently tossed up in a net. She is delightful any way she fixes herself. In the hurry of a morning costume she may not even know the effect of that bird's nest at the back of her pretty head, but it suits her down to the ground.



"The next day every woman in London—young and pretty, old and ugly, some with noses no bigger than a button, others with features like George Eliot's—has her wig in a chignon, and a stiff pork-pie of straw or leather cloth balanced on the crown of her silly head. No account has been taken of face, feature, complexion, age, or personality. Fashion is the argument, and fashion makes frights of ninety in every unreasoning hundred.

Intelligence in Dress.

"When a woman tells me she wants to be dressed in the fashion I always say, No you don't, madam. Take, for the sake of argument, a print or portrait for a model. Make it the fashion, and dress every woman in fashion, and what will be the result? Uniforms. Soldiers dress in uniform and look very handsome, ensemble. Soldiers and all the rest of the men form the leaves of civilization; women are the flowers, and there can't be too much sweetness, beauty, and variety about them.

"Dressing in fashion is quite like dressing two children alike. One of them may be fair, pretty, slight, and active; the other swarthy, plain, fat, and passive. They are clothed, to be sure, but one is sure to be ill-dressed, and perhaps both. Two women go into a shop—a dress factory—where costumes are turned out like pins, by the gross. One is built like a needle; the other like a tub. Models are submitted. Each, unknown to the other, is induced to select the same, and the fitter makes exact copies. Now, isn't that preposterous?

"Take again the self-styled fashionable dressmaker. What does she do? Comes to Paris for a pattern dress. It is made in delicate crushable silk, we will suppose. She reproduces it in velvet, in cloth, in stuff, in stiff satin for all her patrons. The changes she makes are amusing. If the model has three bows on the cuffs she puts five on the copy. In short, the majority of dresses are made like tables—one pattern for all—in a variety of sizes."

"How should a woman dress, M. Worth?"

"With intelligence. Let her study her face, her figure, her looks, if you please, and not fashion books. The great thing is not fashion, but fabric. Given a piece of stuff the true artist will make the best use of it. A design that will be glorious on a wall space will be wretched on a mantel shelf or table. A stuff that is designed for a trailing princess is wasted when put into a short dress.

National Characteristics.

"You can't dress a fat woman like a thin woman without getting clownish effects. It is easier to dress a thin woman, but a fat woman can always have the advantage of her beauty and the impressiveness of grace, dignity, and slow movements."

"What woman, in your estimation, exerts the greatest influence on the fashions of the day?"

"A year ago I might have said the Empress of Russia. Now I could not name any one, although I know ladies in every cosmopolitan city in the world who are recognized as leaders in their respective circles."

"Who are the best dressed women in the world?"

"That is a difficult question. The Americans wear the finest materials and buy more dresses than any other nation. The richest fabrics and most magnificent ornaments are worn by the Russians. The French dress with more taste than any women in the world. The English are the prettiest, but they lack individuality and taste. In the streets, at the races, in the shops and matinées, and at the table d'hote lunches you can pick out the British woman by her back hair, and in the evening you may know her by her front hair, which is always dressed as her Highness the Prince of Wales wears hers."

"And your advice would be?"

"For the American woman to quit copying Parisian and English styles. England has an abominable winter season. Calf boots, tailor-made rough stuffs, and felt hats are quite appropriate nine months in the year. In the summer yachting and boating are the rage. Hence the flannel and serge suits. But put a yachting costume on a Parisienne and she will be a guy. American women affect these styles with the same results as the French woman."

"Who designs your sketches—men or women?"

As to Materials.

"We don't have any. We are too busy to waste our time getting up impossible water colors. The only fashion I recognize is in materials. When a woman comes here for a dress we find out where she wishes to wear it. Then we show her materials designed for her proportions.

"When the choice is made the next thing is to find the style for which it is best adapted. Every fabric suggests its own style of drapery. You can't use velvet as you can chenille, nor satin as you can a fine silk. To get the effect the designer makes the toilet in muslin, and after corrections and approval the material is made up. When the dress is finished a photograph is made, and the print preserved for future reference.

"What I call fashion is material; new fashions arrive when the stuffs come in, not new stuffs, for there is nothing new under the sun, but reproductions of old stuffs. Just now printed taffetas of the times of Louis XV. and XVI. and shotted silks are in favor. The old tailors and drapers who made the court dresses were true artists, for not only their fabrics but their models have withstood the changes of time.

"Last year we made dresses in chenille; now that fabric is very much used. Our novelty on hand is stamped velvet, an exquisite fabric. To see is to envy it. It is not cheap, but will be in the course of three years, when manufacturers are able to imitate it. And then all Petticoat-Lane will have it."

"How are styles set?"

"By the women, who dearly love to eclipse one another. A lady goes to a ball. She looks well. Every gentleman asks for a dance. This arouses the interest of the less favored, as well as the acknowledged belles. Scrutiny of her toilet shows that her short sleeves are as full round as a silk hat, that her shoulder straps are simply garlands of daisies. The next day a rival goes to her dressmaker and says: 'O, Mme. X. was at the ball last evening. She made a great success. Her sleeves were as big as a bowl, and she had nothing but daisies for shoulder bands. Now, I must have a dress at once, and I want you to make the sleeves as big as a bucket and put roses and forget-me-nots across the shoulder.'"

Avoid Extreme Fashions.

"Would you like to give the poor gentlewoman a few hints on the art of dressing well?"

"Certainly. Don't follow the so-called fashion. Avoid extremes. Wear nothing sensational. Buy good material. You can't make a nice dress with common stuff any more than you can make a good cup of coffee or a good salad with poor material. When I have to copy a dress in cheap material I know it will be a failure. I do hate to see a gentlewoman wearing anything cheap.

"A fine muslin, fine cloth, or pure silk will make a garment that will be fine as long as it holds together. A good material is always good, and the longer it is worn the prettier it is. Fashion-book styles change every month—because they are so ugly; an intelligent woman need never heed them. Let her get a good fabric, have it made to suit her individual style, and she will always look lady-like. It is not at all necessary to 'be in the fashion' to be well dressed."

"What women are the easiest to fit?"

"The amiable ones. I do adore amiable women. If they are pretty they are divine, and if they are not they are adorable."

GIRLS' COLLEGES.

Wherein the English Institutions Excel Those of America.

A defect in the college life of American girls that must be noted, says a writer in the English National Observer, is this: "The arrangements are too much after the fashion of a boarding school, and do not allow sufficient scope for the development of individual character. The girls are expected to retire to bed at a fixed hour and to take a definite amount of exercise each day; and—a more serious defect—they do not each have a separate study. Where the students board out, which is the case in most of the mixed universities and some of the women's colleges, they share the life of the family they join; but where, as at Vassar, halls of residence are provided, two or three bedrooms to one study are the usual rule.

At Oxford or Cambridge every woman student has at least one room to herself, arranged with much ingenuity as a bedroom study; here she works, meditates, or idles as she likes, receives her friends, and, mistress of her time, enjoys the independence and solitude which are too often absent from the every-day life of the average middle-class girl. Under these influences she quickly develops sobriety and self-command, which are the best corrective of giddiness or of what a past generation entitled comprehensively 'vapors'; while the social life of the college, with its clubs, entertainments, and debates, suffices to check any tendency that may exist to turn the student into a hermit."

Suggestions for a Girl's Sanctum.

The young girl's bedroom is a part of the home which can hardly receive too much attention. Here the brass bed seems particularly appropriate. Dainty fixings show to advantage against the bright metal.

A pretty one recently fitted for the two growing girls of a household has the old dull painted woodwork done over in white. On the walls has been put a white satin-striped paper, with trailing sprays of a fine blue flower that is like wistaria save for the color. Over the ugly black slate mantel has been fitted a cover of blue cambric, which in turn is covered with dotted muslin, with deep frill of the same; this has been made firmly and carefully to permit easy and frequent laundering. Dotted muslin curtains hang at the windows and a valance of the same fabric surrounds the two white iron brass-mounted beds, matching a spread of muslin over blue. An improvised dressing-table is of white enamel and muslin-hung, and the book shelves are also white. A rug of blue and white covers the floor, and the window seats, which are shoe boxes and tuck-alls as well, continue the scheme of the room. Prettier effects are possible with the flowered chintzes and crepes, but for service and the possibility of constant renewal of freshness through laundering the muslin may be relied upon.

Gowns for Little Maids.

The smart little maid must have just as nobby gowns as her fashionable mother. She wears big sleeves, a flaring skirt, and sufficient waist garniture to make her as pretty as a picture. She can rival the butterfly's wing in gay colors, or she can be dainty as the petals of the spring flowers in white and the lovely soft, delicate goods which seem to have been made especially for the dear little darlings.

Then, too, there are so many attractive styles for children. Go to some store where the ready-made garments are kept, and you will be perfectly bewildered at the display and wonder why women do not buy garments for children instead of having them made at home. The secret of it is this, these ready-made garments are too elaborate and hard to launder. Most mothers prefer plain garments for morning wear, with a little more style and finish for afternoon. Yokes of velvet, lace, or all over embroidery give such a touch of elegance to the tiny best frocks. The simple wash dresses can be made very attractive by the addition of a mull collar adorned with ribbons. Plain lawns, mulls, linens, and piques are much sought after for children's wear, any material having an embroidered dot being in especial demand.

Early Marriages of Royalty.

Queen Isabella of Spain, who came to the throne at 3 years of age, was married on her 16th birthday. Queen Victoria of England, who was crowned at 18, was married at 20. Queen Maria da Gloria de Braganza, born in the same year as Queen Victoria, ascended the throne of Portugal at the age of 7, and at 15 wedded the Duke of Leuchtenberg, one of the Beauharnais family, who left her a widow before she was 16, and the year after she married Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, from which alliance the reigning house of Portugal proceeds. From these examples it will be seen that there is nothing premature in these projects of marriage which the Queen Regent and the Privy Council of Holland have set on foot on behalf of the 15-year-old Queen Wilhelmina.

Only Freaks Could Wear Them.

"I was so surprised to see Miss Houghton coming out of a dime museum the other day."

"Well, you see, she is on the committee to find some people who can wear the garments we have been making at our Lenten Sewing Society."—Harper's Bazar.

BOUDOIR ATHLETICS.

BEFORE-BREAKFAST EXERCISES TO MAKE WOMEN STRONG.

Simple and Graceful Poses, with the Ordinary Broomstick as the Gymnastic Implement—Exercises to Develop Every Part of the Body—How the Society Girl Gets a Well-Rounded Neck—Overexertion to Be Avoided—Exercise Ends with a Sponge Bath.

The athletic craze has grown to such an extent that private gymnasiums have been added to the nursery and the boudoir. The governess that has no knowledge of calisthenics has but little chance of retaining her position in the modern rich man's household. While the women's gymnasiums have hundreds of pupils, there are scores of other women who get their exercise in their own homes and according to well-tried rules. The bedroom may be made to answer the purpose of a gymnasium, and the outfit is such as may be set up in any household.

If you should chance to know of a girl who a few months ago was thin and almost consumptive-looking, but who is now full-chested, rounded perfectly in arm and leg, square of shoulder, and graceful of carriage, and if you know she has not attended a gymnasium, you may depend upon it that she has practiced boudoir calisthenics.

The chances are that as soon as she is out of bed in the morning a loose-flowing garment is put on, belted at the waist by a ribbon. The bed is pushed to one corner to give plenty of room, and her exercises begin. The only gymnasium-like implement she uses is a stick about five feet long and one inch in diameter; possibly at one time it did duty as a broom handle. With this she goes through a series of gentle but strengthening exercises. A window is raised, if the weather is not too cold, to admit fresh air.

Care in Breathing.

Her first exercise is filling and expanding the lungs. She stands perfectly erect, heels together and arms extended straight to the front, palms touching. The palms are now separated and the arms sweep backward; at the same time she draws in a full breath. When the arms are thrown as far backward as convenient, and the lungs expanded, the operation is reversed, the arms being brought to the first position and the breath exhaled.

After this is repeated several times she varies the exercises by dropping the arms close to her hips and raising them above her head without bending the elbows, drawing in the breath all the while, and letting it out as the arms are dropped to the hips again. Now she doubles her fists and draws them towards her until they strike her shoulders, the elbows being close by her sides; then she extends them full to the front, as though striking at an imaginary foe, inhaling and exhaling her breath with each motion.

By this time the muscles of her arms are limbered, her lungs expanded with fresh air, and the blood is tingling in her veins. She is now ready for the neck exercise. In this she simply lets her head drop forward as though the muscles of the neck had lost their power. The head is then rolled with a circular motion from side to side, as though she were trying to see how large a circle she could describe in the air with the crown of her head as a marker.

In the course of the moving of the head in this manner every muscle of the neck is brought into action at some point of the circle. This is a favorite exercise of actresses and society girls and is productive of full, well-rounded necks.

To Develop the Arms.

The next boudoir exercise is that with the broomstick. The first movement is to extend the arms at full length to the front, grasping the stick in both hands; the young woman then raises them slowly to a position over the head, and then down behind, keeping the arms rigid. At first her hands had to be widely separated on the stick to enable her to do this, but as she progressed it was not long before the feat could be done with the hands no more than two feet apart. This exercise develops the muscles of the arms, chest, and back.

She begins another exercise by holding the stick in the same manner and putting her foot through without removing either hand. Her dainty toes got many a crack before she could put her foot over the stick without striking it, but perseverance conquered and now she puts either foot over and back again equally well without touching the stick with her toes. She will soon be able to jump through it, both feet at once, quite as easily as she skipped a rope at chic fourteen. In this movement the muscles of the arms, legs, hips, and back are brought into action, and it requires just enough vigor to create bodily warmth.

Another movement that gives strength and suppleness to the back is that of leaning forward until the tips of the fingers touch the toes. In this woman shows her superiority over man, for no Adam can compete with an Eve in the ease and grace with which she can execute this movement. A woman is equally adept at leaning backward, and the trained athletes among them can catch hold of their heels before a man can recover from his first effort at the backward bend. There is no exercise that the athletic young woman takes to more easily than the forward and backward bend.

The young lady at exercise is now ready for the leg swing. In this she tries to see how large a circle she can describe in the air with her great toes as markers by swinging first one leg and then the other. As a developer of the thigh this movement beats high kicking, as it brings into action all the muscles of the leg from the ankle to the hip. Sometimes she may vary this movement by balancing on one foot and describing a circle on the floor with the other, and she may enliven it with a little high kicking and other maneuvers which she would consider quite improper outside the precincts of her own sanctum.

All Muscles Exercised.

In these exercises she is careful to avoid overexertion, and with equal care she endeavors to develop all muscles equally. Her aim is physical culture, and not merely that she may be able to perform particular feats of skill and agility. The neck, chest, back, hips, legs, and ankles all receive due attention.

Having performed all these exercises, she will probably end them by sitting on the floor and, drawing one foot up under her, try to rise from this position without touching her hands to the floor. This is more difficult than it seems, and is practiced with care, from fear of overexertion. Though it is not a graceful position in which to be caught, it is worth trying, as by it almost every muscle of the body is brought into play. As a hip developer it beats all the patent pads ever invented.

Although the boudoir athletic young woman does not punch a bag, whirl on a horizontal bar, swing by one foot on a trapeze, or turn handsprings, as do her sisters in the gymnasiums for women, she is still an athlete, and has gone through every exercise necessary for health and symmetry of form.

After her boudoir exercises are done with she takes a light sponge bath, and with a crash or Turkish towel rubs her body briskly until the blood is well started and the system in a glow. Not more than ten minutes have been occupied in healthful calisthenics, but she dresses and goes down to her breakfast with an appetite that would do credit to her biggest brother.

In Days of Chivalry.

The days of chivalry were not really days of profound respect for women. Young women were kept locked up in a convent until they were married, and locked up in their husbands' castles the rest of their lives, with severe duennas to watch every movement.

Corset on a Mummy.

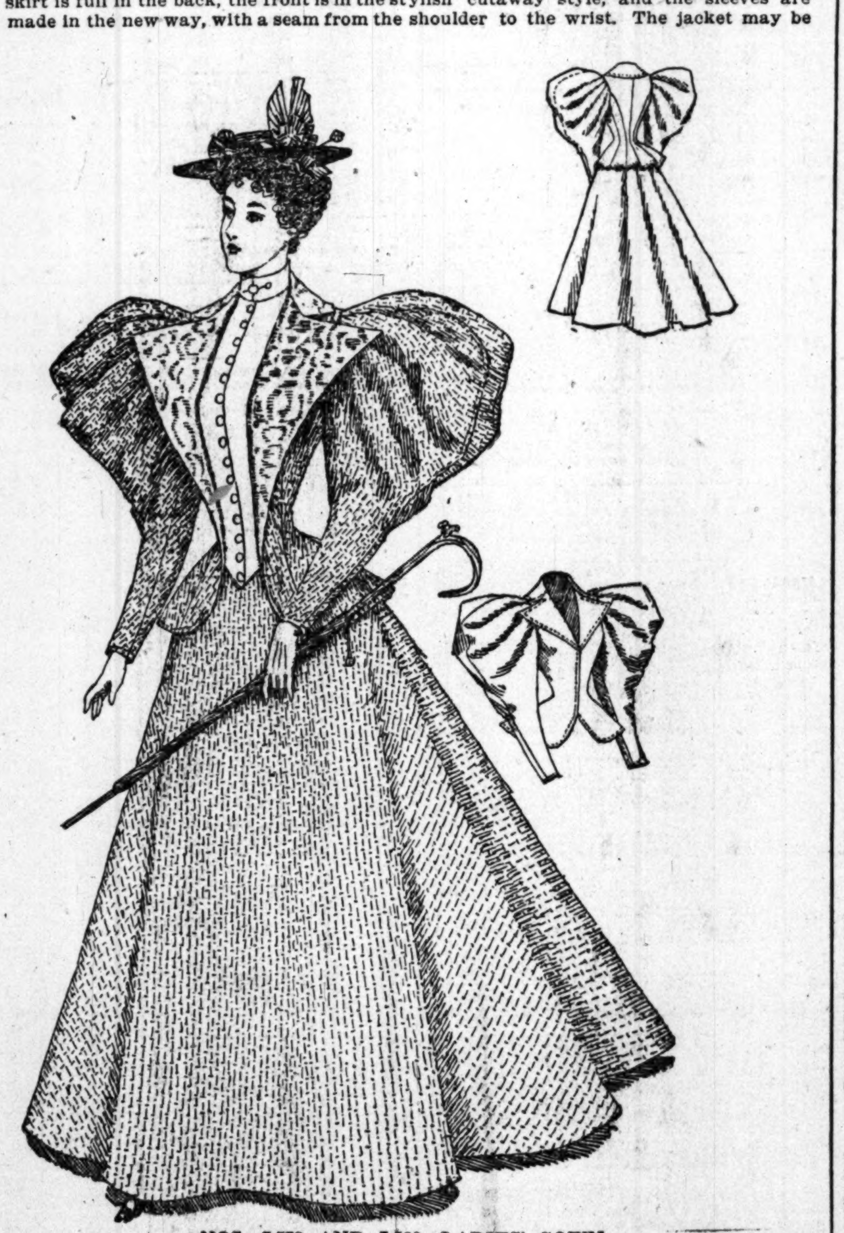
Women have worn corsets from the earliest times. The mummy of the Egyptian Princess, who lived 2,000 years before Christ, was discovered in 1872, and round the waist was a contrivance closely resembling the modern corset.

FASHIONABLE EFFECT IN TAILOR-MADE GOWN.

A Tissue Paper Pattern of This Garment May Be Obtained by Filling the Certificate Printed Below and Mailing, with 20 Cents, to the Pattern Department of "The Tribune."

(This costume contains two patterns; either one can be obtained for a coupon and 10 cents or both for 20 cents.)

The jacket shown here has the new and best features of this season's coats. The skirt is full in the back, the front is in the stylish cutaway style, and the sleeves are made in the new way, with a seam from the shoulder to the wrist. The jacket may be worn with fitted vests, as shown here, with the new blouse fronts, or over thin silk or cotton waists. Made of mixed cheviot or tweed, with a plain skirt as here shown, it is the most useful of gowns, serving for traveling, outing, and general wear.



NOS. 7,579 AND 7,580, LADIES' GOWN.

A jacket of plain blue, black, or brown cloth, with a plaid or checked skirt, is extremely stylish and useful.

For an extra jacket to wear with any skirt, plain cloths are preferred, and tans, brown, and black are most useful, harmonizing with other colors more generally.

The skirt is appropriate for making entire suits or for separate skirts. It is cut with a circular front and three godet folds in the back.

The skirt is cut in sizes 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 inches waist measure. A medium size requires 3½ yards of 42-inch goods.

The jacket is cut in sizes 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2½ yards of 42-inch material.

Remember, this costume shows two patterns. If only one is desired be sure to state which one. If both are wanted, 20 cents must be sent with the coupon.

You must use the certificate printed below (which is our order on the publishers), otherwise the pattern will cost you 25 cents.

Always give bust measure for waist, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give the age.

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE.

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE.

CERTIFICATE ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN.

ANY SIZE OF NOS. 7579 AND 7580.

CUT THIS OUT, FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, AND MAIL IT TO THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

*Name*______________ 7579-7580.

Bust______in.

Waist______in.

*Address*______________

Inclose 20 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE.

Do Not Make Complaint of Non-Receipt of Pattern Until Seven Days Have Elapsed.

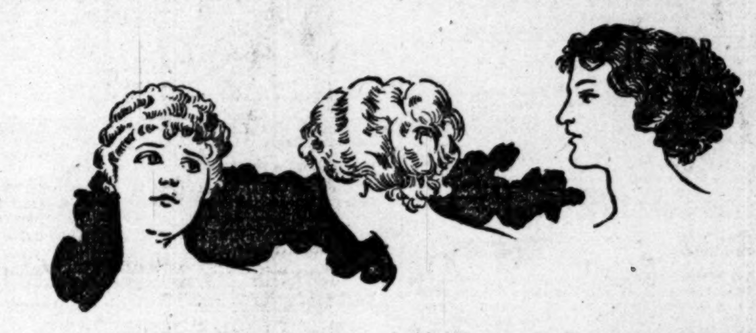
COMING COIFFURES.

LATEST STYLE OF HAIR DRESSING IS THE POMPADOUR.

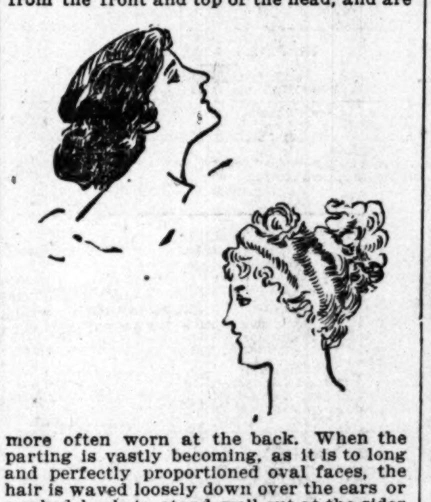
Mme. Mode Says the Carefully Cultivated Part Must Go—The New Pompadour Lacks the Severe Lines of the Old and Short Curls on the Forehead Tend to Make the Style Becoming—Ingenious Devices of the Hair-Dresser for the Summer Girl.

Anything new in the art of hairdressing is of special interest to the woman who delights in change of any sort, and especially in arranging her hair according to the very latest mode regardless of the contour of her face and the becoming effect. All kinds and varieties of coiffures are continually replacing one another, and any style which distinguishes a woman from the prevailing fashion seems new simply because it is not in general use. And now the woman who would be indisputably stylish must dispense with the parting she has taken so much trouble to cultivate and adopt the later fashion of rolling the hair back from her forehead à la Pompadour, as her less conservative Parisian sisters have been doing for some time.

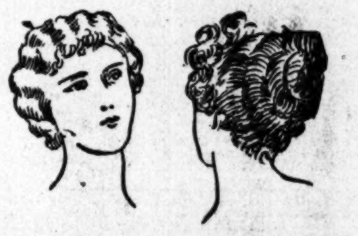
There is a certain fitness of things in the combination of Pompadour hair, fichus, wide collars, and deep ruffs, and the parting must go, or the would-be-up-to-date woman will be entirely out of the race. American women adopt a mode with great unanimity after they once approve and take it up, but they are slow to act upon the first suggestion of change. The modern Pompadour is not so trying and severe in outline as the old, for the hair is first waved, not frizzed, all around the head in deep soft waves, and a few short tendril-like curls are brought down on the forehead to make it becoming. The ideal coiffure is always the one which improves rather than detracts from the appearance, so it is wise to copy the French women again, and always modify the fashion to suit the individual.



Almost any mode of hairdressing is in order, from the high knot on the crown of the head to the ugly big Bath bun worn by English women low in the neck, providing it has a touch of style in the arrangement. One thing noticeable in the latest coiffures is that more hair is worn, and short curls are sometimes added to the knot in the back. Fancy side combs have disappeared from the front and top of the head, and are more often worn at the back. When the parting is vastly becoming, as it is to long and perfectly proportioned oval faces, the hair is waved loosely down over the ears or combed back to stand well out at the sides and arranged in soft coils and loops at the back.



All sorts of devices are invented by the hairdressers to supply all the deficiencies of nature and furnish real curling locks that will not straighten out under the influence of sea air or betray their secret, and they have learned to conceal their art so cleverly that fringes of all kinds are purchased by women with abundant hair just for the comfort they afford when the atmosphere is moist. Fringes are made to cover the head, so that the tiresome process of crimping the hair with hot irons is no longer necessary. Another ingenious arrangement supplies a few little careless curls to fall over the ears in the most natural manner.



Tortoise shell ornaments are to be worn more during the summer than the jeweled ones which have reigned through the winter.

How to Get Rid of the Blues.

The blues make the person suffering from their presence extremely uncomfortable, and her discomfort in a subtle way acts upon others, so that nobody is quite cheerful in her neighborhood. People who are "blue" are quite often cross as well, and are unable to accept pleasantly the ups and downs of every day. Now, when you think of it, you must admit that it is a very humiliating experience to be cross, for cross people are disagreeable, and none of us wishes to be that, says Harper's.

The best way to get rid of the blues is not to own that they have you. Put on your hat and go for a walk. Call on a friend and take her the piece of music you are to try together, or the book you have just finished, which you would like to lend her. Do something kind for somebody and stop thinking about yourself. The greatest waste of time in this world, dears, is to think too much about one's self. Mrs. Browning gives the right idea in her poem, "My Kate," where she says:

"'Twas her thinking of others made you
think of her."

Don't laugh at me, girls, when I tell you that half the low spirits one hears of springs from a very prosaic source. That pound of chocolates, that rich pudding, that piece of frosted cake, all of them very delicious, but all very indigestible, are to blame, in most instances, for a young girl's depression. Try what Emerson called "plain living and high thinking" and see how cheery life will become.

Royal Household of Spain.

The Queen Regent of Spain has a life full of cares and responsibility, and yet she is always bright and gay and as fond of innocent sports as her children. Her summer palace is at San Sebastian, close to the water's edge, and here she enjoys the freedom of the quiet domestic life which she lives. She is an expert swimmer and accomplished musician, duets with her daughter being her favorite pastime. Still, with all her fondness for the simple pleasures of life, she is a wise ruler, majestic in her bearing on all state occasions, and receives nothing but praise from her son's subjects. She has never discarded her mourning since the death of her husband. The little King of Spain has fair curly hair and blue eyes, and is very delicate, but intelligent and full of determination, with a keen sense of his own importance. He was 9 years old on May 17. He looks upon his soldiers as entertaining toys.

Hobby of a Queen.

The Queen of Italy has a pet hobby of collecting shoes which have graced the feet of famous women of history, and also those which are representative of the different kinds worn by various nations at different times. Among the historical shoes are the identical pair worn by Mary Queen of Scots on her way to the scaffold, another pair which belonged to Joan of Arc, and dainty shoes and slippers once owned by Marie Antoinette, the Queen of Prussia, and Ninon de L'Enclos, while the crowning glory of the whole collection is a pair of tiny silk socks, the first ever worn by the Crown Prince of Italy.

PROSPECTIVE MARRIAGE OF A PRINCESS.

Alexandra of Saxe-Coburg May Wed Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe.

Should Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha marry Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe there will be no one who is likely to be more pleased than the bride's grandmother, Queen Victoria, for not only is Prince Ernest heir to the vast estates and immense wealth of his father, the present Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, but he is also persona gratissima at the English court, the Queen having treated him during his residence in England not as a mere Secretary of the German Embassy, to which he was attached, but as a very near and dear relative. This is not surprising when it is borne in mind that his father, Prince Hermann, is the son of her Majesty's half-sister, Feodore, to whom she was so warmly attached.

When the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent, died her last words were to commend her other daughter, Feodore, and the latter's children to Victoria, and as the Queen had after her accession treated her mother with marked coldness and neglect, it is not improbable that she may have been driven by a certain feeling of remorse to be particularly kind to her Hohenlohe relatives. In any case a match between Prince Ernest and Princess Alexandra would be infinitely more to Queen Victoria's taste than a marriage with the Crown Prince of Italy, for the latter possesses neither the large private fortune nor the health nor yet the comeliness of Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe. Princess Alexandra is not yet 17 and is not handsome, but she is a girl of sweet nature and has the fresh joyousness of her age.

SUGGESTIONS FOR INSOMNIA.

A "Teacher of Sleep" Tells What to Do in the Arms of Morpheus.

There has actually been found a new field for expert invasion. A person has arisen who thinks we do not know how to sleep, and suggests that some one making a specialty of this culture should announce himself "teacher of sleep," and predicts for this pioneer, be it man or woman, a large fortune. How not to sleep is also explained. Anna Payson Call tells it in her book, "Power Through Repose." Don't adopt any habitual attitude when you go to sleep. As you are when you drop away in the arms of Morpheus you are likely to stay for some time, and, if you tie yourself up in hard knots, before they are untied by the soothing power of slumber they will leave their impress.

Round shoulders, uneven hips, protruding collar bones, to say nothing of the horrid wrinkles from squeezing the eyes shut and knitting the face into lines and furrows, are a few of the evils which result from not knowing how to go to sleep. Even young women are to listen and take warning, for the bad work is soon done and it is hard to undo. Lie flat on the back, on a mattress which is not too soft, the head on a small pillow; the room must be cool and the clothing warm but light. The eyes should be lightly closed and the hands left easily at the sides. Do not draw the corners of your mouth down, which will make those ugly creases from the nose down toward the chin. It is easy to cultivate this sense of relaxation. Learn to imagine yourself heavy, as if you could not help letting a ton's weight down on the mattress.

Take a lesson from the baby; he sleeps in utter physical abandonment. That is why he falls out of bed, and why, as he grows older and begins to keep the tension of waking hours through slumber time, he stops falling out of bed. Watch tonight and see how you are managing it, and if you are on your arms, are crossing your knees, putting your hands above you on the pillow, crowding your toes in between the mattress and footboard, tucking your hand under your cheek, curving yourself around like a parenthesis mark—stop all or any such practices right away and try simple, relaxed repose.

HUNT FOR A HUSBAND.

What Robert Grant Says of the Old Aristocratic Theory of Woman.

There are thousands of daughters of well-to-do mothers in this country who are brought up on the old aristocratic theory that a woman should study moderately hard until she is 18, then look as pretty as she can and devote herself until she is married to having what is called on this side of the Atlantic a good time, writes Robert Grant in Scribner's. To be sure, in France the good time does not come until after marriage, and there are other differences, but the well-bred lady of social graces is the well-bred lady, whether it be in London, Paris, Vienna, or New York, and a ball-room in one capital is essentially the same as in all the others, unless it be that over here the very young people are allowed to crowd out everybody else. There are thousands of mothers who are content that this should be the limit of their daughter's experience, a reasonably good education and perfect manners, four years of whirl and then a husband, or no husband and a conservative afternoon tea-drinking spinsterhood—and they are thankful on the whole when their girls put their necks meekly beneath the yoke of convention and do as past generations of women all over the civilized world have done.

The reign of the unconventional society young woman is over. She shocks now her own countrywomen even more than foreigners; and though, like the buffalo, she is still extant, she is disappearing even more rapidly than that illustrious quadruped.

How Lovers Behave in Fiction.

Some one with nothing else to do has investigated the way in which 100 men in fiction are represented as proposing. Seventy-two hold the lady's hand, seventeen hold it very tightly, fourteen have lumps in their throat, and nine exclaim aloud: "Thank heaven!" Only seven out of the 100 declare themselves to be deliriously happy, and five are too full for utterance. Three out of 100 stand on their feet when they make a proposal, and two go down on one knee, while nine make a formal prelude—something like the slow music in the play, when the villain appeals to heaven to witness the consuming flame of his affections for the heart he plots to ruin.

The behavior of the lady under the circumstances is equally entertaining and instructive. Out of 100 cases eighty-one sink into the arms of the gentleman, sixty-eight rest their heads on the gentleman's breast, and only one sinks into the arms of a chair; eleven clasp their arms around the gentleman's neck, six weep tears of joy silently, and forty-four weep tears aloud—whatever that means; seventy-two have eyes full of love, and nine out of 100 rush from the room and tell everybody. Only four are greatly surprised, and eighty-seven out of 100 knew that something was coming. Five giggle hysterically, and one even sneezes. Only one of 100 struggles not to be kissed, while six kiss gentlemen first.

Rescue Work in England.

A graduate of one of our New York medical institutions, Dr. Sarah Jean Anderson Brown, now residing in England, originated some time ago a scheme of industrial farm-houses for inebriate women which is likely to be followed by important results. The scheme has been taken up by the British Women's Temperance Association, and the first farm-house, a fine estate near Lady Henry Somerset's place in Reigate, will be opened.

The primary idea is to provide homes for the class of inebriate women who, when released from imprisonment for intoxication, usually relapse into drinking habits and become more than ever confirmed in evil courses; but provision will be made also, in a branch institution, for the care of women who are willing to pay for medical and other care in overcoming the appetite for intoxicants. The homes will be made, as far as possible, real homes in the truest sense of the word, where an abundant variety of healthy, congenial employment will be provided, both in-doors and in the open air. It is believed that, subjected to these helpful conditions, many of the unfortunates who now become hopeless castaways may be reclaimed and sent out into the world, strong enough, morally and physically, to resist temptation.—Leslie's Weekly.

She Follows Fashion.

Mrs. Porker—"Our friend Mrs. Lakeside is a very devoted follower of fashion."

Mrs. Feathers—"Yes; I notice she is always a season behind it!"—Harper's Bazar.

VIGNETTES IN VERSE.

Serenade.

The thrush upon the apple bough,
A-sway each tardy daybreak now,
Hath a new song within his mouth,
Taught by the breezes of the South.

Of loosened soil he softly sings,
Green moss and happy garden things—
Wake-robins on the sheltered side
Of hedges where white violets hide.

His ear laid to the rugged bark,
He hears the sap stir in the dark,
He feels a vital pulse imbue
The branches wet with morning dew.

And where the lowest twig descends
Earthward to meet its grassy friends,
Through bud and blade a tremor shoots,
And thrills among the apple roots;

And every breathless branch vibrates,
Quick with a million blossom fates—
And in the gray, expectant hush
One hears the singing of the thrush.

—May Byron in The Spectator.

'Liza.

A plain, old-fashioned name, unheard by me for many years,
But still I see it has the power to ope a fount of tears;
It calls up, too, the youthful days among the hazy hills,
Of mornings thrilled by mocking birds, of nights by whippoorwills;
And somehow even now I think, as often long ago,
No days have been as sweet as then, when I was 'Liza's beau.

I'm told her married life was hard and changed her much at last;
But now she's slumbering well up there, where all her years were passed.
Forgotten are all wrongs to her in that unending sleep—
The look unkind, the cold neglect, the words that made her weep;
But now and then I find myself a-wishing she could know
One heart is still as true as then, when I was 'Liza's beau.

—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Up Garret.

What a world of fun we had,
You a lass and I a lad,
Up garret!
In the sweet mysterious dusk,
Redolent of mint and musk,
With the herbs strung overhead,
And the "peppers" stiff and red,
And, half hidden by dangling corn,
Grandpa's flask and powder horn!

Such a store of treasures rare
We were sure of finding there,
Up garret.
Hats and coats of pattern quaint;
Dark old paintings blurred and faint;
Spinning-wheels, whose gossip-whir
Might have startled Aaron Burr;
Old lace capes of saffron hue;
Dishes splashed with villas blue.

You in trailing silk were dressed,
I wore grandpa's figured vest,
Up garret.
So we stood up, hushed and grand,
And were married, hand in hand,
While the tall-cased clock beheld,
As it doubtless did of old,
When at great-grandfather's side
Stood his blushing Quaker bride.

Furnished ready to our hand
Was the cozy home we planned
Up garret.
Chairs that any modern belle
Would pronounce "antique and swell";
Chests and dressers that would vie
With the grandest you could buy.
Ah! they didn't know it then—
Save the little maids and men.

All day long in childish wise
We spun out life's mysteries,
Up garret.
In the fragrant, spicy gloom
Of that dear old raftered room.
O, that life in very truth
Were but sweet, protracted youth,
And we all might play our parts
With unwearied, happy hearts!

—Harper's Bazar.

Baby's Hands.

Dainty, dimpled little things,
Soft as angels' plumy wings,
Naught to do but grow.
Awkwardly you move about,
Up and down and in and out;
Tell me, do you know
Why such antics you go through?
What you're trying now to do?
Where you want to go?

Dainty, dimpled little things,
Clutching, as your cradle swings,
At thin nothingness.
Who can tell what you will hold
When your grasp is firm and bold?
May be honor—may be gold—
May be nothingness!

Dainty, dimpled little things,
Whatsoe'r the future brings,
There'll be work for you.
Though you still be soft and white,
You cannot your duties slight
While there's work to do.

There'll be burdens to be lifted,
From the bad good must be sifted,
From the false the true;
And though you're so soft and small,
Of this work a part will fall,
Little hands, on you.

—Womankind.

Poetry.

Poetry? Can I define it, you inquire?
Yea; by your pleasure,
Poetry is Thought, in princeliest attire
Treading a measure.

—Harper's Weekly.

Rondeau.

In after years when Time has laid his hand
Gently upon your head, and touched to gray
The tresses where the sunbeams linger and stray,
When on the downward slopes of life we stand,
Though Passion cease to riot through the land,
Love's lamp shall brighter burn at dusk of day,
Still shall there win to us, from far away,
The scents and songs of Youth's enchanted strand
In after years.

Will peace enfold us in the afterglow,
Or will life's billows hurtle on the shore
To fret our rest? I care not, for I know,
Whatever Fate may hold for us in store,
Dear Heart, I cannot love you less or more
In after years.

—The New Budget.

The Song I Never Sing.

As when in dreams we sometimes hear
A melody so faint and fine,
And musically sweet and clear,
It flavors all the atmosphere
With harmony divine;
So, often in my waking dreams,
I hear a melody that seems
Like fairy voices whispering
To me the song I never sing.

Sometimes when brooding o'er the years
My lavish youth has thrown away,
When all the glowing past appears
But as a mirage that my tears
Have crumbled to decay,
I thrill to find the ache and pain
Of my remorse is stilled again,
As, forward bent and listening,
I hear the song I never sing.

A murmuring of rhythmic words,
Adrift on tunes whose currents flow
Melodious with the thrill of birds,
And far-off lowing of the herds
In lands of long ago;
And every sound the truant loves
Comes to me like the coo of doves,
When first in blooming fields of spring
I heard the song I never sing.

The echoes of old voices, wound
In limpid streams of laughter where
The river Time runs bubble-crowned,
And giddy eddies ripple round
The lilies growing there;
Where roses, bending o'er the brink,
Drain their own kisses as they drink,
And ivies climb and twine and cling
About the song I never sing.

An ocean surge of sound that falls
As though a tide of heavenly art
Had tempested the gleaming halls
And crested o'er the golden walls
In showers upon my heart
Thus, thus, with open arms and eyes
Uplifted toward the alien skies,
Forgetting every earthly thing,
I hear the song I never sing.

—James Whitcomb Riley in "Armazindy."

She Kissed Her Finger Tips.

She kissed her finger tips to me—
A sudden splendor lit the skies,
I caught a glimpse of Paradise
That filled my soul with ecstasy.

She kissed her finger tips to me—
'Twas winter weather, yet, I swear
The scent of woodbine filled the air,
And choiring birds piped merrily.

She kissed her finger tips to me—
The years rolled back, the world was young,
I heard the song the sirens sung
In wave-washed islands of the sea.

She kissed her finger tips to me—
The halcyon days returned again,
And lo! this weary world of men
The land of fairies seemed to be.

She kissed her finger tips to me—
Ah! I forgot that life had stern,
Relentless tasks for me to learn,
For love made earth an Arcady.

—Susie M. Best in Philadelphia Ledger.